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THE GUARDIAN

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Victims trampled after wall collapses • Rival fans allowed to mix • Final goes ahead despite battle

Brussels counts soccer riot dead



Dead and injured fans strewn amid the debris of disaster

At least 36 killed in savage fighting

From Derek Brown, Charles Burgess, and Alex Scott in Brussels

Thirty-six football fans were reported dead last night, and at least 100 injured, after savage violence before the start of the European Cup Final between Liverpool and Juventus.

The Heysel stadium in a northern suburb of Brussels became a battleground, as fans fought each other and the riot police. Most victims were trampled to death when a wall around the football pitch collapsed during a vain and desperate rush to find safety.

Brussels police last night confirmed 24 deaths and unofficially said the toll was at least 36. Guardian reporter, Charles Burgess, counted 28 bodies in a row in the lee of the stand where the violence erupted.

"They were almost lying on top of each other, some were covered in blankets; others in black and white Juventus flags," he said. The victims were British, Italian, and Belgian, police said.

An emergency number has been issued for those seeking information: 010 322 5179611.

The violence resulted from a combination of Liverpool fans' aggression and an astonishing slip-up by the UEFA authorities in allowing rival supporters to mingle in the same section of terracing.

About half an hour before the scheduled start, when the 60,000-capacity stadium was almost full, the Liverpool fans evidently decided to expand the territory they were occupying behind one goal.

They hurled stones, cans, and other missiles at the Juventus supporters, who mostly backed away or tried to scramble over the perimeter wall onto the pitch, or the outer fence of the terrace.

Than a phalanx of police arrived, with batons flailing, and confusion turned into hysteria.

A Liverpool fan, John Johanson, from Netherley, was in the ground's Z section, where the battle started. "All we could see were flares in the air. There was Liverpool and Juventus fans together.

"Fighting broke out and the police waded in. They were hitting the first people they could find," he said.

"The next thing, we were all carried down by the crowd. I saw two people die just near me. A fence collapsed. People were trying to get out, and the police were still hitting them."

Paul Fry, aged 28 from Stevenage, was also in Z section throughout the violence. "There were Liverpool fans in there by right, but then they charged the Juventus fans. There was no segregation. If there had been, I don't think this would have happened."

"Then the Liverpool fans in Section X, next door, fired flares, and they charged too. I saw two people trampled to death in front of me. I was trying to get up to the back where it was safer.

"The police did not help, even though the fault was Liverpool's, because they continued to wield their batons on everyone, English or Italian. They helped spread the panic."

A double line of mounted police drew up in front of the terracing where the fans died.

Frank Keating on another tragedy for soccer, page 24; picture, back page

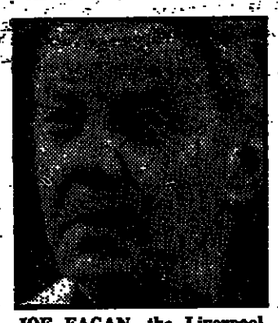
Watchful lines of police, most in full riot gear, herded the supporters in to separate sections.

An hour after the scheduled start of the match, UEFA officials, who went into emergency conclave, announced that the match would go ahead.

Then, at 8.38, the Liverpool team came out onto the field, lead by the Captain, Phil Neal. They were followed by Juventus and the match kicked off at 8.42pm — almost one-and-a-half-hours late. Neal earlier appealed for order over the public address system, as sporadic rioting continued.

They evidently feared that if 60,000 disappointed and in many cases hysterical fans were sent from the ground without a match, there would be mayhem in Brussels.

As it was, Brussels people were already counting the cost of a day of harassment, sporadic violence, and unruly death in the city centre.



JOE FAGAN, the Liverpool manager, is standing down after only two years in the job. His decision, before last night's deaths, was made because he was "too old and too tired" to carry on.

Report, page 24

Liverpool fans are suspected of having carried out a £125,000 robbery at a jeweller's shop in the centre of Brussels. Several youths wearing Liverpool scarves and rosettes entered the shop and snatched jewellery from behind counters, police said.

Witnesses were able to identify two of the thieves positively, they added, while a further three got away without being seen. The raid took place at lunch-time yesterday, while the Belgian forces were fully stretched coping with the minimum of 74,000 fans from Liverpool and Juventus in Brussels for the match.

A 22-year-old British supporter was also badly wounded after a knife attack by a Juventus fan who is to appear in court this morning.

Earlier, 50 Liverpool supporters are believed to have been involved in stealing £1,000 worth of clothing from a shop. Police report that the group of youths entered the shop, and while some surrounded the assistant, they helped themselves to merchandise.

The Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, said that after watching the scenes on television, she shared in the universal horror. Those responsible had brought shame and disgrace on their country, she said.

The sports minister, Mr Neil Macfarlane, said last night that he had telexed UEFA last Thursday, after receiving reports that security measures for the match might not be up to scratch. He wrote to the relevant Belgian ministers three weeks ago, urging them to make sure that all possible safeguards against trouble between the rival fans were implemented.

"When I heard rumours of lax implementation, I telexed UEFA, urging them to ensure that all rules and regulations were adhered to," he said. "I have had no reply, but I expect UEFA to carry out a vigorous, urgent and searching investigation, since it appears that segregation was not adequate."

Mr Macfarlane said that he had expected trouble at the match, but nothing on the appalling and tragic scale of what took place.

"This is the most tragic night for European football. My deepest sympathies and feelings go to those with friends and relatives at the match," he said.



COMMENT

David Lacey in Brussels

PROFESSIONAL football as a spectator sport lay mortally wounded in Brussels last night. The European Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus, a game which promised to represent modern soccer at its best, succumbed to that other modern phenomenon, crowd violence, and this time suffered the full tragic consequences.

Coming so soon after the Bradford fire disaster, with 53 dead, and the incident in Mexico City this week when 10 people were crushed to death as the crowd struggled to force their way into the Olympic Stadium for the National Cup Final, last night's scenes offered the grimest reminders that the world's most popular sport is in grave peril.

The usual reasons and excuses will be offered. The trouble started with a minority of Liverpool fans throwing missiles towards Juventus supporters and drifting towards their part of the terraces.

The police, who seemed to have learned nothing from the excellent way their Dutch counterparts handled the Everton supporters in Rotterdam for the Cup-winners Cup final a fortnight ago, weighed in with riot shields and batons cracking any head they came across.

This provoked a violent reaction from the Liverpool fans and it was when the police, heavily outnumbered, lost control of the situation for a minute or two that panic set in among the Juventus supporters who thought they were about to be attacked.

As they surged towards the narrow entrance to the arena, first crush barriers and then the surrounding wall gave way and those in front of were tramped.

When the authorities hold their inquiry they will need to ask about crowd segregation and the strength of the barriers that were meant to separate the fans.

However, to judge by the empty and broken bottles in the centre of Brussels and on the lawns outside the stadium, drink was again at the heart of the problem.

While it is premature to lay the blame wholly at the door of the Liverpool supporters it must be said that before the disturbances there had been little, if any, sign of trouble on the terraces occupied by the Juventus fans.

It is the first time in 21 years of competition that Liverpool has been involved in serious violence.

Last act in season of gloom

By David Rose

THE events last night came 18 days after 53 people died in a fire at Bradford City's stadium at Valley Parade. On the same day a fan was killed during trouble between rival supporters at the Birmingham City-Leeds United game.

The Bradford tragedy was followed by the setting up of a judicial inquiry under Mr Justice Popplewell, acting on the wishes of the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan. The inquiry may also examine the background to the Birmingham death.

Last night's disaster follows a British football season marred by hooliganism which has led to the direct involvement of Mrs Thatcher and the Home Secretary, and to great public concern.

After a riot by Millwall fans at Luton, Mrs Thatcher called representatives of the Football League and Football Association to a meeting at Downing Street, from which the key proposal to emerge was a ban on drink at some grounds next season.

There have been serious incidents involving supporters of Chelsea, whose chairman, Mr Ken Bates, was prevented by Greater London Council from erecting an electric fence around the Stamford Bridge pitch.

The stiffening attitude to football violence was reflected last wek when 24 Cambridge United supporters were gaoled for attacking Chelsea fans. The ringleader was sentenced to five years.

Last night was not the first time that a riot has marred a European Cup final. In 1975 Leeds supporters ripped out seats at the Parc des Princes stadium in Paris and used them as missiles.



An injured fan is carried to safety after the stand wall collapsed and the crowd trampled others during the panic. Even after the fighting had subsided, there was appalling confusion. Fans continued to chant, apparently unaware of the carnage.

Coach crash driver 'seemed ill'

By Martin Wainwright

French police are sifting witness accounts which suggest that fatigue or sudden illness affected the driver of a coach which crashed in Provence yesterday, killing seven of a British school party on board.

Three children, three teachers, and the driver died, three passengers are critically ill in hospital and all 39 others on the coach, which turned over twice and landed on its roof, were hurt. Ten were expected to leave hospital after treatment for minor injuries and shock.

The coach was taking a mixed party from Beaumont and Verulam schools in St Albans, Hertfordshire, on an eight-day adventure holiday. It left the road at an accident blackspot near the village of Ledignan, between Ales and Montpelier. Reports from the local gendarmerie suggested that the speedometer had been smashed registering 75mph.

Several passengers told police and hospital staff at Nimes, Ales, and Montpelier that the driver had appeared to have a glazed look or to be ill. A group of teachers had run up the coach gangway to try to take control but the bus had spun off the road and overturned.

No other vehicles were involved in the accident which happened on a winding stretch of the Route Nationale just before noon.

Three helicopters and 20 ambulances arrived to find children trying to crawl out of the coach's shattered windows. The roof of the vehicle, which had been hired from a British company, was mangled and the boot smashed open, with luggage flung clear.

The injured teachers include Mr Keith Rowley, aged 23, an England indoor hockey international, who has a fractured spine.

The British consul-general in Marseilles, Mr David Gladstone, said that the names of the dead would not be released until their next-of-kin had been informed.

The children, aged between 12 and 18, were travelling from the Ardeche, where they had been canoeing, to a

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Gemayel shelled

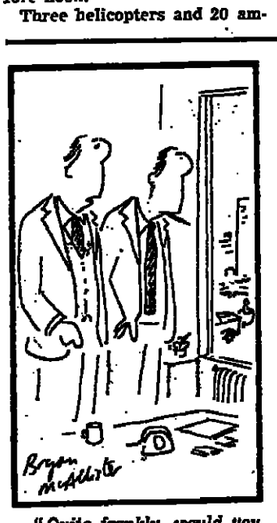
PRESIDENT Amin Gemayel travelled to Damascus yesterday for talks with President Assad on "saving" Lebanon. Shortly before leaving, President Gemayel narrowly escaped when his palace was hit by shells and missiles. Report and other Middle East developments, page 5.

Falklands 'threat'

A NEW Falklands task force is threatening the South Atlantic wildlife chain. John Esard flies over it, page 4.

Tax protests

PROTESTS and scepticism have greeted President Reagan's proposals for tax changes. Report, page 6; Leader comment, page 12; Plan details, page 20.



"Quite frankly, would you risk loaning £15 million to someone who arrived in a C5."

In the black

BRITAIN'S balance of payments went back in the black last month as trade in oil resumed its normal pattern after the miners' strike. Page 18.

Tamil visas

THE Government yesterday announced new regulations requiring Tamils to obtain an entry visa before travelling to Britain. Report, back page; Sri Lanka 'summit' on separatists, page 7.

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DRY, Warm, Sunny and Details back page

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Belgium	45 fr	Holland	3.25 gld
Denmark	9.00 kr	Italy	2,000 lire
Eire	35p	Malta	20c
France	8.00 fr	Spain	170 pts
Germany	3.50 dm	Switzerland	3 fr

'Equal misery' move unlikely after human rights ruling

Fears ebb over tougher curb on immigrants

By Malcolm Dean

Fears that immigration could be made more restrictive after the judgement of the European Court of Human Rights on Tuesday began to fade yesterday as immigrant groups took a closer look at the options facing the Home Office.

The court found the British immigration rules breached the European Convention on Human Rights because of the stricter regulations applying to a woman who wants t bring in a foreign husband compared a woman who wants to bring in a foreign wife.

As it was the inequality of treatment which the court found unlawful, not the restrictions themselves, some immigrant groups were worried that the Home Office would apply the stricter restrictions to men so that, in the words of one MP, "equal misery" was shared.

The more this option was studied, the less likely it seemed. Three separate laws provide foreign wives with a statutory right of admission to the UK.

Large numbers of wives come from the white Commonwealth or the US, and the Government has no wish to exclude them. Several MPs would be directly involved, among them David Owen and Tony Benn, both of whom are married to Americans, and Jonathan Aitken, the Conservative MP, who has a Swiss wife.

Of the three laws which provide foreign wives with a statutory right of admission only two could be repealed. The 1971 Immigration Act protects the right of someone settled here before January 1, 1973, to be joined by his wife and children.

Under the 1981 Nationality Act, women from the Commonwealth who were married to a British citizen before January 1, 1983, have a statutory right of entry. It is under these two laws that Asian wives, who are admitted each year, are permitted to settle. Some 6,570 were admitted last year.

Both these laws could be repealed but not the EEC law, which allows any EEC citizen resident in a member state to be joined by his wife. Repealing the first two laws would stop Australian, New Zealand and Canadian wives from coming to Britain but not French, German or Italian.

Ms Fiona McTaggart, general secretary of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, said yesterday that any attempt to extend the restrictions to foreign wives would create "an administrative nightmare."

She said that there was only one honourable course for the Government "and that is to end the restrictions on the *3,300 foreign husbands* who are waiting to join their wives in Britain."

Ms McTaggart wrote to the Home Office requesting it rescinds any order on a foreign husband, who is about to be deported from the UK, and urging the Government to change the rules as quickly as possible.

Tamil mother flees wedge of terror

By Paul Keel

A YOUNG Tamil mother who fled from Sri Lanka with her two children described yesterday the pressures which led her to seek refuge and her fears about being sent back.

The young woman, one of the estimated 1,200 Tamils to have arrived since the latest outbreak of violence, said she decided to leave her Trincomalee home in the island's eastern province after threats from the army. She is staying with friends in South London.

She claims that the army accused her of having harboured members of the Tigers, the Tamil separatist guerrilla group, and that she could be forced to sign a confession if she did not inform on the Tigers' movements in the neighbourhood.

The woman, who did not want to be identified, insisted yesterday that she had no contact with the Tigers. She said involvement in terrorist activities was unthinkable for her and for her husband, who is employed in the government services.

She said that Tamils in parts of Sri Lanka where there was sympathy for the aims of the separatists faced difficulties in trying to maintain a neutral attitude.

"You are accused by your neighbours of betraying the Tamil cause, and you are suspected by the army of helping the Tigers simply because you are a Tamil," she said.

She and her friends had destroyed their family photograph albums. "If you don't the army remove all the pictures of the young men in your family and then say they are terrorists," she said.

Three of her cousins had been arrested by the security forces and one had been tortured to death, she claimed.

Her flight from Sri Lanka earlier this month began with a bus journey from Trincomalee to the capital, Colombo, which was interrupted twice for searches.

The first check was conducted by the army and the second a "gang of thugs" who took three Tamil youths off the bus and began beating them. She said the three boys had been imprudent enough to admit they were trying to leave Sri Lanka. She had merely said she was visiting friends in Colombo.

At the airport in Colombo, where her friends in Britain had arranged tickets, she was able to board her flight without trouble. Other Tamils who did not have such advance arrangements were left arguing and pleading with officials as they tried to buy tickets for Western destinations.

At Heathrow, she was held for only a brief period as the reasons for her visit, her circumstances at home and her accommodation arrangements in Britain were questioned. Now she is awaiting a summons from immigration officials for a more lengthy interview about her intentions.

Her wish is that she and her children will be granted refugee status. Her claim will be based on the intolerable future, as she regards it, that would await her in Sri Lanka where she would be caught between the security forces's counter-insurgency drive and the pressure to support Tamil separatism.

Council expels Sinn Fein members

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

Sinn Fein may go to court in an effort to have the enforced exclusion of two of its councillors from a Northern Ireland local authority declared illegal.

The pair were led from Craigavon council chamber yesterday by police after Unionists voted in favour of a motion to have them ejected from the inaugural meeting.

This is the latest in a series of rows which will afflict local authorities in Northern Ireland over the next few weeks as they try to come to terms for the first time with substantial Sinn Fein representation

Last night there were suggestions that the Unionists in Craigavon may have acted illegally by expelling Mr Brendan Curran and Mr Brian McCann.

They may have acted contrary to the Local Government Act by taking the motion of exclusion before a mayor was elected.

There is also doubt over whether the ban would stand up in the courts because the councillors are preventing colleagues from carrying out their representative duties.

Unionists in Craigavon are now epected to pursue their avowed aim of silencing Sinn Fein by selecting a council committee omitting the Republicans which will take all the decisions on the running of the authority.

The trouble began yesterday when Democratic Unionists and Official Unionists combined in favour of a motion which meant the Sinn Fein members have to move to a separate table in the council chamber.

The Republicans refused and there was another motion to exclude them from the meeting altogether. When they refused once more to move, the police were called and the Sinn Fein councillors then went quietly after talking to a senior officer.

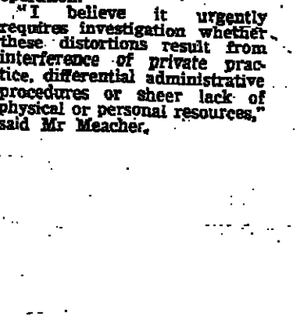
Mr David Calvert, of the DUP, who organised yesterday's manoeuvres, said last night that he and his fellow Unionists objected strongly to sitting down with Sinn Fein members.

"It is a point of principle," he said. "We will ostracise Sinn Fein at every opportunity. We will not give them a voice, any authority or any influence in the spending of taxpayers' money in Craigavon."

The Craigavon dispute followed hard on the heel of another row where on Tuesday night in Omagh, Co. Tyrone, a voting mix-up by Unionists led to the election of a Sinn Fein council chairman.

Unionists on the authority who are outnumbered by nationalists decided to put forward a candidate who had no chance of winning so as to force a second ballot between Sinn Fein and the constitutional nationalists, the Social Democratic and Labour Party. By then voting for the SDLP candidate, Sinn Fein could have been beaten.

However, the DUP man received only two votes when not enough of his colleagues took part and it was deemed that not enough votes had been cast to force a second ballot — leaving Mr Seamus Kerr, of Sinn Fein, as the outright winner.



Seamus Kerr: won chairmanship



The bus in which at least seven people died at an accident black spot in Provence yesterday during a school trip from St Albans, Hertfordshire. Three passengers are critically ill and all 39 others were hurt. Ten were expected to leave hospital after treatment for minor injuries and shock.

Immigration ruling delays deportation

By Aileen Ballantyne

An attempt to deport a Portuguese whose wife has right of residency in Britain was halted yesterday after the European Court of Human Rights ruling that the immigration laws are sexist.

Mr Jose Rodriguez, aged 29, was appealing against a deportation order. The adjudicator, Mr Clem Richards, stopped the proceedings until the European court's decision could be clarified.

Mr Richards, who was hearing the appeal at Thanet House, the Strand, London, said the case would be restored to the list as soon as they knew what was going on. The only sensible thing was to wait for the written judgment, he said.

Mr Rodriguez and his wife Anabela married in 1982, and have a son Mrs Rodriguez said after the hearing yesterday that she came to Britain with her parents at the age of nine.

She had known her husband since childhood and they became engaged at the age of 16 after meeting in Portugal. She has tried to live there with him, she said, but could not adjust to the different lifestyle after living in Britain for so long.

Mrs Rodriguez works as a hotel chambermaid and Mr Rodriguez, who cannot obtain a work permit until he is legally settled here, looks after their child at home.

Under the present law, men who are permanently settled here have the right to bring in a wife from abroad, but women in exactly the same position can not live in Britain with a foreign husband.

After the hearing, lawyers acting for Mr and Mrs Rodriguez warned that in cases such as this, where a family were separated by deportation ordered by the Home Office in breach of a European Court ruling, the European Court would be likely to award substantial damages."

Miss Jenny Shephard, Mr Rodriguez's solicitor, said deportation was a "very drastic measure." It would be most unfair if he was deported under the old rules which would prevent him from coming back when the rules were likely to change in the next few months.

Mother tells of youth's time in punishment cell

By Jean Stead

The mother of Angus Boyd, aged 17, who was found dead in his cell at a "short, sharp shock" detention centre on February 17, told an inquiry at Alloa yesterday that he had been kept in a segregated punishment cell since going there last December.

Mrs Jean Boyd, aged 40, an office cleaner from Largs, said her son had refused to shave his beard at Glenochil detention centre in Clackmannanshire. She had told him before he was sent to prison that she liked his beard.

A prison officer, Mr Peter Machin, who found Boyd's body, said that in his four years at Glenochil he had not known an inmate to be detained so long in the punishment cells before. He was told it was because Boyd was not conforming.

Mrs Boyd said that when she visited her son on January 23 he seemed demented. He told her he was going to fake a heart attack and die, but would be born again. She asked in vain to see the prison governor so that her son could be sent to the prison hospital.

A prison doctor, Dr Brian Stewart, said that Boyd had seemed normal when he examined him as a new inmate in December. But when he examined him again a month later he had been concerned at his condition.

On January 16 he diagnosed him as a possible suicide risk, and recommended that he should see a psychiatrist and be put under strict supervision, with observation every 15 minutes. Boyd had told him he was going to die of a heart attack.

Prison officers said in evidence that Boyd had been confined to a cell in the segregated units as a disciplinary measure. Up to his death he was subject to normal observation by prison officers once an hour.

Detective Constable William Whyte, of Stirling CID, who was called to the prison when Boyd's body was found in the middle of the night, said that the youth was lying on the floor wearing only pyjama trousers. A book on witchcraft was among Boyd's possessions.

The court was told by forensic experts that though the cell was only 8 ft long by 7 ft 6 ins high, it was high enough for Boyd to have hanged himself.

The inquiry continues today.

NEWS IN BRIEF

EEC holds fire on coal decision

A DECISION on phasing out subsidies to the European coal industry was put off by the EEC without serious discussion of the controversial proposal at the commission's meeting yesterday in Brussels.

An informed source said that the matter would need considerable debate, given the importance and political sensitivity of the subject. A decision is expected when the commission meets next Wednesday. Walkout halts Tyne Metro

Cable viewers tuned in

SIXTEEN per cent of all households equipped with cable television watch it for more than nine hours a day, according to an independent survey published yesterday. Most watched for more then four hours.

The survey shows that cable accounts for up to 23 per cent of viewing time on Sundays, and nearly 20 per cent during the week.

Guardian writer wins award

JOHN Carvel, of the Guardian, has been named Local Government Journalist of the Year in a new set of awards organised by Local Government Information Services, a PR consultancy for local authorities. He won the award and £250 for an exclusive story about Cabinet divisions on scrapping elections of the metropolitan authorities which led to a revolt by Government peers last year.

OBITUARY

Roy Plomley

Roy Plomley, the deviser and presenter for more than 40 years of Desert Island Discs on BBC radio has died, aged 71.

Dennis Barker, back page

Government has spent £2.9m on 'controversial' publicity

By John Carvel, Political Correspondent

The Government has spent £2.9 million on 11 politically-controversial publicity and advertising campaigns since coming to power in 1979, it was disclosed yesterday.

This compares with only six potentially-sensitive campaigns with an identified cost of £2.2 million under the premierships of Mr Heath, Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan from 1970 to 1979.

The £2.9 million does not include the spending on television advertising which accompanied the privatisation of British Telecom and other state share flotations.

The largest campaign under Mrs Thatcher has been £2.3 million spent on publicity to promote council tenants' rights to buy their homes.

The information, placed in the House of Commons library by the Prime Minister, came in response to a parliamentary question by the shadow environment secretary, Dr John Cunningham, about a Cabinet Office paper setting out government conventions on publicity and advertising.

The paper says it is right and proper for governments to use public funds for ublicity and advertising to exlain their policies and to inform the public of the government services available to them and of their rights and liabilities.

"Public funds may not, however, be used to finance publicity for party political purposes; this rule governs not only decisions about what is or is not to be published but also to content, style, and distribution of what is published.

The paper explained that the conventions are that "subject matter should be relevant to government responsibilities," that "content, tone and presentation should not be party political," that "distribution of unsolicited material should be carefully controlled," and that "costs should be justifiable."

Although it maintained that these conventions have never been broken, it went on to list examles of "publicity in potentially politically controversial areas."

One of these, the Switch Off Something campaign during the miners' strike at the start of 1974, was acceptable "because it bore directly on maintaining the life of the community in a national emergency."

The list of sensitive campaigns under Mrs Thatcher's premiership includes publicity on the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill (1983/4), bus policy (1984), abolition of the GLC and metropolitan counties (1985), the defence policy (continuing), the nurses pay offer 1982 and the rate-capping legislation (1984).

30,000 more suffer genital diseases

By Andrew Veitch, Medical Correspondent

The number of new patients treated for sexually-transmitted and other genital diseases has risen by nearly 30,000 to well over half a million, according to Department of Health figures released yesterday.

Herpes is the most rapidly-spreading venereal disease: the number of women suffering for the first time has increased by 31 per cent, and the number of men by 14 per cent to bring the total of new patients to 16,534.

The number of new patients treated at national Health Service clinics was up by nearly 6 per cent to 547,437 in 1983 — the latest figures available.

Most of the increase was due to non-specific infections.

New cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea fell respectively by 6 per cent to 3,000 and 7 per cent to 48,000.

Nearly 10 times more men than women contracted syphilis. For all types of VD, the number of new male cases increased by 4 per cent, and female cases by 8 per cent.

Penny Chorlton adds: People who pass on sexually-transmitted diseases should not be made criminally liable. Dr John Dawson of the British Medical Association said yesterday.

The present system of voluntary reporting and tracing of victims who may have acquired such diseases was probably working comparatively well, Dr Dawson told members of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences in London.

Dr Dawson referred to the early-day motion proposed in November by the Conservative MP for Macclesfield, Mr Nicholas Winterton.

Anyone taking part in sexual intercourse "having been suffering from such a disease or been in contact with another person suffering from a sexually-transmitted disease, would be guilty of a punishable criminal offence unless that person's partner was first made aware of these facts."

Statistical Bulletin No 3/85: New cases of sexually-transmitted diseases. Price £1 from DHSS information division, Canons Park, Government Buildings, Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Tourism jobs boom forecast

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

Between 200,000 and 400,000 jobs could be created in Britain's expanding tourist industry by 1990, a report has promised.

The report, prepared for the British Tourist Authority, forecasts the creation of at least 200,000 jobs over the next five years. But it believes the figure will soar to 400,000 by 1990 if the tourist industry receives stimulus and assistance.

Mr Duncan Bluck, chairman of the BTA, said the figures illustrated the importance of the industry to the economy as a whole.

The Government recently reduced the level of support for the BTA and other tourist authorities, but Mr Bluck said the Government should assist the industry.

According to the BTA report, produced by an economist, Mr James Morrell, positive encouragement for tourism would be needed to help lift the job creation figure to 400,000 by 1990.

Mr Morrell lists factors like a lower exchange rate, the enlargement of tourist promotion, and public sector investment in roads, airports, and docks, as vital to expansion.

At present slightly under 1.5 million people are employed directly or indirectly in the British tourist industry, and the addition of a further 200,000 is based on growth in tourists' spending over the past four years.

Greater stimulus and a repeat of the more rapid growth experienced over the past two years could raise the figure to 400,000.

Briton held by Nigerians 'planning fast to death'

By Patrick Keatley, Diplomatic Correspondent

The wife of a British businessman arrested in Nigeria last September has heard that her husband, Andrew Coveyduck, has gone on hunger strike and expects to fast to his death.

He is held, in company with 14 convicted criminals, in a tiny cell at Kiri Kiri maximum security prison.

The Foreign Office confirmed last night that the Tory MP for Basingstoke, Mr Andrew Hunter, has demanded urgent action at the highest level to save the life of his constituent.

Earlier charges against Mr Coveyduck, aged 37, alleging extortion of state funds, were all dismissed when his case finally came to court on march 16. The Nigerian judge set him free but he was immediately arrested under a military decree which permits indefinite detention.

Mr Hunter and other friends of the family in Basingstoke are convinced that Mr Coveyduck is the innocent victim of a hostage-taking strategy linked to the Dikko case.

The former Nigerian minister, Umaru Dikko, was found unconscious from drug injections, in a packing case at Stansted Airport last July, ready for despatch to Lagos where he is wanted to face corruption charges. He is still in this country.

Hugo label sparkles

By Donald Wintersgill, Art Sales Correspondent

A BOTTLE of Mouton Rothschild 1946 with a label by Jean Hugo was sold for £1,540 at Sotheby's yesterday.

The year was not one of Mouton Rothschild's best vintages and the wine itself is worth perhaps about £50.

The chateau has commissioned a special label each year since the second world war from a distinguished artist. The labels have become collectors' pieces and interest has been stimulated by an exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Hugo's label depicts a dove and a man ploughing. It was to celebrate the end of the war.

At Phillips in London, the cricket bat used by Jack Hobbs when he surpassed W.G. Grace's record of runs was sold for £1,320.

Hobbs signed the bat and inscribed it "I used this bat in the Surrey v Middlesex match at Kennington Oval on August 9, 1930, when I passed W.G. Grace's aggregate record of 54,896." Hobbs surpassed Grace's record of 125 centuries in 1925.

Welfare State's structure defective, says Meacher

The structure of the Welfare State was condemned as defective yesterday by Labour's social services spokesman, Mr Michael Meacher. In a hint of things to come — probably at Labour's party conference in the autumn — he cited the fact that eight million people rely on supplementary benefit as the main strategic failing of the social security system.

His plans for revitalising the system by replacing "degrading" supplementary benefits with basic allowances given as of right were put forward in a Labour green paper last month without the approval of the party's national executive committee.

Yesterday, he repeated his call for an end to means-tested supplementary benefit, a comprehensive allowance for the physically and mentally disabled, and recognition of the numbers of working women who no longer depended on their husbands.

The Meacher alternative, or something very like it, is thought likely to be presented, with NEC approval, to the party conference.

Mr Meacher said that the Government's plans to reform the system—due out in a green paper on Monday—would be politically suicidal. "The savings (which he calculates at £2.5 billion) won't satisfy the Treasury, but the cuts will dissatisfy an awful lot of people."

The results of the reviews, conducted by the Social Services Secretary, Mr Norman Fowler, showed that despite the £40 billion budget there was very little fat on the Welfare State, said Mr Meacher.

Alan Travis adds: College of Health figures showing wide discrepancies in waiting times for National Health Service operations around the country yesterday prompted Mr Meacher, to demand urgent action from the Government.

The college's figures show that waiting times not only vary widely between districts, but also for different types of operation.

"I believe it urgently requires investigation whether these distortions result from interference of private practice, differential administrative procedures or sheer lack of physical or personal resources," said Mr Meacher.

MP demands inquiry into NHS 'abuse'

By Andrew Veitch, Medical Correspondent

A Tory MP is calling for a new investigation into private practice in the health service following the case of a woman who paid £1,300 for a private hip operation because she thought she faced a four-year wait for NHS treatment.

The story of Mrs Marion Thornton, an arthritis sufferer from Scunthope, appeared in yesterday's Guardian. She was given an artificial hip at Scunthorpe general hospital four weeks after she asked for a private operation.

Mrs Thornton, who is suffering from arthritis of the spine, is still in pain despite her new hip. Her surgeon Mr Shyamal Kamar Mukarjea, says that the operation was a success.

He has been cleared by the Yorkshire regional health authority chairman, Mr Bryan Askew, of jumping the queue with his private patients and of doing more private practice than his NHS contract permits.

A report on alleged abuses of the private practice system by NHS consultants, drawn up by the Scunthorpe health authority chairman, Mr John Mason, as a result of the Thornton affair—has been sent to Mr Kenneth Clarke, the health minister.

Scunthorpe's Conservative MP, Mr Richard Hickmet, said last night: "Some consultants may be running artificially long lists to persuade patients to have operations performed privately.

"This is not a unique allegation. There is considerable concern that this is happening, and it has got to be investigated. I shall be asking Mr Clarke what evidence there is of the abuses reported by Mr Mason, and what investigations can be carried out."

Mr Mason, president of the Midlands Conservative Association, called for health officials to be given powers to collect consultants' own fees for private patients, and warned that the NHS might be making a loss on treating private patients.

The attitude of some consultants to helping health authorities to identify private patients and recoup charges was "at best reluctant and at worst downright obstructive," he said.

Mr Hickmet added last night: "I'm in favour of private medicine in the NHS—but I'm against abuses. The medical profession must be persuaded that it is in their own interests to put these matters right."



صكذا من الاصل

Prison amnesty urged for minor offenders

By Aileen Ballantyne

An amnesty for minor offenders to cut the number of sentenced prisoners from about 36,000 to 12,000 was proposed yesterday by the National Association of Probation Officers.

The association which has more than 6,000 members argue that the Government's plan for a £350 million prison building programme for 16 new prisons would be ineffective and uneconomic. It has asked MPs from all parties to support its amnesty plan.

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, will today formally open the first of the 16 gaols at Wayland, in Norfolk. He has pledged that the Government's programme could well end overcrowding by "around the end of this decade," with the provision of 11,700 extra places.

With the 9,500 untried or unsentenced prisoners a record 46,000 are now held in gaols in England and Wales.

Napo's report to MPs, says that every time the number of prison places has been increased, it has led to an increase in the prison population.

By going ahead with an expansionist prison policy the Government are acting against the findings of their own advisers, says Napo. A recent Home Office study found that 71 per cent of those given custodial sentences were reconvicted within six years.

Another recent Home Office report found that only half the victims of crime questioned said that "their" offender should be brought before the courts if caught.

Napo says that Britain has proportionately one of the highest prison populations in Western Europe with longer sentences imposed than in any other European country.

For non-violent offences, the association proposes a maximum sentence of 100 weeks for a single offence and 200 weeks for multiple offences.

It also proposes an amnesty for the immediate release of all prisoners who are within six months of release, and of all remaining prisoners serving three years or less for non-violent offences.

This would exclude prisoners serving sentences for offences such as armed robbery, rape or murder and other crimes of violence.

"An amnesty ... could provide an alternative to a massively expansive prison building programme, and allow many petty offenders, for whom prison is of little use, back into the community, at little risk to society as a whole"

Napo says that the probation service would be willing to take on more serious and difficult offenders. It calls for an expansion of the use of community service orders requiring the offender to make reparation to the victim as "a welcome departure from the futile punishment of imprisonment."

Mr Brittan last week received a hostile reception from prison officers when he addressed their annual conference and outlined the need to cut overtime worked in gaols to justify the increase spending on prison building.

The week before, the Police Federation booed and jeered the Home Secretary, and passed a unanimous vote of no confidence in the Government's law and order policies.

Criminal Justice—An Alternative Strategy, Napo, £1, 3&4 Chivalry Road, Battersea, London SW11 1HT.

● The prison population in England and Wales is expected to reach a total of 48,500 by 1993, according to the results of a study published by the Home Office yesterday.



City centre security gate — but the shops are thriving. Picture by Denis Thorpe.

Renascence in Belfast helps heal the wounds

Paul Johnson finds hope under the grimness and grime

THE picture of Belfast city centre so often seen on the television screens is one of dereliction and decay, of dirty houses and streets trudged by people with a remarkable capacity for stoic endurance.

Bloody Friday, the day in July, 1972, when the IRA set off 26 explosions killing 11 and injuring 130, spelled doom for the city centre.

Within a few years the threat of indiscriminate violence and bombing had led to 300 retailers leaving the centre, most public houses closing their doors from the early evening and, at one stage, people being advised not to travel home in darkness.

The city's night life faded away. Business confidence decreased in proportion to the increasing number of bomb sites which gave the city a pockmarked complexion.

But now, under the superficial grimness and grime, a commercial renascence is taking place. Two figures in particular bear witness to that: £86 million of investment in the past two years or in the pipeline; and in the past year 24 new restaurants have opened.

Although in the background there remains poverty and an unemployment rate of 22 per cent, the city centre has resumed a normality that was only a memory.

Some local people claim that the renaissance stems from the reopening in 1980 of the Grand Opera House after extravagent refurbishment of the Edwardian building.

Two imposing Victorian public houses opened a little later and since then there has been a boom. In the past three years, 41 restaurants, 38 cafes and 55 hot food bars have opened.

Several large stores have refurbished their premises, late night shopping has proved successful and day trippers, most from the Republic, are said to have spent £120 million last year.

During the same time, the most obvious of the security measures — *individual* searches of those entering the fenced-off heart of the city — have been replaced by more discreet random checks.

"More and more people are coming back into the city centre," said Mr Eddie Simpson, Belfast development officer. "They feel safer and more secure. Within the UK the image of Belfast is beginning to change and it is now recognised as a good place to invest. A mood of optimism is afoot."

This revitalisation of the city centre has been accompanied by a conscious effort on the part of the Government to visually improve it.

Non-residential property on main roads attracts 75 per cent grants for items such as cleaning and roof repairs; the River Lagan is being cleaned, and more money is being spent on improving lighting, paving and landscaping.

Housing remains the biggest problem. Belfast grew quickly around the shipyards and the mills during the late 19th century. By the 1960s Belfast had a housing problem much more serious than other UK cities.

Government spending on *housing in Northern Ireland* has gone up by 70 per cent in the past five years to about £545 million this year. In the past 10 years, unfitness levels have dropped from 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

Everyone involved realises that the normality is fragile. All the progress could be rubbed out with a couple of strategically placed bombs.



Safety behind bars — the familiar face of Belfast. Picture by Denis Thorpe.

Belated tribute to Henry's first

By Martin Wainwright

THE Church of England will hold a belated tribute next year to Queen Catherine of Aragon who can lay claim to be its true founder. Royalty, bishops, and the Spanish ambassador will honour the woman whose failure to produce a son for Henry VIII led to the break with Rome.

The ceremony in Peterborough Cathedral, where Catherine is buried, will be 450 years late, which would not have surprised the Queen. After being urged to enter a nunnery and banished from Henry's presence, she was finally confined to Kimbolton Castle, near Peterborough, in an attempt to persuade her to disavow her marriage to the king.

Her stout refusal, which forced a divorce and the excommunication of Henry, won her popular support, according to the Tudor historian Polydore Vergil.

"Although rather ugly than otherwise; of low stature and stout, she was more beloved by the islanders of Britain than any queen that has ever reigned," he wrote.

Similar admiration for Catherine led to the memorial idea, which came from a Mrs Diane Howden a Conservative councillor in Peterborough, and has won the support of the majority Labour group.

Catherine's body lies beneath a royal standard, the Aragonese flag, and a simple black marble stone which was bought in a sudden flurry of civic interest in 1895.

Mrs Howden has invited the mayor of Catherine's Spanish birthplace to the ceremony. Peterborough diocese intends to ask all bishops and officials whose predecessors attended the queen's burial to the service on January 29, the anniversary of her funeral.

Catherine's failure to have a son was actually Henry's fault, because a child's sex is determined by the father's genes.

Councils 'have right to go on campaign'

By Geoff Andrews, Local Government Correspondent

Council advertising campaigns are no more or less democratic than many of those organised by the Government, claims one of the groups involved.

In its evidence to the Widdicombe inquiry into local government, set up by Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary in February to investigate "overt political campaigning," the Local Government Information Unit says that democracy means participation *in decisions*. A wide range of information should be available both from central and local government.



Patrick Jenkin: set up inquiry

The unit which represents 50 mainly Labour local authorities and a dozen unions, said, "Some of this information will be in conflict. It is for individual citizens to reach their own conclusions on the basis of all information. To assume that they cannot do so and have therefore to be denied access to certain types or sources of information is both dangerous and patronising."

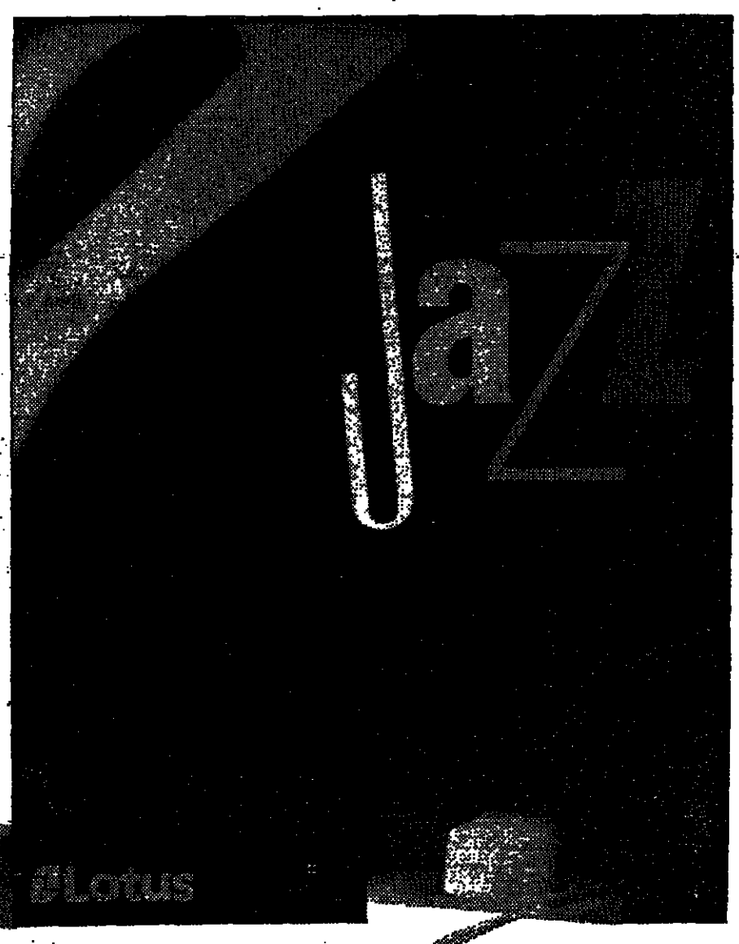
Any restraint on the exercise of local authorities' discretionary powers should be exercised by the ballot box.

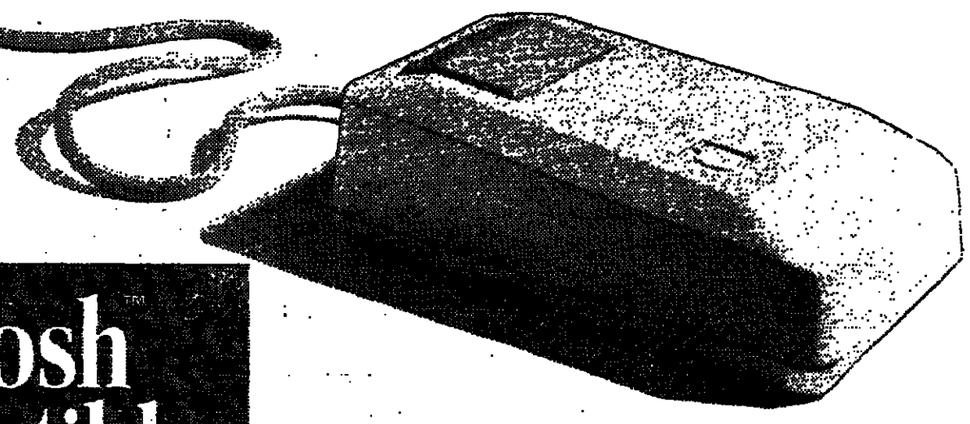
The evidence concerns only the first part of the investigation, a quick report on the subject of spending on advertising and information out of local funds.

The Association of London Authorities, which includes all the ratecapped councils in the capital, has already suggested that the decision to hold the inquiry was either interference or direction. The Government talked a lot about freedom but did not allow much to those who were also elected.

"It is important to note that those people who have sought to prevent such advertising and who now wish to see parliamentary legislation put an end to it, are politically motivated to a degree that the advertisers simply are not allowed to be," it said.

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Multinational 'task force' invades the Falklands

International trawling fleets are scouring the South Atlantic for squid. John Ezard reports.

N THE evenings an hour or so after sunset this summer and early winter, a curious glow in the south has become visible from Government House, the Upland Goose, the Falkland Island Company jetty and most other points along Port Stanley harbour front.

The dark sky on the opposite side of the harbour gets faintly light again and is reflected in the water, with the black humps of the Murrell Hills in between.

It is beautiful, like mezzotint on the frontispiece of an old book; and most people noticing it for the first time dismissed it as one of the strange things this region does, like the sudden semi-tropical phosphoresce which sometimes appears round the Falklands' cool temperate shoreline.

It is, in fact, the distant light of part of a new Falklands task force at work, a more epic, disparate, and profitable fleet of vessels than ever sailed from Britain to the South Atlantic in 1982.

The glow travel miles from the floodlights of a multinational assembly of mother ships and trawlers loading their new catches — mostly squid — on to factory ships and bulk carriers at nigt in Berkeley Sound, a deep water harbour on the scale of Portsmouth or Southampton Water.

You see it suddenly light up like a town as you fly over at dusk in an RAF Sea King reconnaissance helicopter. There was what some of the ship operators called "congestion" in Berkeley Sound during last week.

It was full of trawlers black with squid ink from the last panic of the creatures as they were hauled aboard by predators for which evolution never prepared them. Among other activities, five carriers with capacities ranging from 5,000-8,000 tons were loading full cargoes of squid to take home to Japan and elsewhere.

This gave them a single consignment worth a total of £25 million to £40 million at the early May world market price of £1,000 a tonne for what is a delicacy in the Far East and Mediterranean. It has been a good year for squid.

The arithmetic of last week's single free haul in an eight months season in the only offshore waters in the world without a fishing limit approaches the £46 million which Britain has so far spent on the entire post-conflict rehabilitation and development of the Falklands. The contrast is not lost on those on shore.

It is a cost-effective operation. Captain Arne Lundquist, of Cool Carriers, the Swedish firm which supplies the carriers, says that 14 men working hard can freeze 20 tonnes of squid in a shift, a day's work which makes £20,000 for their bosses.

Aboard the Japanese-chartered ships on days off from shore jobs are eight Falkland Islands stevedores working in holds kept at minus 20 celsius, manhandling blocks of squid frozen at minus 35 celsius, earning £50 for a 12 hour shift. It is a rare chance of big money. "They are a hardy breed," said Captain Lundquist, "That type of job doesn't bother them."

These ships are only the "good boys," the small minority who pay harbour rues to shelter and work in the sound. Fly further out on a Sea King patrol into the 150-mile protection zone and within 40 minutes you have seen another 18 vessels. And that is just within an eighth of the inner part of the zone within Sea King range.

This month 200 have been counted inside the whole zone, from the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria, Spain, Japan, South Korea, and, for the first time this year, Taiwan. Earlier in the season, a record 300 were counted.

The fleets currently total some 8,000 men, a figure which dwarfs the Falklands garrison and population put together. It is the South Atlantic's biggest population south of Capetown.

Some crewmen, notably from eastern Europe, are at *sea eight months a year.* Recently one tried to commit suicide by stabbing himself twice in the stomach and jumping overboard. He was rescued and treated at Stanley, which, like the RAF's search and rescue helicopters, is available in emergencies.

It is this combination of a military shield with absence of a limit which has led to such a gold rush. The fish, especially the squid, turn up in markets all over the world from Japan to Britain, where it is bartered at a high swap rate for Scots mackerel.

By well-informed trade estimates, the total catch is worth £200 million a year, not far from half the yearly cost of the Falklands garrison.

The task of the Sea Kings is to log the vessels' names and check their holds and antennae, in case one is being used as an Argentine trojan horse. At dusk this means flying low and spotlighting them.

The detailed patrols, like those of the Hercules aricraft which watch the outer zone, are expensive in *maintenance and flying* hours. Although the sums have not apparently been done in Whitehall, it is accepted that the trawlers add substantially to the garrison's flying and other costs.

For nearly two years, the Falklands government has been pressing for a unilateral fishing limit. This is partly to raise revenue but also for conservation.

Councillors have seen the whale disappear from local waters in their lifetimes because of plunder-level fishing in South Georgia. They believe that at current rates stocks will be exhausted within two or three years, with catastrophic effects on the South Atlantic wildlife chain.

One of the favourite trawling grounds, near the 100 fathom limit where fish tend to surface, is by Beauchene Island, one of the biggest breeding places of the black-browed albatross.

Foreign Office ministers have never discussed their qualms about a unilateral limit in public detail. But these centre round Argentine sensitivities and, more notably, dread of confrontation *with a Russian vessel* which refused to observe the limit. The Government's current tack is to try for a multinational conservation policy but little hope is held out.

Speaking as individuals, the Sea King crew — Ian Robertson, John Leech, Mick Headland and Jim Prentice — which flew me over the trawlers see sense in the point about Russia. They, like others in the garrison, point out that a limit would demand a comprehensive "board and search" facility beyond the Royal Navy's present role or resources.

Most informed islanders remain unconvinced. They are confident that a limit would largely police itself. From experience elsewhere, ships which paid for licences should be the first to harrass and report interlopers.

So are some of the fishing nations. Japan badly wants a limit. Arne Lundquist, who deals with them daily, says: "If you have controlled fishing, you have a controlled market. Everyone knows where they are. It is this prospect of a glut that upsets everything."

This occurred in Taiwan last week when the squid price fell from £1,000 to *£400 a tonne, although it was* apparently holding up reasonably in Mediterranean markets. Captain Lundquist, also a passionate supporter of the conservation argument, was horrified to hear of dolphins and penguins in some of the catches.

That argument also strikes home with the Sea King crew. "It irks me," one said, "If wildlife is being endangered, we should do something about it. It should be bred into our bones to protect wildlife.'

Kinnock meets Tribune to test feelings

By John Carvel,
Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock has agreed to meet the Tribune group of Labour MPs for the first time since becoming party leader.

The meeting on Monday will provide an important test of the extent to which he retains left-of-centre support *in the* Parliamentary ranks after his attempts to jazz up the party's appeal.

Mr Kinnock is still a member of the Tribune group, but has not attended meetings for at least 8 months.

It will be important for Mr Kinnock to put up a good show, because the Tribune group, and particularly some of its younger members, are in a pivotal position in the current process of re-alignment of the Labour left.

A group of the 1983 intake of Labour MPs has been meeting privately for the past few months. They include members of Tribune and members of the further left Campaign group.

They are understood to be drafting a common policy statement for publication in the late summer. The view in this class of '83 is that they are able to work together more easily than some of the older members of the rival Parliamentary left groups whose mutual animosities hardened during the rows over the 1981 deputy leadership contest between Mr Denis Healey and Mr Tony Benn.

They are keen to support Mr Kinnock's drive to modernise the party, but anxious lest he demonstrates any further loss of a left perspective.

In a separate development the Tribune group will meet on June 10 to decide on its recommendations for the national executive committee elections at party conference.

Tribune will not be making up a formal slate of candidates, but is likely to recommend four or five names, probably including Mr David Blunkett, the Sheffield city council leader, who was surprisingly excluded from the campaign group slate.

Children 'paying for war and miners' strike'

By Andrew Moncur,
Education Staff

Schoolchildren are effectively paying the cost of the Falklands war and the miners' strike through cuts in education spending, Mr Derek Best, said yesterday in his presidential address at the annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers in Scarborough.

It would prove catastrophic if the present generation in schools had to bear the cost of both campaigns. "Yet who can deny that this is what is happening?" he asked.

At the same time that the Government was admitting the need for improvements in the pupil-teacher ratio, it was forcing cuts by its spending policies.

Mr Best, head of Vyners comprehensive school, Hillingdon, north London, condemned the campaign of sanctions imposed by teachers, which is causing widespread disruption in schools. But he understood the frustrations that had led to it.

He warned of the disciplinary problems which result from strike action and the teachers' withdrawal of goodwill, and said: "The price of inadequate supervision at lunchtime is greater indiscipline in the afternoon.

"The price of strike action by teachers is increasing truancy and strike action by pupils — and it is hypocrisy for teachers involved in sanctions to condemn the action taken by some pupils on Thursday, April 26.

"The true cost of teachers' sanctions lies in the messages that come out of the hidden curriculum.

"Instead of pupils being led towards a greater social awareness, greater commitment and involvement, greater concern for others less fortunate than themselves, they have set before them the example of actions which they will interpret as those of the 'I'm all right, Jack' philosophy of self-interest and materialism dominant over concern for others and over idealism.

"We do have to look very seriously at the idea that teachers *should give up the* right to strike in return for a professional salary and some machinery, such as a pay review body, to prevent subsequent erosion," he said.

Lunch closing at schools ruled out

By our Education Staff

Lunchtime closing next term in all schools where teachers' sanctions mean that children cannot be properly supervised was rejected yesterday by the head teachers.

The heads rejected the advice of their chief pay negotiator, who had emphasised the common purpose of all teachers. He had urged the heads to come out in favour of a clearcut statement of intent.

Mr Frank Mills, who represents the National Association of Head Teachers at the Burnham committee salary talks, told delegates at the NAHT annual conference in Scarborough that the employers must be given a clear message. "We have reached the point where enough really is enough," he said.

The heads have been keeping schools running while their teachers have staged strikes, banned cover for absent staff, and refused to remain in school at mid-day.

The conference adopted a resolution warning local authorities that head teachers will be forced to reduce school services unless the pay dispute *is resolved quickly.*

An amendment from London members adding the threat of autumn term lunchtime closures was rejected. Mr Don Blenkinsopp, a former NAHT president, warned delegates: "We will be accused of taking industrial action through the back door."

The delegates were immediatly criticised by Mr Joe Boone, president of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, who said that the decision would harden the divide between classroom teachers and heads. "The question was are they coming out or not, and I think they bottled out," he said.

The head teachers strongly criticised Sir Keith Joseph's handling of the pay negotiations.



The Greenpeace ship Gondwana with members of the Antarctic expedition, (from left (Ralph John, Jonathon Castle, Pete Wilkinson, Gerry Johnson and Andy Hull.

Rail stop

Swindon railway workshops, which is threatened with closure, was brought to a standstill by a one-day strike yesterday. Only a handful of the 2,300 men turned up for work.

Judge gives 'no mercy' warning to raiders

By a Correspondent

Armed raiders who kill or maim can expect no mercy, an Old Bailey Judge John Hazan, QC, said yesterday when gaoling four men after a raid last year in which a security guard was shot dead.

Charles Territt, aged 27, unemployed, of Peabody Buildings, Rosendale Road, Herne Hill, south London, and his brother Martin Territt, aged 31, unemployed, of Phillip Walk, Peckham, were gaoled for 22 years.

Frederick Hobson, aged 36, unemployed, of Stephenson House, Rockingham Estate, Southwark, was gaoled for 18 years, and Robert Tominey, aged 25, a decorator, of Heygate Street, Walworth, for 17 years.

They pleaded guilty or were convicted of the manslaughter of a former Metropolitan *Police constable, Mr Robert* Perry, aged 44.

As Charles Territt was pushing Mr Perry into the back of a van after a raid on a DIY store in West Norwood, London, a sawn-off shotgun which Territt was carrying went off, and the guard was killed instantly. The gang fled empty-handed.

After the killing Territt, whose daughter was born on the day of the shooting, told a friend: "One comes into the world, and one goes out."

Peace campaigner chosen as Labour candidate in all-women contest

By Seamus Milne

A peace movement activist has been selected from an all-women shortlist to fight the marginal London constituency of Westminster North for La*bour at the next general* election.

Ms Jenny Edwards, who is the nuclear free zone officer in the London borough of Camden, won the nomination on Monday night against four other candidates: Ms Diane Abbott, a black Westminster councillor; Ms Pat Healy, a Times journalist; Ms Frances Crook, a Finchley councillor; and Ms Barbara Hughes, a former mayor of Camden.

The votes split 48-25 in the final ballot between Ms Edwards and Ms Abbott.

Westminster North — the old Paddington seat plus a part of St John's Wood — was won for the Conservatives, in 1983 by Mr John Wheeler with a majority of 1,710.

Ms Edwards, 30 worked at the Ministry of Agriculture for five years. From 1981 to 1983, she worked for CND as a trade union officer and coordinator of the local authority nuclear free zone campaign. Like Ms Abbott, she went to Cambridge University.

The use of the all-women shortlist represents a notable victory for the campaign for better women's representation in the Labour Party. Hornsey and Wood Green Labour Party has announced that it will follow suit.

There are at present only 11 women in a parliamentary Labour Party of 208. In addition, five women have been selected to fight safe Labour seats previously held by men: Audrey Wise (Preston), Joan Lestor (Eccles), Joyce Quinn (Gateshead East), Hilary Armstrong (Durham North-west and Mildred Gordon (Bow and Poplar.)

But the Westminster North result is a disappointment for those who had hoped that Ms Abbott would become Labour's first officially endorsed black candidate at the next election. The black Lewisham councillor, Mr Russell Profitt, was selected as East Lewisham candidate earlier this month — but the decision was declared invalid by the national executive because black section delegates participated in the selection conference.

John Carvel adds: Labour's working party on positive discrimination for ethnic minorities is expected at its final meeting today to recommend that the party should appoint a *senior officer with responsibility* for all matters relating to ethnic communities.

The working party will also agree that there should be more representation of ethnic minorities at every level of the party. But the group will split on the most sensitive issue of whether the party constitution *should be amended to allow* the establishment of black sections.

The majority of the working party believes that black sections are a necessary step towards positive discrimination, in spite of the fierce opposition of the party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock.

*A minority report by the La*bour MPs Mr Robin Corbett and Mr Alf Dubbs, supported by Mrs Rida Austin an unsuccessful Labour candidate in 1983, agreed with Mr Kinnock that it is unacceptable for the party to define its members on the basis of colour or ethnic origin.

Attempt to claim Antarctica for world

By Gareth Parry

GREENPEACE launched its campaign yesterday to claim the Antarctic continent as a "World Heritage Park for future generations."

The newly-acquired Greenpeace vessel Gondowa, a 191-foot sea-going tug, will *leave Hamburg on September* 1 for Antarctica via New York, Auckland and Sydney. During the three-month voyage a series of protest actions will be mounted. Greenpeace is not releasing details of them for fear they might be stopped.

A base will also be established for a mechanic, doctor, radio-operator and scientist, making Greenpeace the first non-governmental organisation to set up a permanent scientific base camp in the Antartic.

On arrival in Antarctica, Greenpeace will declare Antarctica a world park for all the people of the earth."

Roger Wilson campaign coordinator, said yesterday: "Antarctica is the last true wilderness and is under dire threat from mineral hungry nations. The Antarctic environment is of critical importance not only to the Southern Ocean, but also the whole planet.

● Greenpeace has now withdrawn *allegations it made last October that the* train used by the Central Electricity Generating Board in a mock nuclear flask accident was deliberately tampered with to lessen the impact of the crash. It has not, however, withdrawn other allegations it made, which were also denied by the CEGB, that the crash was rigged.

No injuries seen by Jasmine visitor

By Sarah Bosley

The health visitor who saw Jasmine Beckford in the year after she was returned from foster care to her parents, never noticed any injuries on the child, an inquiry into Jasmine's death heard yesterday.

Miss Yeng Lai Leong, who is attached to the Mortimer Road health clinic in Brent, north London, visited the Beckford family from July, 1982, after Jasmine and her sister Louise were sent home.

In March Maurice Beckford was sentenced to 10 years for Jasmine's manslaughter.

At the public inquiry yesterday, Miss Leong said it was her practice to get the confidence of her children and parents when she visited at home and watched their relationship. She would get down on the floor, play with the children and pick them up, hoping to detect any non-accidental injuries.

Asked whether she ever saw signs of abuse in the Beckford children, she replied: "There was no occasion when I noticed any sort of injuries."

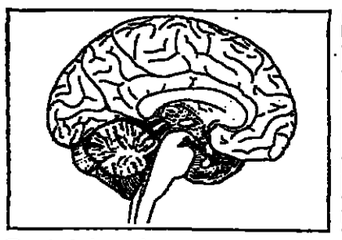
Miss Leong told the inquiry, chaired by Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, that she last saw Jasmine for certain on April 22, 1983, more than year before she died.

Miss Leong said she had been ill on the day a case conference decided to take the children off the at-risk register. No information on the family was requested from her.

She said she had received no advice from senior nursing officers about the frequency of visits to children on the register or how to deal with such families, nor was there any plan for regular liaison with *social* workers.

The inquiry continues.

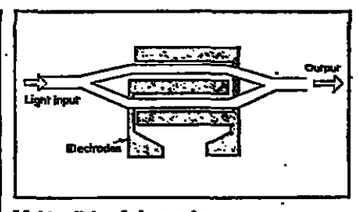
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Found on a corpse, they can tell police the time of death and provide other useful clues.



Making light of electronics
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An on-the-spot report from the world's most important conference on science and its applications: the American Association for the Advancement of Science's annual meeting in Los Angeles.

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Radical expelled by RSPCA

By Penny Chorlton

The council of the RSPCA yesterday voted to expel one of its most radical members in the continuing fight between moderates and activists in the animal welfare lobby.

Mr Kim Stallwood, campaigns organiser of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, was voted off the council by a two-thirds majority.

Mr Stallwood made himself unpopular with his RSPCA colleagues in January when he told a public meeting in Birmingham that the charity's advisory committee on animal experiments included practising experimenters.

Two of the witnesses who gave evidence against him are members of the BUAV, who face expulsion when the group holds an emergency general meeting on June 8.

The RSPCA spokesman said: "We felt it could not be tolerated that a member of our council was allowed to make serious public criticism of the charity and some of its individual, named members."

Irish broadcasting seat for ex-BBC reporter

From Joe Joyce in Dublin

The BBC's former political correspondent in Northern Ireland, Mr W. D. Flackes, has been appointed by the Irish government to the authority of its broadcasting service RTE.

Mr Flackes, who retired from his BBC post in 1982, is one of nine members of the new authority which takes office after controversy.

The Irish Government had prevented the previous authority from appointing a new director general for the station earlier this year. The Communications Minister, Mr Jim Mitchell, refused to sanction their choice on the grounds that a review of Irish broadcasting was required before a new head was appointed to RTE.

His action was condemned by the Opposition Fianna Fail party as political interference designed to block the appointment of a candidate they did not favour.

Dover anger over U-turn on road plan

By Andrew Cornelius

Villagers in Kent and the Dover Harbour Board, which runs Britain's biggest ferry port, are demanding that the Government explains its sudden decision to defer a £45 million scheme to improve the A20 road between Folkestone and Dover.

The Government has indicated that the scheme to improve the seven-mile stretch of road which carries the bulk of the traffic using the port is unlikely to be needed if a Channel tunnel or other fixed link goes ahead.

Last month the Government said in its guidelines on the development of a Channel link that the replacement of the A20 between Folkestone and Dover was "firmly programmed."

Villagers in Capel-le-Ferne, which straddles the busy Channel ports route, have formed an action group to fight the apparent about-turn in Government policy.

Mr Jonathan Sloggett, managing director of the Dover Harbour Board and chairman of the Flexilink group campaigning against a fixed Channel link, said that he will seek clarification from the Transport Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Opposition spokeswoman on transport, has filed a parliamentary question asking for an explanation.

Critics of the scheme to build a Channel link regard the decision on the A20 as the first example of the delays in decision-making which occurred in the 1970s when spending on transport schemes was deferred pending a decision on a fixed link.

The board estimates that it will be at least 10 years before a fixed link is built even if the Government gives the go ahead for a scheme at the end of this year as promised.

Dover handles 14 million passengers, 1.6 million cars and 750,000 lorries each year.

The board forecasts that lorry traffic alone will increase by 10 per cent each year over the next 10 years.

صكذا من الاصل

ممنوع من التداول

Talks with Reagan unlikely to produce gain for Jordan

Hussein visit brings little new hope for peace

From Michael White in Washington

King Hussein of Jordan yesterday had talks at the White House with President Reagan and senior officials, in an atmosphere of mutual regard, but with little hope of serious progress in pursuit of a Middle East peace process or a fresh sale of US arms to Jordan.

Since the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, made optimistic noises about the prospects for progress after talks in Jordan two weeks ago, officials here have played down the likelihood of a breakthrough, such as the White House's agreeing on a list of acceptable Palestinians who could be included in a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation to Washington.

In a much quoted remark, a senior US Official said: "Our goals are modest for the visit. It is part of a process that we hope in the end will lead to an extension of the peace process and to direct negotiations. But there is still a long way to go, and I would caution you not to look for dramatic occurences in the next 48 hours."

The king has been in the US to see his son graduate from Brown University, Rhode Island, and, in addition to talks and dinners in Washington yesterday and today, he was due to receive an honorary degree at Georgetown University last night.

Jordanian officials confirmed yesterday that the King had cancelled an interview with NBC television on Friday, and was returning home early. But they dismissed reports that this was because of irritation with the advance billing his talks have received.

Since King Hussein and Mr Yasser Arafat published in February a framework for progress which appeared to offer recognition of Israel's right to exist in return for Palestinian self-determination in the context of UN Security Council resolutions, the US has been pressing for an explicit acceptance of UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Moderate Arab leaders, including President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, have been urging the US to meet a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The US, which wants such representatives to have direct talks with Israel — as Egypt itself did to reach peace — have refused to see Palestinians with PLO links, a stance the Arab moderates would like to weaken.

Thus officials have been toying with possible names of Palestinians who are likely to be unacceptable to one side or another, not least Israel or the PLO itself. But a further dimention to the talks is Jordan's continuing ambition to obtain Stinger missiles, F16 fighters, and Hawk antiaircraft missiles.

THE central council of the PLO yesterday ended a three-day meeting in Tunis which approved a Jordanian-Palestinian agreement on a joint approach to Middle East peace. — Reuter.

Israelis in final stage of south Lebanon pullout

Training for SLA intensified as new fortifications go up throughout security zone

From Ian Black in Marjayoun, S Lebanon

FROM its headquarters in the old French fort on the hill above Marjayoun, the Israeli army is putting the finishing touches to the security zone it is leaving behind in South Lebanon. Convoys of troops continue to move back across the border to meet next week's deadline for the completion of the withdrawal.

The military is trying to keep a low profile during the final stage of the pullout, but a tour of the occupied area yesterday revealed intensified training for the South Lebanese Army — the largely Christian force that Israel hopes will keep the peace after it leaves — and last-minute construction work on new fortifications throughout the security zone.

It is becoming increasingly clear that despite the government's declared commitment for a full withdrawal by the third anniversary of the outbreak of war next Thursday, some Israeli personnel will almost certainly be staying behind. Normally forthright officers attached to the SLA become suddenly shy when asked where they will be based at the end of next week.

The Israelis will not comment on reports that 500 advisers will stay on to work with the SLA, but in the courtyard of the force's headquarters here Israeli defence force's personnel mingled freely with the Lebanese soldiers. They were indistinguishable from each other in identical olive green battle dress.

General Antoine Lahad, the silver-haired commander of the force, refused to be drawn on the precise degree of Israeli support he will be getting. "It will be enough," he said carefully in his bare, high-ceiling office, "to enable the SLA to keep peace and order in this area.

"In case of an organised attack backed by a foreign power, like Syria, I will expect more backing from Israel. But we shall never call for their help except in the case of real need."

He warned that the SLA would insist on free passage through areas controlled by the Unifil peace-keeping force after several recent incidents when UN troops tried to block them.

General Lahad, whose 2,000 man force is trained, paid, and supplied by Israel, argued that Amal, the mainstream Shi'ite movement which had taken control of most of the south evacuated so far by Israel, would "never be in a position to control the whole area."

Israeli sources have made clear that if it were possible to come to an agreement with Amal, now embroiled in fierce battles with the Palestinians around Beirut, they would rethink the conception of the security zone and with it, presumably, the central role allotted to the SLA.

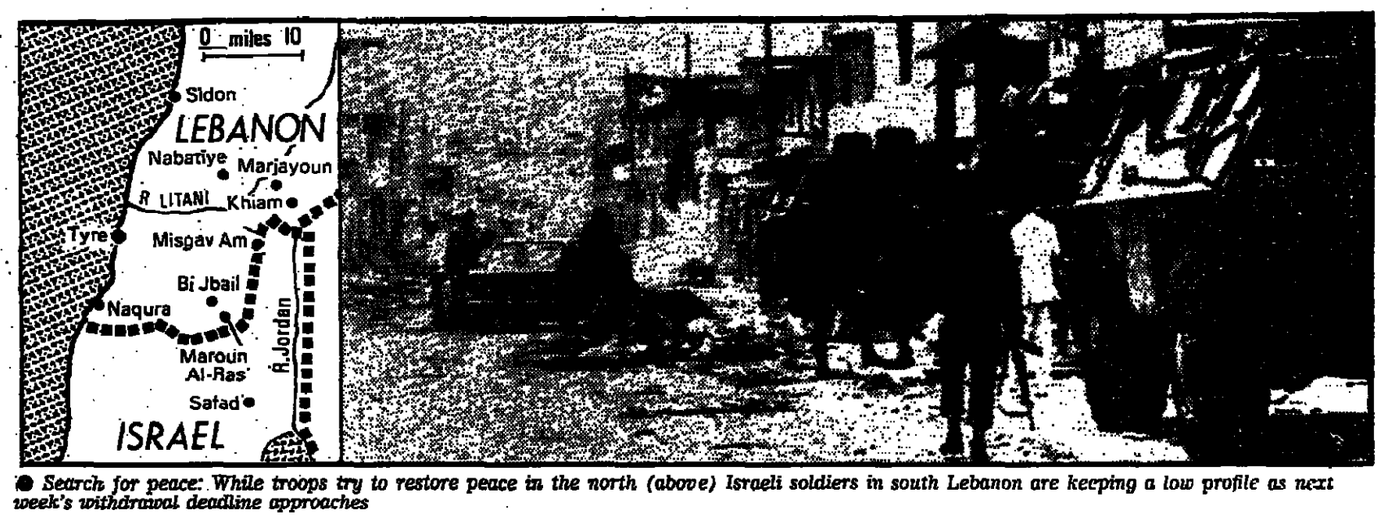
In the absence of such an agreement though, and the real danger of attacks by other Shi'ite or Palestinian groups, General Lahad's men are all that stands between the dangers of Lebanon and Israel's northern border.

At Majidiya, once a stud farm owned by a Druze chieftan, we watched as an Israeli major ran SLA Sherman tanks crews through their gunnery paces, firing carefully at an orange oil drum in the wide, flat valley east of Marjayoun.

Partly shielded from view by a double line of old eucalyptus trees, Israeli workers are constructing a large compound surrounded by high wire fences, powerful lights and watch towers. It looks suspiciously like a prison camp.

"Don't ask me what it is," a grizzled SLA guard said. "The Israelis are building it."

The fort at Marjayoun, a pock-marked structure of two-storey, concrete block houses built round a central compound, is a mess of Hebrew signs and battered Lebanese Mercedes cars. The offices of the IDF's Lebanon Liaison Unit are still here, although some of its personnel are now back across the border.



● *Search for peace: While troops try to restore peace in the north (above) Israeli soldiers in south Lebanon are keeping a low profile as next week's withdrawal deadline approaches*

Shamir call to free suspects

Jerusalem: The Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, said yesterday it was essential for Israel to release 25 Jews accused of terror attacks on Palestinians.

"What I want is for all parts of the Government to reach a consensus that clemency should be given," he said, in an armed forces radio interview. "I see ending this affair as necessary and essential for the nation... We will find a way."

Mr Shamir has spearheaded a campaign by rightwing members of the Cabinet to release the suspects, including five charged with murder for a July 1983 shooting in a college campus in Hebron that killed three Palestinians and wounded 30. The campaign has gained support since Israel released 1,150 Arab prisoners, including 167 murderers, last Monday to regain three soldiers captured in Lebanon.

The Government yesterday easily won parliamentary approval for the exchange. The Knesset voted 65 to six, with 16 abstentions, to accept the Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin's statement that Israel had no choice but to accept the terms of the exchange.

Only two MPs from government parties abstained. Five members of the ultra-nationalist Tehiya Party and the militant anti-Arab, Rabbi Meir Kahane, voted against.

The Government had said it would regard the outcome of the vote as an expression of confidence, indicating that failure to win would have led to its resignation.

"This Government has weakened the nation," Geula Cohen, of Tehiya, said, echoing speeches from other rightwing and some centrist MPs. — AP/Reuter.

Briton is found dead in Beirut

BEIRUT: Denis Hill, a British teacher at the American University of Beirut, has been shot dead. His body was discovered at the university hospital yesterday, a spokesman said.

Mr Hill, aged 53, taught the university's special intensive English course. Colleagues said he had not been seen since the weekend. "When he failed to show up for work on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, a fellow teacher got worried and went to check on him at his apartment," a colleague said. "He went to the American university hospital and found the body among unidentified corpses at the morgue."

There was no indication who shot Mr Hill or why. The area around the university campus, in West Beirut, is controlled by Shi'ite Muslim and Druze militias. Mr Hill lived about 200 yards from the campus.

Gunmen have kidnapped more than a dozen Westerners in West Beirut in the past 14 months.

● Israeli officials arrived in Cairo yesterday for renewed talks on the Sinai enclave of Taba, with Egypt insisting that the dispute be submitted to international arbitration.

Mr David Kimche, director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, said on arrival that the two sides would try to sharpen and clarify some points discussed in earlier talks.

The Egyptian envoy, Mr Esmat Abdel-Maguid, reiterated his country's demand that the dispte over Taba, a 700-yard strip of the Sinai desert coast, be settled by arbitration — AP/Reuter.

West German ship hit in Gulf attack

Bahrain: Iraq said that its warplanes hit Tehran and Tabriz in north-west Iran yesterday while a West German cargo ship in the Gulf was struck by an air-fired rocket in an apparent Iranian raid.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman said that Iraqi planes raided Tehran early yesterday for the second time in five hours and later hit targets in Tabriz, about 44 miles from the Turkish borer.

In the Gulf, the captain of the 18,535-ton Norasia Rebecca said that the ship was hit by a rocket during an attack by two unidentified planes. None of the 21-man crew was hurt and the vessel did not need help.

Iran and Iraq, at war since September, 1980, have been locked in retaliatory strikes on civilian centres since Sunday, after Baghdad accused Tehran of involvement in an attempt to assassinate the Emir of Kuwait, a charge denied by Iran.

Iran said on Tuesday that it had launched its ninth ground-to-ground missile at Baghdad. Iranian gunners also shelled military and industial centres in 12 Iraqi cities and towns after Iraqi strikes.

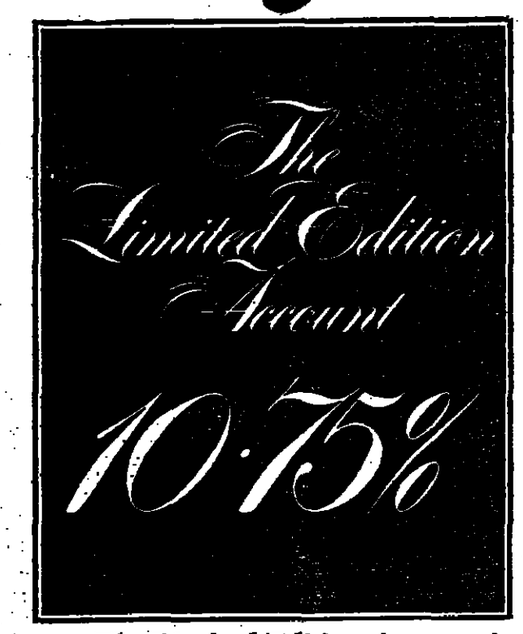
Baghdad reported that Iranian shelling of the southern Iraqi city of Basra yesterday killed three schoolgirls and wounded 27 while they were sitting examinations.

Iran's national news agency, Irna, said that Iraqi planes overflew Tehran on Tuesday night, but quoted officials as saying that no targets were hit. Eleven people were killed in an earlier raid on residential areas, it added.

Irna said that UN and Red Cross representatives visited a prisoner-of-war-camp, housing 7,000 Iraqis, which was hit by two rockets in an air raid. Two Iranian guards were slightly hurt.

The Norasia Rebecca's captain, Hans-Juergen Wieb, said that a rocket tore a three yard by two yard hole in a starboard water ballast tank. The vessel, which had left Damman in Saudi Arabia for Karachi about 10 hours earlier, was hit in an area east of Qatar where at least 17 merchant ships have been attacked by Iranian jets. — Reuter.

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Summit may herald an intervention by Syria

Gemayel flies to Damascus after missiles hit palace

From David Hirst in Beirut

President Amin Gemayel went to Damascus yesterday for a summit conference with President Hafez Assad. The seventh and most important such encounter in less than two years, the talks are widely believed to herald a decisive Syrian intervention to "save" a country over which its own leaders have completely lost control.

Shortly before President Gemayel left his palace at Ba'abda came under a barrage of artillery fire. The shells and surface-to-surface missiles reportedly hit a section of the palace in which the President was lunching, setting it on fire.

The timing of the barrage, which coincided with another one on Beirut airport — suggested that it may have been an attempt to kill the President at a critical moment. He later took a helicopter to Larnaca and flew from there to Damascus.

As if to underline the importance of the meeting, a Syrian official disclosed — unusually — that President Assad himself had just returned to Damascus to meet Mr Gemayal. The official did not say where President Assad had been, but reports have been circulating in the Middle East that the Syrian leader has just paid a secret visit to Moscow, something he is in the habit of doing on the eve of big decisions.

The summit was originally scheduled to take place about a fortnight ago. Apparently, at Syria's request, it was put off. Evidently the Syrians felt that Mr Gemayel had not given enough proof of his determination that the summit should succeed.

Among other things, Syria wanted to see substantial progress towards resolving the problem of Jezzine, the southern Christian town which the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army is still occupying in defiance of the Lebanese army and various militias.

With "the battle of the camps" have come signs that Syria does not have quite such a strong hold on Lebanon's chaos as had been generally supposed. The conflict has deeply strained Syria's relations with anti-Arafat Palestinian guerrillas. Syria's chosen instrument, the Shi'ite organisation, Amal, has failed to reduce the Palestinian camps, which Syria sees as a potential springboard on which the PLO chairman, Mr Yasser Arafat, could renew his influence in Lebanon.

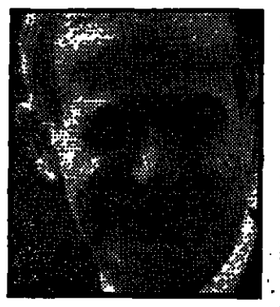
Most local newspapers yesterday forecast that Syria is now going to step in forcefully to try to achieve a general Lebanese settlement, which may well involve the return of the Syrian army to Beirut and other regions from which it was driven out by the Israeli invasion of 1982.

Before leaving for Damascus, President Gemayel held consultations with Christian leaders, raising speculation that he was seeking firm, written commitments that they would not object if Syria wanted him to ask for the "peacekeepers" to return.

Despite intense consultations, hosted by the Syrians in Damascus, the Syrian-backed Palestinians and Amal are still at loggerheads about the terms of a ceasefire in the "battle of the camps." But if, indeed, Damascus is now aiming for a general settlement of the Lebanese civil war, an end to that particular conflict would presumably be subsumed within a larger plan for the country as a whole.

● The Prime Minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in his capacity as chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, yesterday appealed for a halt to the fighting at Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

"I earnestly appeal to all concerned to make necessary efforts to put an end to this violence which has caused us anguish and sorrow," he said



● President Assad : said to have been in Moscow

Bleak outlook for arms control

By Hella Pick

The United States and the Soviet Union resume their arms control negotiations today with agreement only that the first round of the talks, earlier this year, was "completely fruitless."

Each side, however, is blaming the other for this failure, and there are no indications that Mr Max Kampelman, the chief US negotiator, or Mr Viktor Karpov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, have returned to Geneva with proposals designed to break the stalemate.

The principal point at issue is President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative — the Star Wars project to develop a defensive shield in space against nuclear attack, which the Administration refuses to put on the negotiating table while it remains in its research phase.

The Soviet Union asserts that the Americans are undermining the search for arms control agreements, and Mr Karpov, on his arrival in Geneva yesterday, insisted that "the renunciation of the development, including research, testing and deployment of space arms" was the only way of persuading the Kremlin to negotiate about "radical reductions in nuclear arms."

The Americans said that the Russians were "backtracking" in Geneva, and Mr Richard Burt, the US Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, has this week again voiced the complaint that the Soviet Union was trying to hold the Geneva talks hostage to a ban on US space weapons research.

Mr Kampelman yesterday promised that "we will do all we can" to achieve progress, but said US objects at the arms talks were "to achieve radical reductions in offensive nuclear weapons and to create a more stable strategic environment on earth and in space." There was no reference to the Soviet concern to achieve the demilitarisation of space.

The US has left its Allies in no doubt that research into space weapons will go ahead, regardless of Soviet opposition and West European reservations and that it will reject any deal with the Soviet Union that would require the US to abandon SDI.

The message will again be repeated at next week's meeting of Nato's ministerial council in Estoril, Portugal. The US Vice-President, Mr Bush, is planning a visit to London, Bonn, Paris, and Rome in the first half of July, when he will urge the West Europeans to welcome SDI wholeheartedly, and agree to underwrite it by joining the research phase. The Europeans, far from enthusiastic about the growing pressure from Washington, would have preferred Mr Bush to postpone his trip until the autumn.

The Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, has also intensified his propaganda campaign, which is designed to deter Western Europeans from endorsing SDI. The Soviet leadership has issued one warning after another, that there can be no progress on reducing nuclear arsenals, while research into space weapons continues in the US.



Judge Severino Santiapichi presiding over the trial in Rome yesterday.

Turk's evidence 'inconsistent'

Rome: A 39-year-old Turk accused of assisting in a plot to kill the Pope said yesterday that he kept a weapon for the man who shot the pontiff "because I knew he was a terrorist and I was afraid".

Omer Bagci told a court here that he assumed that Mehmet Ali Agca had handed him the Browning 9mm pistol in 1981 "as part of some plan," but said he knew nothing about a plot to kill the Pope.

Nervously answering questions posed by the president of the court, Mr Severino Santiapichi, Bagci twice contradicted evidence he had given during investigations into the alleged plot to kill the Pope in St Peter's Square on May 13, 1981.

Neither Agca nor Musa Serdar Celebi, the other Turk on trial, were in court as Bagci testified, but the Bulgarian defendant, Sergei Antonov, was present.

Bagci said Agca handed him a package containing the pistol in April, 1981, at Olten, Switzerland, where Bagci lived and organised a Turkish immigrants organisation.

"I was 90 per cent certain it was a weapon, but it was wrapped up in rags and I did not open the package," Bagci said. In earlier evidence he had admitted opening the package, Mr Santiapichi told the court.

The judge asked Bagci why he did not hand over the weapon to Swiss police when he knew Agca had been condemned to death in Turkey for the murder of a Turkish journalist, Mr Abdi Ipekci, in 1979 and had declared he wanted to kill the Pope.

Bagci replied: "I was afraid of Ali Agca. If I had given up the weapon he would have taken reprisals against me." — Reuter.

Reagan tax reform package meets hail of criticism

From Alex Brummer in Washington

President Reagan, seeking to regain the political high ground, yesterday sent his sweeping tax changes to Congress, amid criticism and scepticism from the states, Wall Street, and some Democrats on Capitol Hill.

His Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, remained confident of success. He told a press conference last night that "with strong bipartisan support for tax reform" there was a good chance the package could be enacted this year.

The 461 pages of proposals sent to Capitol Hill yesterday would lead to a large-scale switch in taxation from individual Americans to corporations. Ordinary Americans would pay some 5.2 per cent less taxes as a result of the reforms, while America's large corporations would pay up to 23 per cent more.

Mr Reagan told Congress yesterday that his tax reforms were aimed at abolishing a tax code which "has been a source of ridicule and resentment, violating our nation's most fundamental principles of justice and fair play." He argued that a "tangled mass of loopholes meant that many Americans had avoided paying their fair share of taxes."

The President, seeking to make gains for the Republican Party at the expense of the Democrats, has pitched the bill as a "Second American Revolution" which, like the Revolution of 1776 will end a repressive regime of taxation which stifles "free markets and diverts productive investment."

But the plan, which would alter fundamentally almost every aspect of America's tax code, brought forth strong and immediate criticism. There are fears on Wall Street and among economists that this tax reform package, like its predecessor in 1981, will lead to higher budget deficits eliminating the recent gains made in cutting public spending from social programmes to defence.

However, the toughest reaction came from the state of New York, the second most populous in the nation, whose residents will no longer be able to offset state and local taxes against federal income if the tax plan is passed unchanged. The governor, Mr Mario Cuomo, a likely Democratic presidential candidate in 1988, charged last night that the plan will punish states trying to maintain services in the face of Federal budget cuts.

Mr Cuomo charged that the bill is "an insult to the fundamental principles of federalism." He said that while "tax reform can be both fair and productive, this specific plan is neither fair, nor productive enough." Other high taxation states, from California to New Jersey, are expected to flinch similar complaints and lobby heavily on Capitol Hill to defeat the provisions.

On Wall Street, there were worries yesterday. "I think we are going to reduce revenues with it," argued Dr William Griggs, of the firm of financial consultants, Griggs and Santow. In effect, the loss of revenues is likely to mean even bigger budget deficits in the future, higher interest rates, and perhaps a continuation of the strong dollar.

Despite these strong reservations, Democrats on Capitol Hill were yesterday treading warily. They realise it would not be in their interests to challenge a popular President when he is proposing to reduce taxes on their constituents. The Democrat chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr Dan Rostenkowski, said his party would support the radical new code "if the President's plan is everything he says it is." But the Democrats would not "rubber stamp" the bill.

But one of the original authors of tax reform, Representative Richard Gephardt, said that the big problem with the Reagan plan "is that it appears to give back a lot of preferences (relief) to a lot of special interests, such as big oil companies, that use capital gains." He said that the people who are being asked to pay for these preferences for the richer Americans "are people in the middle class."



● Mr James Baker : confident of success

US sounds out USSR on Africa

From Michael White in Washington

The US and the Soviet Union will hold the latest in their series of bilateral talks about the world's regional problems today when they meet in Paris to review southern Africa where US policies are in trouble. A second meeting will be held in June to discuss Afghanistan where the Russians are bogged down in a guerrilla war.

The regional meetings are part of a process of tentative detente which has characterised the second Reagan Administration's approach, despite its continuing anti-Soviet rhetoric and the stalemate in the main US-Soviet forum, the arms control talks in Geneva.

In line with a more pragmatic pursuit of US interests unaffected by wider "linkage" American officials have been exploring trade possibilities in Moscow and have held regional talks on southern Africa, the Middle East and, it is even said, limited contacts on Central America.

So far there has been little to show for any of the new feelers, but officials here justify them by saying that an explanation of US views will at least avoid misunderstandings.

The US Congress this month voted to give "humanitarian" aid worth $115 million on top of an estimated $300 million of military aid in recent years to the Afghan rebels.

An offensive by about 10,000 Soviet troops up the Kunar valley in eastern Afghanistan appears set on establishing a large Communist base less than a mile from the Pakistan border, Western diplomats said yesterday in Islamabad.

In southern Africa where the US assistant secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker, today faces a Soviet delegation led by Mr Vladillen Vasev, an Africa specialist, the Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" to ameliorate apartheid is collapsing under internal events within South Africa itself and growing political pressure at home.

With the White House beating a rearguard action against the imposition of some form of economic sanctions by Congress, the Administration was embarrassed last week when a South African commando unit was intercepted inside Angola in breach of last year's undertaking to withdraw all forces.

Ambitious Greek Communists seeking balance of power

From Campbell Page in Athens

Eleven years after the Communist party was legalised here, it is still startling to see red banners bearing the hammer and sickle and anti-American slogans dominating the centre of Athens.

As supporters of the Moscow-line Communist party exercised their right yesterday to hold a final election rally in the main square in front of the parliament building, from which they were excluded for so long, it was obvious that the party had come a long way. In the days of the Civil War, in the 1940s Communists were the enemies of the established order and in its aftermath, many went into exile in Eastern Europe or were banished to island prisons.

The Communists are now fighting an ambitious campaign before Sunday's general election. They are not content simply to take part in the parliamentary game. Their rallying cry, "No to the two-party system", means that they hope to win a decisive role in the next parliament despite an electoral law which, they believe, will deprive them of a fair share of seats.

If Mr Andreas Papandreou's ruling Socialists, Pasok, fail to win an absolute majority in the election, the Communists know that as the third largest party in parliament, they would have real power.

To form a government, Mr Papandreou would have either to accept their support (which he now rejects in principle), or to call a second general election.

With 11 per cent of the vote in the last general election, the Communists could easily hold the balance if, as expected, the gap between the two main parties, the Socialists and the centre-right New Democracy party, is narrowed at the weekend.

Mr Papandreou has discovered that the Communists are turning their big guns against him rather than New Democracy and that the party is hoping to steal voters from Pasok. The Prime Minister said recently that, in reality, there was only one battle — between exploitation and authoritarianism on the one hand, and democracy and progress on the other. "It is truly regrettable that the target of the traditional (Communist) left is Pasok alone," he said.

In its election campaign, Pasok has said little about Greek membership of the EEC and Nato, probably because it knows that the Communists would be encouraged to strike even harder.

Mr Harilaos Florakis, the Communist leader, has denounced Pasok for abandoning its 1981 programme. Why has the Government failed to reject Greek reintegration into Nato, to insist on the removal of nuclear weapons, and to hold a referendum on EEC membership?

The Communists have appropriated the slogan promising "Change" which swept Pasok to power in 1981. There is only one way forward, Mr Florakis said: a government based on all progressive forces in which the Communist party would keep Pasok up to the mark.

Last farewell to a contaminated island

PAUL BROWN, aboard Rainbow Warrior, in the Marshall Islands, on the final, sad flight from US A-bomb fallout

THE ENTIRE population of the contaminated atoll of Rongalap, their personal belongings, and most of their homes had been ferried by the Greenpeace ship, Rainbow Warrior to a new home yesterday. Now the 320 people can start a new life without the fear that everything they eat contains plutonium and cesium sucked up from the earth, the residue from America's 1954 Bravo bomb set off at Bikini.

The people have hopes that they can soon become self-sufficient rather than live on American handouts. At their new home, Mejato, in the Kawajelin atoll, 100 miles from Rongalap, they face many practical difficulties just to survive. First of all, they have to rebuild their houses, dig new wells and then begin to cultivate the wilderness that is their previously uninhabited island.

Despite these difficulties, there was no question in the minds of the islanders that they should leave Rangalap.

Muvenarik Kebenli, aged 68, had elected to be the last to leave the atoll. Even then, she had only left after a promise from Senator Jeton Anjin that he would bring her body back when she was dead to be buried in the island's tiny graveyard next to her parents.

She was on the island at the time of bombs and remembers the terror of it as the multiple explosions filled the western sky. She remembers the fallout she thought was flour, which turned yellow in water, and turned the palms of her hands black when she touched it. She remembers the sickness that followed, the skin burns, the shock of everyone's hair falling out.

Since then she has seen the new illnesses among her people, including children, then unborn. The islanders never experienced them before the tests. At times she has left the island to live with friends. "Although I love this place, I always feel sick when I return," she said.

The Rongalap people had planned to take their pigs and chickens with them to their new home but they were stopped from doing so by the man who gave them their new island home, Kenja Tumler. He said it was wrong to bring contaminated animals and he would give them new stock.

The move has taken 12 days of unceasing work. The ship was loaded four times in Rongalap using Greenpeace inflatables and the village "boom-booms." This is a Marshalese name for any boat with an outboard motor. . . in this case a communally-owned cabin cruiser.

Unloading took longer than Greenpeace had bargained for. Lines of Marshalese stood waist-deep in the water to pass their belongings over their heads hand to hand to shore. The operation was both hard and dangerous, sometimes continuing despite rough seas. At the end, hardly anyone on board was without an injury, although the biggest bandage was needed for the French TV cameraman who fell out of his bunk.

Glen Alcalay, an anthropologist, who speaks Marshalese, said the struggles of the people were just beginning. "They were used by the Americans as guinea pigs to study the effects of fallout and they still studied." They had become dependent on American aid and now because of their continued sickness, are forced from their homeland for the sake of their children. That is like taking their souls.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Picasso damaged

AUSTRALIA will compensate Pablo Picasso's daughter, Mariana, for damage caused by a Victorian National Gallery official to one of her father's paintings, the Three Skulls. The official tore the painting with a screwdriver. The same Melbourne gallery broke a 2,000-year-old Chinese sword in 1982.—Reuter.

Bhopal offer

THE UNION Carbide Company has increased its compensation offer for victims of India's poison gas disaster to $300 million, an Indian newspaper said in New Delhi yesterday. The Calcutta Telegraph said that the offer was made during negotiations between Union Carbide and the Indian Government. — Reuter.

Priests die

A FRENCH missionary was killed and an Irish missionary kidnapped by Unita rebels in Angola three days ago, the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Holy Spirit said in Lisbon yesterday. A spokesman for the order named the missionaries as Jean-Etienne Wozniak and John Kingston. — Reuter.

Sabotage denied

SOUTH Africa yesterday denied that its covert operations in northern Angola were aimed at sabotage and suggested that Angola had forced a confession from a South African soldier captured last week. Angola killed two commandos and says the soldiers were trying to sabotage oil installations. — Reuter.

Drug conviction

A FEDERAL jury in Hartford, Connecticut convicted two Frenchmen and a Briton of a drug-conspiracy yesterday. They were arrested at sea with 8,175 pounds of marijuana in their sailing boat last autumn. Steven Seward of Bristol; Patrick Quemener of Morlaix, and Yann Raymond Boedec of Paris each face 10 years in prison.—AP.

Game planned

THE HEAD of the International Chess Federation said yesterday a world title rematch between the champion, Anatoly Karpov, and challenger Gary Kasparov, will start in Moscow on September 2. The match will have a 24-game limit and whoever wins six games or 12.5 points will be declared champion.—Reuter.

Cost inquiry

THE US navy in San Diego is investigating bills from Grumman Aerospace Corporation, to determine why it was charged $1,320 for two aircraft ashtrays and more than $800 for two socket wrenches, an official said yesterday. The costs were revealed during an inspection this month.—AP.

Eleven shot

ELEVEN Ghanaians were shot by firing squad last week in a continuing campaign against corruption and dissent. Nine others have been sentenced during the past six days to death for bank fraud and two to life imprisonment for cocoa smuggling.—Reuter.

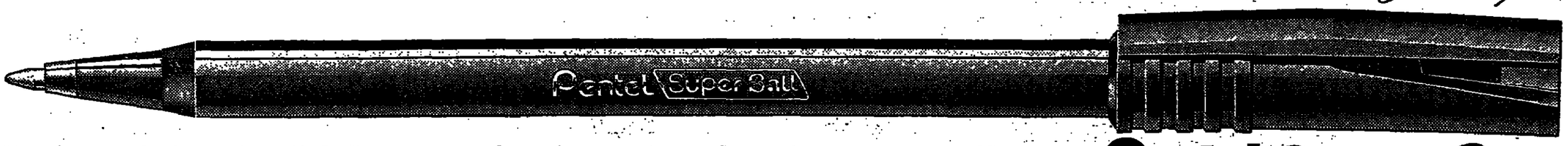
Friendly gesture

SUDAN'S Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Samuel Aru Bol, said yesterday that Khartoum wanted to continue good relations with Egypt despite its reconciliation with Libya. "We want our relations to grow with Libya and Ethiopia, but relations with Egypt must remain good," he said in Cairo.—Reuter.

Car blast

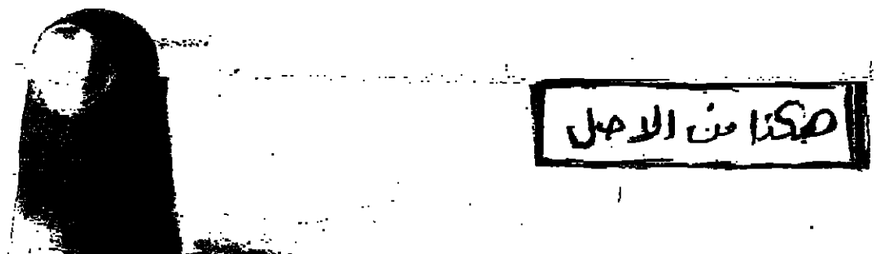
AN EXPLOSION wrecked a Syrian embassy car outside the Syrian ambassador's residence in the Moroccan capital of Rabat yesterday, officials said. The explosion shattered windows in the ambassador's residence, but embassy sources said no one was hurt. — Reuter.

"Pentel Super Ball. The point is, will it also make me a fine writer?" Frank Muir



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Carrying their traditional daggers, Sikh boys sit outside the Mehta Chowk shrine in Punjab. The shrine was the headquarters of the dead Sikh preacher and activist, Jarnail Singh Bhindrawale.

Death and defiance among the mudflats

BANGLADESH braced yesterday for a possible second cyclone after last weekend's catastrophe in which up to 10,000 people died. ERIC SILVER, on Sandwip Island, meets survivors who refuse to be moved.

THE BAY of Bengal is still yielding up its dead. Five days after the worst cyclone for 15 years struck the Ganges delta, the tide yesterday was washing bloated corpses ashore on Sandwip, the biggest of Bangladesh's mudflat islands.

The bodies glisten in ones and twos, naked and spread-eagled face-down beside the now calm waters. Their dark chocolate skin has been bleached white. After a few hours, you can smell the stink of putrefaction 40 yards away.

Military burial parties have almost caught up with the known dead, but hundreds, if not thousands, more may never be recovered or identified. The military regime has given lower priority so far to disposing of the thousands of cattle killed by the cycone and tidal bore.

In the worst-affected areas, entire villages were so thoroughly destroyed that you needed an archaeologist's eye to spot where they used to be. Thatched huts were scattered and trampled beyond recognition.

Yet with all stoicism of peasants and fisherfolk the world over, the survivors are staying put. The farmers were already talking yesterday about replanting their paddy fields once the salt water has been pumped away. The first tiny fishing boats were back at sea.

On Urir Char, the most ravaged of the islands, Safiulla, a 70-year-old white-bearded farmer who lost 14 members of his family, said he would go on living there.

"Where else would I get land to cultivate?"

Rahima, a 10-year-old girl with a guilded ring in her nostril, lost both parents and five brothers and sisters. She survived for six hours in the sea by clinging to a bamboo pole, the central pillar of the family hut. When the storm abated, she swam to shore.

She is now living with cousins, who have adopted her. Rahima, too, was perplexed when asked whether she had thought of going to live somewhere safer. Her family has two-and-a-half acres of good land. You don't give that up so easily in Bangladesh. "If the Government will give us a house," she said, "we shall get by."

Within the limits of Bangladesh's capacity the relief operation is visible and effective. Air force and naval teams were distributing fresh water (our own helicopter brought in 100 plastic jerry-cans), biscuits, rice cakes, and medicine. Military doctors and orderlies were vaccinating everyone against cholera and typhoid.

The survivors complained that they were not getting enough to eat. "We are only getting 20 per cent of what we need," one farmer protested, "but we know the Government doesn't have enough to go round."

Similarly, you find more regret than bitterness at the unexpectedness of the cyclone. Hardly anyone among the 10,000 people who lived on Urir Char owned a radio. They simply did not hear any warning. There is an all too evident case for a more comprehensive alarm system, geared to local conditions.

But perhaps the biggest single improvement would be a crash programme of cyclone shelters. The islands, formed by mud washed down the Ganges, are only just above sea level. The existing earthworks provided little protection against a tidal wave of last weekend's ferocity and the peasant huts are not built to last.

What did survive (saving hundreds of lives), however, were brick and cement shelters erected on 10-foot stilts by the forestry department, which was experimenting with mangrove plantations in Urir Char.

If Bangladesh gets anything like the international assistance President Ershad is seeking, a programme to build more such shelters would be money well spent, especially if last weekend's cyclone turns out to be the beginning of a new period of cyclones, as some experts suspect.

Curfew imposed after Punjab killing of Hindus

From Ajoy Bose in New Delhi

Sikh terrorists struck again in Punjab yesterday, killing two Hindu labourers, and injuring three others, in Ludhiana district.

According to reports from the district, the labourers were gunned down by three Sikh youths riding a scooter. One of them died on the spot, another in a local hospital. Three others, seriously injured in the shooting, have been admitted to hospital.

Police and paramilitary reinforcements have been sent to the area, and a night curfew has been declared in the Ludhiana district.

The attacks came despite security arrangements made to counter a feared Sikh extremist offensive to mark the first anniversary next week of the storming of the Golden Temple by troops last June.

In addition to the state police, nearly 50 per cent of the paramilitary forces in the country have been deployed in Punjab to maintain peace.

In another precautionary measure, troops yesterday sealed the border with Pakistan, and banned the movement of civilians within 500 yards of the border from dusk to dawn, on reports that extremists are planning to cross over and carry out terrorist raids. The security forces have been ordered to shoot anyone violating the order banning movement near the border.

Harchand Singh Longowal, the president of the Sikh militant party, the Akali Dal, yesterday called on his party workers to remain peaceful during the anniversary. Sikhs are calling the occasion "genocide week."

He said that his party had always supported Hindu-Sik unity, which would be maintained at all cost. "Our fight is against the Government for the acceptance of our legitimate demands, and not against Hindus," he said.

An appeal for peace was also issued earlier in the week by the extremist faction of the Akali Dal, led by Baba Joginder Singh, the 83-year-old father of the dead Sikh Zealot, Jarnail Singh Bhindrawale.

Demand for a separate state in Sri Lanka is 'negotiable'

Gandhi ready for talks on Tamil crisis

From David Pallister, in Colombo

President Junius Jayewardere of Sri Lanka is expected to meet the Prime Minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, next week to discuss a joint approach to the Tamil separatist campaign in the north of the island, according to official sources in Delhi and Colombo.

The sources said that the venue could be Trivandrum in the southern Indian state of Kerala. A preliminary agenda was arranged in Colombo yesterday when the President met the Indian Foreign Minister, Mr Romesh Bhandari, who said last night that he was satisfied with progress made in the talks.

The problems attached to bringing the Tamil guerrilla leaders to the negotiating table are not insurmountable. In an interview in Madras yesterday, Mr S. A. Balasingham, chief spokesman for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, said he would welcome a peaceful political settlement. It was clear from his remarks that the Tamils' main demand for a separate and sovereign state in the northern and eastern provinces is negotiable.

Mr Balasingham said that the Tamils had peacefully campaigned for years for a federal solution, or regional autonomy. He blamed the "intransigence" of the Sri Lankan Government for forcing his people into an armed struggle.

"I wouldn't use the category, separate state," he said. "What we have been demanding is the recognition of our people's right to national self-determination. We were pushed into this position by a long history of oppression against our people. It is crucial for us that they (the government) should preserve the right of the Tamil people to live in their historical homelands.

"We would demand from the government of Sri Lanka that they should respect and recognise the traditional homelands of the Tamil people before they recognise the unity and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka. We have taken up arms to contain violence perpetrated against us. We are utilising violence to end all violence. We would certainly like a peaceful political settlement."

The Indian Government, which has allowed Tamil guerrilla leaders to operate and train cadres in the Tamil-speaking state of Tamil Nadu, is also pressing for an agreement that falls short of the demand for a separate state.

In return for controlling the insurgents in Tamil Nadu, now made easier by the new Prevention of Terrorism Act, Delhi is initially pressing for substantial concessions for the would have to include control would have to include control of land use, an abandonment of the Sri Lankan government's resettlement of Sinhalese in the Tamil areas, and probably the right to control internal security.

Zimbabwe poll to be held in July

From Andrew Meldrum in Harare

ZIMBABWE'S first post-independence elections appear to be set for the first week in July, following changes in elections procedure announced yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Eddison Zvobgo.

Mr Zvobgo said that the date of the elections should be announced next week, immediately opening a one-week nomination period, followed by a three-week campaign.

That schedule is a slightly speeded-up one, as the nomination period is shortened by a week. The change was made by a presidential warrant.

"I don't believe the elections are being rushed," said Mr Zvobgo, in response to opposition criticism of the new, shorter time-table. "The prime Minister feels there is no need for delay. Let's get on with it . . . As far as the Government is concerned, this is 'Operation free and fair elections.'"

Mr Zvobgo yesterday met representatives of all Zimbabwe's opposition and minority parties to brief them on the election procedure. The parties at the meeting included Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, Bishop Muzorewa's UANC, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu-Sithole, Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance, and the white independents.

"We wanted to make sure that all parties know how the forthcoming elections will be held," Mr Zvobgo said. Another meeting with the minority parties would be held next week with the chairman of the Election Directorate Committee, who would brief them on the "nuts and bolts" of how the elections would be held.

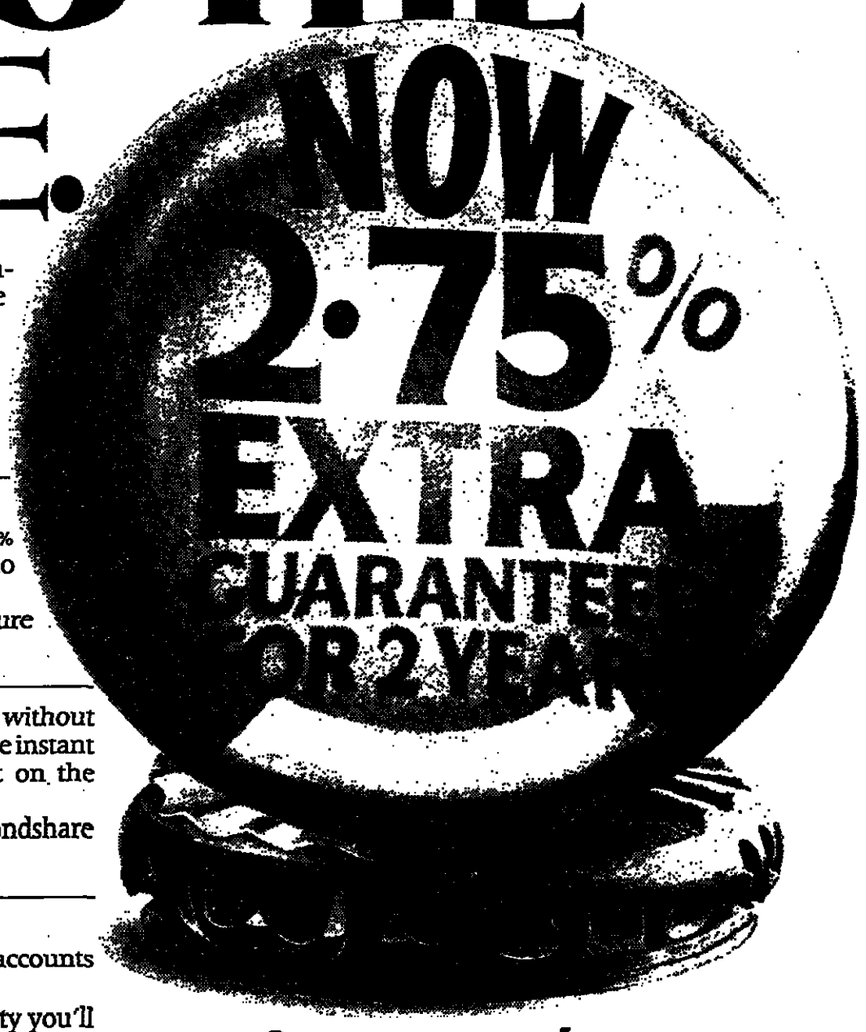
Mr Zvobgo also announced that all parties would have to register their election campaign symbols by Tuesday of next week, so that they can appear on the ballot.

The symbols have been a matter of controversy, as the Government earlier this month banned a symbol of Mr Nkomo's Zapu, a swooping eagle, and of the Sithole party, a flaming torch. Many other powerful symbols, such as the lion, leopard, cheetah, and birds of prey, were also banned—a move seen as a protective measure by Zanu to prevent their symbol, a crowing cock, from being overpowered by other symbols.

Opposition politicians have complained about the ban and have criticised the Government for trying to rush the elections so as to put the smaller parties at a disadvantage. But, following the meeting with Mr Zvobgo yesterday, representatives of the smaller parties had little to say about the new campaign announcement. Mr John Nkomo—no relation—said that Zapu had already selected a new campaign symbol, and that another meeting with Mr Zvobgo would be held next week.

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From a special correspondent

"Nine letters a day, every day." Richard Boston on a prodigal penman

Collected Letters of Bernard Shaw, volume 3 (1911-1925), edited by Dan H. Laurence (Max Reinhardt, £25).

"THIS correspondence is getting intolerable," Shaw wrote in 1891. Intolerable or not, *the letter continued to pour* from him unabated for another 60 years. "Put it out of your head," he told his American publisher when, in the year before Shaw died in 1949, the idea of bringing out a collection of his letters was suggested. "There are billions of them, and I am adding to them every day."

Billions was only a slight exaggeration. Dan H. Laurence, editor of this stupendous collection of Shaw's letters, reckons that *in his life-time Shaw wrote*, at a conservative estimate, a quarter of a million letters and postcards. Since he could get 200 words onto a postcard, they could be as long as many people's letters, while some of the letters are of chapter-length.

This third volume is nearly a thousand pages long, about the same as the previous two volumes (simultaneously reissued, at the same price of £25). There's still one more volume to come, and when this great publishing enterprise is complete it will take up a good length of bookshelf. Even so it is only a selection, a small sample of the whole vast correspondence.

Shaw lived to the age of 94. If he wrote quarter of a million letters, and we generously allow him a letter-writing career of 80 years, then it means (if I've done my sums right) that he would have had to write on average nearly nine letters a day, every day including Sundays, holidays, and when he was ill, from the age of 14 to the day he died.

Shaw conducted all his own business in person and was constantly dashing off letters to publishers, printers, actors, actresses (especially actresses), producers and directors, as well as maintaining a *busy correspondence on matters* to do with his political activities and personal life. He used to carry his correspondence about in a sack: when he found a spare moment he would plunge a hand in and reply to a letter taken out at random.

He typed letters, he dictated them, he wrote them in shorthand, he wrote them in long-hand. He wrote them whenever he could and wherever he was. Many were written on trains, like the one to his wife in which he suddenly interrupts himself to say "Hoosh! the train has run over something or somebody — a fearful bump." He even wrote letters in French — of a kind. As Rodin said of him, Monsieur Shaw does not speak French well but he expresses himself "avec une telle violence qu'il s'impose."

Violence does not have quite the same meaning in French as it does in English. It means, at least in this context, something more like forcefulness, and that is just the right word to use in regard to Shaw's letters. Every line, every word of them is informed with his energy, vitality, zest, intelligence, quick-wittedness, honesty, humour and quite extraordinarily consistent good humour.

What is astounding is not just that Shaw could have written so many letters. We have to remember also that that they were written in the interstices of time that he was able to find between writing quantities of plays, novels, articles and speeches. Also that this torrent of *writing was all produced* without a drop of alcohol and with virtually no food (as most people would understand the word).

The letters are evidence of his prodigious energy, but their merit lies not in their quantity so much as their quality. These volumes, which consist mainly of letters never published before, establish Shaw as one of the greatest of letter writers, along with St Paul, Sydney Smith, Byron, Keats and D. H. Lawrence.

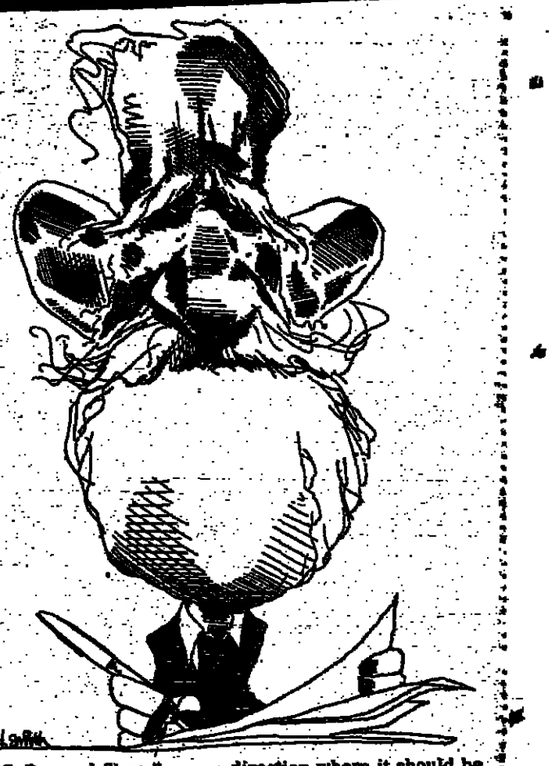
The letters give direct access to Shaw's daily thought and his activities literary, personal and political, and contain some remarkably intimate autobiographical details. Of particular interest in this volume are the letters to Mrs Patrick Campbell, which show the relationship to have been both more passionate ("Stella, Stellata, Stellatissima") and more physical ("O sweet of body and kissable all over") than I at least had previously understood.

Recipients of the letters include Tolstoy, Mark Twain, Ramsay MacDonald, Stanley Baldwin, Elgar, T. E. Lawrence and many whose names are less well known such as Private T. Eardley, of A Company, 7th Manchesters, who wrote to Shaw asking for his autograph.

Given the magnitude of Shaw's correspondence, it is understandable that he did not seek to enlarge it merely to gratify autograph-hunters, but in this case he made an exception. Private Eardley was writing from Gallipoli, not the best of places to be in 1915. Presumably he was killed in battle. At any rate, Shaw's postcard was picked up in a trench at the Dardanelles by another soldier who sent it back to England.

It read in full: "A man who goes on calmly hunting autographs with all civilisation crumbling around him, and the Turkish enemy not far from the horizon, really deserves to succeed. So here goes. G. Bernard Shaw."

The editing of this third volume is of the same standard as that of the previous ones — superlative. These letters can only help to push Shaw's reputation in the direction where it should be, near the top. They enable us to see Shaw closer-up than *before, and at this range he* emerges not only as greater than we had thought, but also as much more likeable.



The unskippable

New fiction reviewed by Robert Nye

Quinx, or The Ripper's Tale, by Lawrence Durrell (Faber, £8.95).

Black Robe, by Brian Moore (Cape, £8.95).

Suspects, by David Thomson (Secker, £8.95).

No Word of Love, by A. L. Barker (Chatto, £9.50).



Lawrence Durrell

IF THE trick of a really good novel is to keep each page dynamic, in the sense that one doesn't read fiction in the first place *for its sociological* or historical or political content, nor even, ultimately, for its psychological content, but for its own peculiar unique *world of words*, then Lawrence Durrell is certainly a considerable figure among modern novelists writing in English.

We skip Joyce when he goes into scholasticism; we skip Tolstoy when he goes into historical determinism; we skip Henry James all the time. Mr Durrell — a lesser writer, I *hasten to add, but in substantially* the same league of seriousness — is impossible to skip at all.

Mr Durrell is also uncommonly difficult to read, for the selfsame reason that his pages are saturated with word *force*, a physics all by itself. Sometimes, indeed, in this Quinx, whimsically subtitled "or The Ripper's Tale," he becomes too portmanteau to be true, and his really rather slender story sinks under the weight of the verbal cargo which he insists that it should carry.

This happens in particular when he touches on the notion of a "quincunx," which I gather to be an arrangement of five objects so placed that four occupy the corners, and the fifth the centre, of a square or other rectangle.

Quinx is the fifth and final novel in what he has now decided to call his Avignon Quintet, but whether it is the central piece in the whole I cannot say. Things are not cleared up by some peculiarly pretentious chat round about page 131 where we are invited to consider the notion that "in architecture" the quincunxial shape is "considered a sort of housing for the divine power," which may or may not have something to do with the whereabouts of the lost treasure of the Knights Templar in a cave sanctuary in Provence. All this reads like a cross between a nightmare lesson in elementary alchemy and someone explaining how a one-armed mother bathes her quintuplets.

Elsewhere, and not for the first time, Mr Durrell's linguistic density achieves weird pidgin English effects nearer Stanley Unwin than James Joyce. From the amount of broken repetition, phrases cropping up in new contexts, abandonment or disregard of grammar and syntax (the second sentence of the very first paragraph has no main verb), from all this it would appear that our ancient avant gardist has been experimenting with the scissors a la Wm Burroughs too. None of which is, or is meant to sound, very promising. But the book *is* still worth attention.

Why? Because this man was once a good poet, and he still works from an obvious awareness of the need to make a page-to-page dynamic of his prose, and also because the *substance* of his fiction is so interesting: myth and legend, history and mystery, all drawn from a wonderful empathy with the genius of a particular place that place being Provence, where the pagan and the Christian worlds come together as nowhere else on earth.

Morbidly overwritten, full of ornate sentences that scream out to be scanned as verse, posturing with its own considerable intelligence and making allusions at the drop of a symbol. Quinx harks back to Durrell's first real novel, The Black Book, in that it has as its theme a preoccupation with death and rebirth which reminds me of late Lawrence, the Lawrence of The Man Who Died and The Ship of Death, while the impossibly witty and complicated remarks which its characters are required to deliver frequently call to mind the Huxley of Point Counter Point and Antic Hay.

Not that the theme matters much. Not that Mr Durrell makes us care a hoot for his Smirgel, and his Lord Galen, and his other silly characters who cannot *stop* talking in aphorisms. What we have here is a novel at several removes from whatever inspired it, as elusive as Browning's Sordello and Mike Sordello also in that it takes elusiveness as one of its themes and twines it into its very fabric.

Finally it is the fabric that fascinates. Mr Durrell is a weaver of fictions, rather than a novelist proper. I don't think that this Avignon Quintet is going to prove as popular as the Alexandria Quartet, and frankly I think it's only about half as good or for that matter half as intelligible as the earlier weaving. But Durrell *at* his best is a genuine original with a body of work behind him which commands respect.

Brian Moore's Black Robe flows along effortlessly in comparison, but its narrative simplicity also gives a proper sense of being hard-won. The plot here is strong and absorbing. Father Paul Laforgue, a French Jesuit, is a missionary venturing out from Quebec at the beginning of the seventeenth century. His task is to relieve a remote Catholic mission in the Canadian hinterland, and he has to make his perilous journey by canoe and on foot, accompanied by a young compatriot, Daniel, and Indian guides.

Matters are suitably complicated by the fact that the Jesuits (called "Black Robes" by the Indians, who regard them as an inferior breed of sorcerers) have brought with them a killing disease to the Huron country through which Laforgue now travels, and then by the fact that the same Indians will accept the sacra*ment of baptism only* because they believe it will cure the sickness. Laforgue, especially after he has played the voyeur to an act of copulation between Daniel and an Indian girl, is beset by doubts as to the merits of his mission, and worried by his own ambition to die a martyr's death.

Mr Moore is very well versed both in the history of his chosen period, and in making that history equally plausible from the Christian and the *Indian points of view. Laforgue* himself is maybe a bit too much like a refugee from the imagination of Graham Greene, but the story has tre*mendous energy and power* and moves along inexorably to a fine and disturbing climax.

David Thomson's Suspects has neither verbal density nor *much in the way of a story-line* but it is quite good fun all the same. Mr Thomson is a film buff, and basically what he has done here is to take dozens of characters, major and minor, from actual movies and latent biographies which tell us what they did, as it were, before we met them up there on the screen.

So Harry Lime, before he ever hit the sewers in Vienna mixed with "the Elephant & Castle gang" and "was on drinking terms with Moseley's assistant, Hamm." And Philip Marlowe was once in Mexico where he met a drunk named Firmin ... But you get the idea?

Trouble is that (as in the case of the Lowry reference) some of this stuff is a shade obvious, and the reader develops bruises from having his ribs nudged so often and so knowingly. Also I must admit that I don't understand how the whole farrago works out in the mind of the narrator who is said to be not merely "the author" but a character in the fiction himself.

Still, the book is good fun, like a dream after reading too much in one of those Halliwell compendiums which give you the low down on hundreds of films, and it is true that a very strange and haunting impression of America emerges from its purely celluloid fabrications.

Just room to recommend the excellent A. L. Barker, at the top of her form with the 11 stories collected as No Word of Love. Of course, like all her work, they are nearly all of them words about love, and either its presence or absence in the human heart, and the way this shapes our lives. Miss Barker is an undervalued writer, doing something unfashionable. I think her work has elements within it which will make it endure, in its own quiet way, long after her louder and more ambitious contemporaries have been forgotten.

Fearful symmetry

Michael Ignatieff on Shevchenko

Breaking with Moscow, by Arkady N. Shevchenko (Cape, £9.95).

WHEN Arkady Shevchenko slipped down the back stairs of his New York apartment early one morning in April, 1978, and climbed into the back-seat of a CIA car which carried him to a safe house in the hills of Pennsylvania, he was not only the most senior Soviet official ever to defect to the West — United Nations Under Secretary General and former adviser to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. He was also a spy of three years standing for the CIA.

Using his access to the secret code room at the UN mission, Shevchenko had been regularly briefing his CIA contact on Soviet arms talk strategy during the SALT negotiations, Soviet plans in Angola, Gromyko's instructions to his ambassador in Washington, even information about declining yields in soviet oil fields.

Spying is one of the most overrated instruments of foreign policy there is, so it is difficult to judge how much Shevchenko's poker-faced daring was worth to his new masters. He certainly doesn't seem to have told them anything about long-term Soviet strategy which didn't fit exactly with what Washington already believed.

On the question as to whether Soviet foreign policy goals are pragmatic or ideological, Shevchenko writes "the idea of expanding Soviet power to the point of world domination is a fundamental *long-range aspiration.*" This, needless to say, was music to the ears of the warriors in Washington.

In other ways, too, what *Shevchenko had to tell his new* masters must have sounded more than familiar. His tale of nepotism, cynicism, paranoia and careerism at the top of the Moscow foreign policy establishment sounds exactly like life in Nixon's White House. And as for the isolation from ordinary life which Shevchenko observes so tellingly in the *nachalniki* of the Soviet system, is the other side any less cocooned inside the bubble of their limousines, the cotton wool of their briefing papers, and the nether-world jargon of power politics?

We cannot even be sure that the worst feature of life at the top of the Soviet pile — unremitting self-censorship for fear of the eavesdropping KGB — is altogether absent in Washington. Shevchenko tells us that not even Mrs Gromyko would have a private conversation with Shevchenko's wife without casting an anxious glance upwards at the light fixtures. But are we quite sure that Mrs George Schultz doesn't cast the odd glance at her light fixtures too? The KGB may not be the only state within the state inside an imperial power.

Indeed, it is the terrible sameness of modern imperialism which strikes one in this book — a symmetrical cynicism towards the UN, towards allies, towards each other, the same poverty of real understanding about each other, for all the spies, satellites and diplomats deployed on either side.

The trouble with spies — even with ones who come over to "our" side — is that their betrayals leave lingering doubts about their veracity. Was he the unwilling spy he claims to be, trading confidential cables for the promise of eventual asylum, or did he volunteer? Shevchenko eloquently evokes his mounting disillusion with the brutal cynicism of Soviet foreign policy and the lure of American freedom, but one finds oneself wondering what his old friends in Moscow or his new friends in the CIA could add to the story he publishes here.

Time-travelling

Short stories: Norman Shrapnel

Mrs Henderson and Other Stories, by Francis Wyndham (Cape, £8.50).

The Sound of Hooves and Other Stories, by Bryan MacMahon (Bodley Head, £8.95).

FRANCIS WYNDHAM grows on you. His young narrator in several of the Mrs Henderson pieces wanders from story to story like some Powell Minor character, locating distant relatives (even the close ones seem distant) and other acquaintances, logging extraordinary events they get involved in with casual particularity.

The air is relaxed, assured and rather superior (we learn, for instance, that the elder *sister of the narrator's father's* first wife, a Miss Warburton-Wells, was a favourite of King Edward VII.; but that, like so much else, is by the way).

The child of a late second marriage, the narrator has a half-brother and sister old enough to be his parents. This furthers the sense of distance which pervades the book, with wide gaps in physical contact (the closest characters having at least the Atlantic between them most of the time) and in mutual understanding, as well *as some busy time-travelling* between the inter-war years, the fifties and somewhere near our own day.

Wyndham's period sense is *strong* and he makes good use of the talent, with occasional quaintnesses of dialogue ("I think a little drinky-poo is called for, *non?*"). But these are no ordinary people; years ahead of her time, the half-sister Ursula goes to live with a black actress in Harlem. It's all rather appealing, sometimes barmy, never heartless. Typically, the funniest and almost the most feeling story is based on a bereavement.

Equally assured, seated solidly on a more established achievement, are Bryan MacMahon's stories in The Sound of Hooves. Traditionally Irish excellence you could call it, the sort they might serve up in creative writing classes. It isn't easy. In a way the country is over-endowed, with *that repertory standing army* of extras — peasants and pub-keepers, tinkers and trainers, keening women and tramps and priests, scarcely needing an auld penny in their slot to set them going.

MacMahon makes full use of these resources as well as another rich part of the national inheritance, the mythic gift. Dangerously rich: so strong is the ritual urge that quite ordinary dialogue tends (if you're Irish and don't watch it) to fall into a kind of liturgy.

MacMahon avoids this. He makes his dialogue bite, and when he uses an overt mythological theme — as in the beautifully written little story linking an old country couple to the Orpheus legend — he keeps the contours firm. A more elaborate one involving an American research student *who gets eerily involved with* the Celtic cult of the severed head may be thought by some to reach a new height in myth-handling; others may suspect that it goes over the top.

The stories I shall best remember are simpler: the one about the man and his unsuccessful greyhound, the sleeping priest and the circus clown in the confessional, the old saddle-maker whose memories are set galloping by some passing students.

Pitiless landscape

MARK & Delia Owens, American zoologists, spent seven years establishing the first *station in the Kalahari* Desert to study wildlife, and how best to conserve it. In Cry of the Kalahari (Harvil, £9.95) they give us a graphical description of vast untracked areas, "this semi desert with no oasis," with a climate of extremes, and a lack of rainfall, where thousands of animals die every year, exhausted by their search for food and water. It is impossible, of course, for the reader to forget the horrific human plight in this harsh continent, too. "The Kalahari never let anything come easily."

CLODAGH CROOKSHANK

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Top left: Black and white, polyester/viscose jacket, 36-46in. chest, £35; black polyester/viscose pleated trousers (also brown, light blue) 30-38in. waist, £16.99; bright yellow cotton jumper (also assorted colours) 36-46in. chest, £13.99 — all from selected stores.

Top centre: Blue, white, jade cotton mix styled sweatshirt (also grey, red, white) s, m, l, xl, £12.99; blue cotton mix jogger pants (also grey, red) s, m, l, xl £9.99 — both from major stores.

Left: Bright red cotton blouson jacket (also white, blue) 36-44in. chest, £19.99; multi-check cotton mix short sleeve shirt (black, white, blue, red, ochre check only) 14½-17 collar, £11.99; beige polyester/cotton pleated trousers (also grey) 30-38in. waist. £16.99 — all from selected stores. Grey wool/nylon Argyll socks (also blue, beige) £1.75 from major stores.

Right: Khaki leather blouson jacket (also navy, grey) 38-44in., £99.95; khaki and white cotton/polyester short sleeved shirt (also blue check) 14½-17 collar, £11.99; grey and white cotton mix sweater, 36-44in., £15.99; grey cotton jeans, 30-38in. waist, £14.99; khaki leather shoes (also navy, grey) 6-11, £15.99 — all from selected stores.

All clothes by Marks & Spencer.

Photographed at Pennyhill Park Hotel, Bagshot, Surrey, courtesy of Prestige Hotels.

Pictures by Frank Martin

Marks and sparklers

The old high street giant has usually been content to plod along after the trendsetters, picking up some handsome profits in their wake. But not any longer, reports Brenda Polan. They're going to start setting the trend themselves

ANDREW STONE has a nifty way with an extended metaphor. Marks & Spencer is, he declares, the Starship Enterprise, a huge, complex battleship, propelled and locked on course by its own enormous momentum.

If parts of the structure have become obsolete, the ship cannot be stopped to enable its crew to tinker; it must be rebuilt in flight. If its course is to be changed, then the captain must work out a way to do it by using its own momentum, not fighting it. "That," he concludes with a triumphant grin, "is what we have been doing and are in the process of doing. Consequently, Starship Enterprise is moving to Warp Factor Seven."

Lord Rayner, the starship's chairman, did not phrase it nearly so lyrically when he presented Marks & Spencer's end-of-year (its hundredth) figures this month. "We look forward with confidence to the future," he said soberly before going on to outline an expansion plan costing £500 millions — the equivalent of 40 new stores or a 10 per cent increase in the company's UK selling space. Some of this will be taken up by the company's new commitment to out-of-town megastores (the first, at the Metro Centre, Gateshead, will open in late 1986). Ten years ago M&S made a policy decision against such developments on the grounds that they would hasten inner city decay. But even the country's largest retailer cannot stand alone against so powerful a trend. It isn't abandoning its city centre sites, though. Stores are in the process of being expanded or opened in Sutton, Surrey, Sutton Coldfield, Swindon, Southport, Greenock, Ayr, Maidenhead, Carlisle, Grimsby, Dunfermline, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Reading. A further 23 locations, to be announced, will follow.

Lord Rayner also reported record sales and a pre-tax profit of £303 millions on a turnover of £3.2 billions with menswear, lingerie, footwear, homeware, and foods showing growth while ladieswear, a crucially large sector of the company's business and the sector under most pressure from high street competitors, flagged.

Belatedly, measures are being taken to "improve the appeal of the ranges." Starship Enterprise, beset by its enemies' newer, lighter, more manoeuvrable craft is re-arming in flight. It has lost ground on the womenswear front but it may be in time to hold its position on the menswear front and, it is, says Andrew Stone, attacking on childrenswear, an area where competition has yet to hot up.

Andrew Stone is team leader of one of Starship Enterprise's most important rebuilding crews. His actual new position is marketing executive for men's and children's wear, a title which alone reveals just how rattled Marks & Spencer has been by recent developments.

For marketing was never something M&S felt it had to do. With a complacency born of undeniable superiority, it always assumed that the quality and value of its goods spoke for themselves.

Andrew Stone knows that public whim, or fashion as we like to call it, is something which a massive clothing retail chain has to tangle with. "But we can never compromise on quality or value," he says, "and that is what makes it much harder for us. However, we have decided that we can no longer get sufficient cohesion by following the rest of the market. We have to lead.

"But bear in mind the sheer size of our business. The menswear business alone is worth £¾ billion. There are not many *companies* with a turnover that huge. We sell more men's white underwear than Next's whole turnover amounts to. It is very easy to make a design statement when, like Next, you are aiming at a small, tightly focused market.

"When you are selling 15 per cent of all the menswear sold in the UK, you have to make a design statement to young fashion-conscious men, to middle aged men in every conceivable occupation, to retired men — and to their wives and mothers, girl friends and sisters stuck for a Christmas present. More than a quarter of all M&S men's sweaters are sold to women in the month before Christmas."

The results of the design re-think are hinted at in the current spring and summer range but stated loud and clear in the clothes for next autumn. They remain classic in concept but the colours, the fabrics, and most importantly, cut and proportion are in the vanguard of fashion. Not one jot of quality in materials or manufacture has been sacrificed and the prices are astonishing. Certainly, one agrees warmly, something to shout about.

And that's the next step. "In all our history," says Andrew Stone, "we have done things modestly without hype. We have said that what we offer is the best in the high street but we said it quietly and, since the high street was a quiet place, we were heard and believed. Now the high street is very noisy."

In order to raise its voice above the rest, Marks & Spencer has first looked to its stores. It is not true that they have remained unchanged for 30 years, but the changes have been so tastefully imperceptible, so wedded to the principles of functionalism, that it might as well be true.

"We have now accepted that ambience matters," says Andrew, "that it is a retailer's responsibility to make shopping a pleasant experience. It is also a retailer's responsibility to provide guidance. Long before Next for Men came along with co-ordinated wardrobes of separates, we were garment-dyeing sweatshirts to match jeans, sweaters to go with slacks, buying tweed for jackets to go with gaberdine trousers. But you wouldn't really have known it since the matching halves were in different parts of the store. From now on we will be grouping co-ordinates together and we will be making much greater use of display."

His department is also producing a series of glossy colour brochures for distribution in the stores. The one for spring (sub-titled "We've got it all together!") photographed by Bob Gotthard, one of the world's top menswear photographers, not only gives customers welcome clues about how to put the clothes together, it also starts to establish what M&S, with its determinedly utilitarian approach to its customers' needs, has always lacked: an image, a flavour, a sartorial identity.

It is not one with which your King's Road poseurs will identify, but it seems to exclude no one else — a fact which should indicate a safe and dilute mix. Astonishingly, it is nothing of the kind. It is a brilliantly controlled, sophisticated, and classic high fashion look. As Andrew Stone might have said, but didn't (the all-pervasive modesty even gets to such as he): Eat your heart out, Giorgio.

But he does concede: "What we are finding out, now that we have been given our head, is that we never realised before just what a talented lot we are here at Marks and Spencer."

Boastfulness leads to the subject of advertising, another thing Marks and Spencer is not given to doing. "Why not? The problem is that the options are so many and so enormous, it is a question of cutting them down. I am," (gosh but the man loves a metaphor), "a virgin in terms of marketing and the enormous potential here is attracting all the wolves. We will be in no hurry to fling ourselves into the arms — or the teeth — of any of them. We will do exactly what is necessary to stay ahead of the competition and to make sure everyone knows about it."

Style file

IT'S a discerning shopper who can easily select goods from the massive tomes of most mail order catalogues. The problem of diversity shouldn't arise with Jennifer Hocking, a company offering a small selection of well coordinated good quality clothes by post. Jennifer Hocking, one-time fashion editor of Harpers & Queen, started designing and making her own clothes during her first career as a model when she couldn't find clothes long enough to fit her tall frame. When she left fashion journalism Jennifer started producing maternity dresses for Great Expectations in the Fulham Road, and two years ago founded her own mail order company. "The clothes I produce are for women who want a smart, inter-changeable wardrobe without the fuss of shopping all around town to find them."
The fabrics, plain, striped, and floral prints, are 100 per cent cotton, come in an assortment of colourways and most designs are available in more than one fabrication. A fully comprehensive list detailing prices, sizes (bust 33-41in.; waist 24-31in.; hips 34-41in.), all colourways and a set of fabric swatches are sent with the clearly illustrated leaflet. A money refund is available if unwanted goods are returned within 7 days. For catalogue write to Jennifer Hocking & Co., P.O. Box 2AU, 75 Berwick Street, London W1A 2AU.

GILLIAN ROWE



Left: Cotton all-in-one (black, blue, red, cafe, white, mint, pink) £44.

Right: Impregnated cotton shower proof coat (olive, beige, red) £59.

Britain is divided into tribes. Some of the divisions are very real at the moment, unfortunately. And then there are the daft ones, reports John Cunningham, mainly confined to the capital

The New Georgians are not the latest trad jazz band . . . would that they were

WHEN the British tire of discussing social class — which is seldom, whether they are for or against it — they rest their obsession and focus instead on tribes. This, they believe, is less contentious because tribes are fun, whereas class is serious. Tribes give a fashionable, flexible impression of Britain: open — because membership is defined by what you wear (woolly cap or green wellies); yet exclusive because, paradoxically, you can't join just by wearing the gear.

Tribes exist in all income groups — from football hooligans to Sloane Rangers — though not across them. New formations emerge all the time — Teds, Mods, Skins, Punks among the young, Debs, Sloanes, and Nooves among the upper middle class. As such, they are a godsend to pop sociologists and journalists, who are often one and the same. The emergence of the two latest subgroups is due entirely to hacks, and one of these groups is composed mostly of them, which shows how desperate the game has become.

All tribes are self-regarding; Young Fogies are self-assembling as well. According to the YF Handbook, edited by Suzanne Lowry, its members are mostly contributors to the Spectator. YF aptly encapsulates their conservatism in matters of dress (preferably dead men's tweeds); habitat (ideally, a restored rectory); transport (a Betjeman bike); and religion (Anglican revivalists). In politics, they are mostly romantic Tories.

New tribes are speedily spotted and pinned down — a tribute to assiduous hacks pursuing the trivial — but evidence, too, of the need of people in one social block to break up its sameness. Among youth cults, changes in fashion and music which occur frequently, are the convenient nuclei for new groupings. There is an element of manipulation, if not coersion, in the case of the kids, by the Malcolm McLarens of showbiz.

Middle class tribes change, too, but for slightly different reasons. Both types of tribe are formed as a reaction to the economic consequences of the political situation. The elaborate dress of Punks is a painstaking ritual to give point to the enforced leisure of the recession. Sloane Rangers, whom Peter York first spotted ten years ago, have managed to hold on to their labels and their values — of decency, elitism, and loyalty — in spite of the slump.

Tribes always close ranks; even so Sloanes have been associated with the emergence of several sub-groups. The Nooves (Nouveaux Riches) — the would-be joiners who were rejected, and so settled for imitating the Sloanes. Sloanes are old money. Since the Nooves made theirs in businesses such as property and franchising, they assume they can buy their way into Sloanedom; only to find they can't.

"Where did you buy that necklace?" an admiring Noove asks a Sloane. The reply withers: "Actually, it was my mother's."

You wouldn't hear such a damning put-down from a Young Fogey. YFs are much too political and too well read to remain (or to be) Sloanes. They have emerged by disagreeing with certain sections of the Sloanes code book, and emphasising others. The New Right has given them a place in the political spectrum, but basically they are a bunch of individuals, though flattered by the YF label. They are picky and pushy and mushy.

The Handbook describes their politics: "They are small-c conservatives, and loath being called Right or any other wing. They have an anarchic streak and love perversity and mischief. Some have even boasted about voting Labour. Others prefer being labelled as latter-day Whigs, although their Whiggery-Fogery, apart from happily emphasising their 18th-century aura, seems mainly to take the form of loving the countryside ... and verbally abusing Mrs Thatcher and members of her Cabinet. They particularly dislike her brand of corner shop 'ordinary' Toryism."

However, the Sloanes have spawned a yet newer tribe: the New Georgians. They get the flavour of the month treatment in the new issue of Harpers and Queen, which always pokes the gentlest of fun at new tribes (which it is quick to spot) while taking care not to alienate them, since many are readers of the magazine. A headline suggests the NGs might be stern stuff. It asks "is conservation emerging in Britain as the new moderating political force?"

This looniness shows the bankruptcy of the self-seeking middle class eccentrics, who form the tribes of the Right. The NGs are into buying Georgian and Neo-Georgian properties and somehow believe that, as Harpers puts it, "conservation cuts across class, conservation cuts across race, conservationists always hang on, conservationists understand infrastructure, go where the architecture is."

The matriarch of the NGs is an eccentric Anglo-Irish woman, Magira Guinness, who with her cronies have been restoring houses in the East End, particularly Spitalfields—"London's traditional refugee area," as the magazine notes. The NGs are passionate about the dispossessed all right — so long as they are properties, not people. As a tribe, they are as full of folly as they come, putting the architectural clock back 200 years.

Dual membership of tribes often occurs. An architect who builds mostly in the Neo-Georgian style, and who is cited with approval by his fellow NGs, is Quinlan Terry. He features also in the New Fogey Handbook where his home is described; he "has painted trompe l'oeil Doric columns either side of his Aga, with the words of the 97th psalm in Latin round the frieze. Terry keeps all modern materials out of his house as far as possible: as babies, his five children were all bathed in a papier mache bath."

Terry has a successful practice and is influential in the architectural debate, attacking Modern, Post Modern, and High-Tech trends. In this, he illustrates the dangers which the middle-class tribes represent: As games played within a class, the Nooves, the YFs, and the rest can be laughed at for their self-importance, their venality, and their little Englander mentality. But we should beware of taking seriously their views, transposed to the larger world outside their infant fantasies, whether they are about politics, philosophy, economics, or the arts.

Youth tribes are harmless, in that their members grow out of them, almost without exception: the few remaining hippies and Teddy Boys are now crazies in their thirties and forties. The tribes of the professionals consist of what probably will be life members; their eccentricity will flourish as the years go by. In lean political times, their meannesses and their madnesses might be seen as respectable bolt holes.

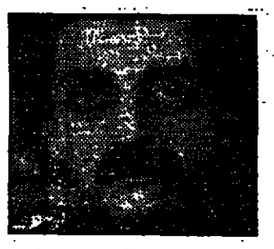
Abroad, Britain's tribalism is taken seriously. Time magazine made this theme its cover story 18 months ago, and speculated whether the alienated, jobless young and the way they behaved and thought, would set a major social pattern in Europe. Then Time added this daftness: "The tribal movement is, consciously or not, a symbolic throwback to the original tribes of Britain. Seven centuries before Christ, the Damnonii, Durotriges, Brigantes, Dobuni, and Coritani dominated the yet unsceptered isle".

If you want to know what became of them, try the YF Handbook (published by Javelin Books at £3.95) or read Harpers.



Harold Shapinsky at home





Who had ever head of Harold Shapinsky before Salman Rushdie and Tariq Ali (above) started to proclaim him as an undiscovered genius? Waldemar Januszczak takes a cool look at Shapinsky's art and its champions

The art of HYPE



A detail from Shapinsky's Waldorf Cafeteria 1947

I have just read two of the most careless, ignorant, hype-ridden, opportunistic, manipulative and just plain silly articles about the world of art I have ever come across. The first was written by Tariq Ali and the second by Salman Rushdie. Both concerned a hitherto unknown American painter called Harold Shapinsky whom Ali and Rushdie are busily trying to force into prominence.

"It looks very much as though the history of Abstract Expressionist painting will have to be rewritten," opines that well known authority on modern painting, Salman Rushdie in the Observer. "A new name, it appears, must henceforth be mentioned in the same breath as those of Jackson Pollock and Willem de Kooning — the name of Harold Shapinsky."

Before we come to the story proper ("surely one of the most extraordinary in the history of modern art") we should deal with its background, the force that drives it: the myth of the undiscovered genius. The myth is a by-product of the emergence of the dealer system. There were no "undiscovered geniuses" around when the central relationship in the world of art was between artists and the patrons who commissioned work form them. In those days if you did not make yourself noticed you did not work. You were not an artist.

With the rise of the dealer system the emphasis switched from the artist as a worker to the art-work as a commodity. The potential value of the commodity impressed outsiders. In the minds of greedy opportunists art began to be perceived as some kind of golden egg, a fortune on a plate; providing you could find the golden goose, the market was there in which to sell its produce. And so the search was launched for "the undiscovered genius."

It ought to go without saying that the "undiscovered genius" exists only in the feverish imaginations of greedy men. The art world is not the Klondike fondly imagined by outsiders. Most importantly of all art is not a self-contained golden egg: the miraculous product of genius, which can be laid in isolation. Great art is the product of great labour (as a visit to the Degas print exhibition currently showing at the Hayward underlines). Great art is locked in an up-to-the-minute relationship with the society around it.

Although there are many examples in the history of art of significant artists whose careers were forgotten after their deaths there are no *examples* at all of artists who cocooned themselves against the present making important contributions. *None.* The drive for relevace as well as recognition is and always has been a crucial component of the significant artist.

If Rembrandt had not been aware enough of the latest fashions to take lessons from Caravaggio, if he had not moved from Leyden to Amsterdam, if he had ot thrust himself innnto prominence he would have remained a provincial painter all his life. If Van Gogh had not struggled there and then with the language of Impressionism he would not have metamorphosed into an artist of greatness. Great artists discover themselves. They do not wait for speculators to do it for them. Only poor, second-rate, irrelevant artists do that.

But we have drifted away form our story proper, the Harold Shapinsky story, which according to Ali and Rushdie begins at a cocktail party in Chicago where Akumal Ramachander, a teacher of elementary English at an agricultural college in Bangalore (by the time he reaches Tariq Ali's article in Time Out he has become Professor of English at an Agricultural University in Bangalore) is accosted by a young man who turns out to be David Shapinsky, the painters son. It takes no more than a few slides to convince our teacher of elementary English that Shapinsky is a genius, undiscovered of course.

For 40 years Shapinsky had been a practising Abstract Expressionist, completely ignored by the "mandarins," "kings" and "merchants" of the New York art world, so poor that he had to work on thick paper instead of canvas. The painter's new fairy godfather makes a bet with David Shapinsky that within 12 months he will get Harold Shapinsky a major exhibition in Europe, and that the Encyclopedia Britannica will have to rewrite its section on Abstract Expressionism to make room for a neglected master.

Ramachander flies to New York where he comes across what Rushdie calls "the wall," a lack of enthusiasm quite rightly expressed *by dealers to discourage* cowboys and get-rich quick merchants from pestering the art world. For the myth to reach its proper conclusion, for Cinderella to go to the ball, Ramachander must break through "the wall."

To do this he enlists the help of a minor officer at London's Tate Gallery, and more importantly, Tariq Ali and Salman Rushdie. The second part of our story, like the first, begins at a dinner party — we learn in Tariq Ali's article — thrown by Salman Rushdie, and attended by Ali and Farrukh Dhondy, a commissioning editor at Channel Four.

Rushdie tells them about Shapinsky, Dhondy commissions a film about the painter from Tariq Ali's newly formed production company. (When the programme goes out on June 2 discriminating viewers might well ask why Channel Four has not yet given us a film about Pollock or de Kooning with whom Shapinsky is so ludicrously compared?)

A Minor London dealer agrees to put on a Shapinsky show, pleased, no doubt, at the amount of publicity he will receive from television and well-known literary figures alike. Shapinsky's pictures go on sale for £20,000 each. I receive phone calls from Tariq Ali and Channel Four. My editor asks me if I've heard of Harold Shapinsky. The hype is on.

Shapinsky we now learn has moved to England. Ramachander has given up being a teacher of elementary English and agreed to accept a percentage of every picture which Shapinsky sells.

Where in all this nonsense does the real meaning and value of art come in? The Harold Shapinsky exhibition is exactly what we would expect from a minor Abstract Expressionist who has worked long and hard in timid isolation: unoriginal, nostalgic, small, intense, occasionally charming, sometimes beautiful. It is good but not great art. Still, as the market knows, genuine early de Kooning's are now beginning to run out.

I should like to add that "every important art gallery in Europe is not queuing up to buy Harold Shapinsky's work, as claimed, at least not the ones I approached. Neither have I been able to trace the identity of the 24-year-old dealer in a Silver Rolls-Royce who, according to Tariq Ali, offered to buy up all of Shapinsky's paintings, unseen, for £100,000 each. Could we have some more information about *him* please?

Harold Shapinsky at the Major Gallery, Cork Street, until June 15.

Nancy Banks-Smith on a sage with Strange Powers

Arthur's 2001 tough riddles

"ADAM reports that his boys' maid has got her own television set and he wonders whether the Welfare State hasn't gone a little too far" (Rupert Hart-Davis to his friend and former master at Eton, George Lyttleton in 1959).

Adam, as you see, had even then the questioning mind that marks the true scientist. He now works in television on, as Yorkshire whimsically put it, the science side producing Arthur C. Clarke's World Of Strange Powers.

The great thing in life, if you wish to be spared subsequent and unnecessary embarrassment, is to prevent your mother hording snaps of you knickerless in the paddling pool and your father publicising your witty quips. If persuasion fails, use an axe.

For an answer to Adam's question we must turn to Arthur C. Clarke, scientist, writer and visionary, who ponders the riddles of this and other worlds in retreat in Sri Lanka.

Riddle No. 1: "Has the Welfare State gone to far? If so, where is it and when is it coming back? Illustrate with copious maps."

Riddle No. 2: "Explain the disappearance of boys' maids, now believed extinct. Do you attribute it to a comet striking the earth, the failure of the monsoon, the felling of the rain forests or too much television. Draw a boys' maid or, if imagination falters, a Teasmade.

This week the visionary pondered fairly perfunctorily the riddle of reincarnation. The Sun (or Sri Lanka) goes great guns on reincarnation even fielding a reincarnation reporter, a form of specialisation I haven't come across before.

After assorted implausible examples, the shrewd old sage surfaced with his customary disclaimer. He attributed apparent cases of reincarnation to something read and subconsciously remembered: "The amazing ability of the human mind to remember yet forget it is remembering is called cryptoamnesia." Sometimes it is. At other times it is called plagiarism and they sue your socks off if they catch you at it.

Cryptoamnesia is endemic among writers, who can reproduce at will large lumps of authors they love. I regularly recycle Wodehouse, Patrick Campbell, Sellar and Yeatman and A. A. Milne often without realising that they said it first. I consider it a most telling expression of admiration or, as the writers are always dead, reincarnation.

Robin Denselow reviews on the latest rock releases

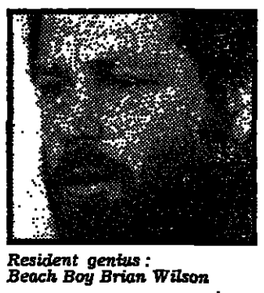
New order of merit

NEW ORDER'S image, as the leading exponents of bleak Manchester nihilism (as opposed to melodic Liverpool romanticism), is now clearly out of date. With **Low-Life** (Factory) they have moved one step further away from wrist-slashing doom music, to diverse and even epic styles that *hint* at anything from country music to Lou Reed, grand film themes to electro-pop, while still retaining their highly distinctive sound.

The moody, swirling keyboards, the driving guitar, and the solid beat, are still present, but now actually mixed with a sense of fun—surely unthinkable in the early, post-Joy Division days—and a sense of the spectacular. So the opening *Love Vigilantes* actually sounds like a good and gutsy country-rocker, if with a solid electronic beat behind the rough and ready vocals, and the closing Face Up has clements of a country dance tune, if only as a setting for more sombre vocals.

In-between, the band explore anything from a grand and pretty instrumental, Elegia, to a light, swinging and rhythmic piece. Sooner Than You Think, or (the best track on the album) the brooding and exhilarating Sunrise. Forget the old cult image: this band deserve a very wide following.

The Beach Boys: (Caribou). On their first new studio album in five years, released next week, the grand old band of Los Angeles lurch into the Eighties with help from Steve Levine, best known for his work with Culture Club, and songs from none other than Boy George and Stevie Wonder. The Beach Boys do, of course, have a resident genius of their own, Brian Wilson, who is on varied form here. The four songs of



Resident genius: Beach Boy Brian Wilson

his range from the gloriously tuneful, rolling I'm So Lonely and the gentle It's Just A Metter Of Time, to what sounds like an old-style Beach boys hit, California Calling, which has all the old harmony tricks and every California cliche from surfers to custom cars.

There is nothing here to match the great Beach Boys work of the past, but it's no disgrace, largely because their harmony work is as fine as ever. Levine has dressed up their sound with subtle use of electronics, and the new interest in white soul provides unexpected variety. The Boy George song Passing Friend is tunefully down-beat, while Stevie Wonder's I Do Love You (actually featuring Wonder) would have probably sounded better recorded by him alone.

The Style Council: My Favourite Shop (Polydor). A vast improvement on the rather patchy Cafe Bleu, this second album from Paul Weller and Mick Talbot is an assured and varied blend of the light and bitter — tuneful and gentle funk, soul and latin styles mixed with political fury. 9 of the 14 tracks here contain political or social messages (and there are even more on the Council's best-selling EP), but Weller takes care never to sloganise too often. There are, admittedly, a few lines like "the only thing they'll understand is a wall against their backs," but for the most part he presents his views of the policies of Her Majesty's Government in terms of angry little stories.

So the opening Homebreakers (with vocals by Mick) is a funky tragedy about the search for work, while on All Gone Away, a tale of "how monetarism kills" is set to a Latin shuffle, and on A Stones Throw Away, a string quartet backs a song of oppression in "Chile, Poland, Johannesburg and South Yorkshire". Elsewhere, Lenny Henry appears on a simple moral tale about prejudice, The Stand-Up Comic's Instruction, and there are accordions and French vocals on Down By The Seine. In all, an intriguing, brave and varied album.

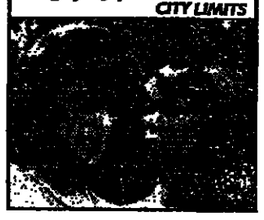
Lone Justice (Geffen). Available next week, and already preceeded by a single, the Tom Petty song Ways To Be Wicked, this is the debut set from the most heavily-promoted of the current LA country-rockers. It's easy to see why the industry are so excited, for they are more mainstream than "roots-rockers" like The Blasters (whom I prefer), echoing as they do both Dylan and Petty.

Still, they are a distinctive band, largely because of the shrill, brash approach of singer Maria McKee. This worked fine on rolling country-rockers like After The Flood, or more raucous good-time 'cow-punk' pieces like Working Late, and less well on mor sensitive, gentle country ballads like Don't Toss Us Away.

Hugh Masekela: Waiting For The Rain (Jive Africa). In Botswana, just safely over the border from his native South Africa, Masekela has recorded a worthy follow-up to last year's excellent Techno-Bush. Once again he features both as horn virtuoso and vocalist on a collection of jazz and African pieces that range from his slickly-produced fusions of chanting and electronics (as on the opening treatment of Fela Kuti's Lady), through to sections of his own superb horn work.

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MERMAID
Michael Billington

Breaking The Silence

PLAYS change with their spaces and Stephen Poliakoff's Breaking The Silence is no exception. At *The Pit we seemed to* be three inside a shuddering railway-carriage shunting back and forth in post-Revolutionary Russia bearing an anachronistic aristo and his family. At the Mermaid the carriage is larger, the play more of a spectacle and a little slower to get off the ground. But it remains a compelling piece in which we see a domestic revolution taking place amongst people hovering on the edge of great events.

Re-casting also alters the nature of the play. The central figure, Nikolai Pesiakoff, is a dandified Jewish eccentric who blithely disregards his job as telephone surveyor of the northern district in order to pursue his invention of amplified cinematic sound.

As originally played by Daniel Massey, with magnificent hauteur, I could never make up my mind whether the character was a self-deceiving dilettante or a closet-genius. But Alan Howard, less congenitally aristocratic than Mr Massey, leaves you in no doubt that the man is a dotty, myopic visionary ready to sacrifice everything for what Balzac called the quest of the absolute. The result is to make his wife's final act of self-discovery even more urgent since she has never been more than something in his dreams.

Mr Howard certainly essays a langurous, blue-blooded disdain as he leans on his stick as if incapable of motion but there is something a little too self-consciously Lady Bracknellish about his delivery of lines like "I have never felt a kettle."

Where Mr Howard succeeds superbly is in his portrayal of a man involved in a race against time every bit as urgent to him as Lenin's race to make the Revolution work. He views interruptions of his experiments like a breach of loyalty, pores over his designs with *insane* fervour and lets his voice hit a rising Shakespearean arc when he discovers his optic lenses have been smithereen-smashed.

It is a plausible, beautifully detailed study of an impossible genius; and when Mr Howard condemns the English for "no energy of ideas" it is with the certainty of one for whom invention is the mother of necessity.

His performance also gives Gemma Jones as his wife, Eugenia, the *chance* to develop logically from high-chinned duchessy grandeur to festering fury at her years of neglect: it is a precisely-calculated peformance that makes you believe in the character's swift psychological transitions. Jenny



Independence and affection: Jenny Agutter at the Mermaid. Picture by Douglas Jeffery.

Agutter also lends the maid Polya an interesting mix of gathering independence and suppressed sexual affection for his bizzare menage and John Kane is exuberantly right as a humane Commissar. Ron Daniels's production has lost pace in the move to the Mermaid but the play has the fascination of a hermetic family drama proceeding in odd parallel to events on the world stage.

SPITALFIELDS
Michael John White

Hilliard Ensemble

THE Spitalfields Festival has always been a strangely sleek affair—the tone set, disregarding makeshift circumstances, by a glossy programme and the sort of people you find in the coffee queue at concert intervals.

But sleekness isn't necessarily a virtue. Not, at least, when it borders on the exquisite, which is a territory the festival has begun to explore now that it's scheduled opera (once the heart of the enterprise) has become a sort of appendix, detached from the main body of the event.

The opera this year is Handel's Alcina; and with a production by Frank Corsaro and quality casting, it promises to be a big attraction. But that doesn't happen until mid-July; and meanwhile, for the festival proper, there is a week of concerts so discreet, so polite and refined that you wonder they dare show their faces in a wicked world. Accepting that the week ends with Messiah and involves highly respected artists, the fact remains that generally this year's festival programme is arcane or low key, sometimes both.

Tuesday's two evening concerts were fairly representative of what I mean; the first a song recital by Stephen Varcoe with the pianist Roger Vignoles, and the second a performance by the Hilliard Ensemble of the Schutz St Matthew Passion.

Varcoe was celebrating alternative anniversaries: not a whisper of the Tercentennial Trio, but instead a shopping list of Samuel Barber (born 1910), Butterworth and Berg (both born 1885), and Victor Hugo (died 1885), settings by Widor, Goumod, Saint-Saens, and others. The Barber I was pleased to hear. His achievement as a songwriter has long been under-estimated; and what we heard was a neat illustration of his mastery in different vocal temperaments, from the assertive stance of I Heard An Army to the purest vein of lyricism in Sure On This Shining Night — setting of James Agee, whose words were also used by Barber in his Knoxville prose poem (programmed. I see, for this year's Proms).

These songs, together with some of Butterworth's Shropshire Lad collection, were well suited to Varcoe's light and agile baritone, delicately handled with intelligence and sensitivity. But Varcoe isn't the most demonstrative of singers. The parameters of his emotional response are tightly drawn, and that told against him in the Berg and in the French songs, which were pretty dull — Roger Vignoles' sharp accompaniment notwithstanding.

So much for the low key. Then came the arcane, with Schutz's Matthew Passion. By the time this piece was written in the mid-17th century, liturgical dramatisation of the Passion texts had become musically more fulsome, with orchestral accompaniment and "sacred symphonies" attached. But the Schutz Passions revert to vocal austerity: no accompaniment and long stretches of bare, quasi-Gregorian recitative.

The Hilliard Ensemble have recorded the Matthew Passion and they inject as much dramatic interest and movement into the piece as it can sustain, with clean entries and good German diction. But it all makes for a rather dry performance of essentially academic interest.

LEEDS
Gerald Larner

Master Singers

ANYONE will tell you that the Master Singers is a big opera which ought to be done in a big way. On the other hand, it should not be beyond the imagination of the directors of smaller companies to accommodate it in smaller houses and perhaps even to illuminate different aspects of it.

After all, it is a comedy, much of it on a domestic level. The Czech director, Ladislav Stros, who has had the problem of staging Opera North's biggest production so far, seems to see it as a Bartered Bride of Nuremberg.

In its carefully spelled out way, it is effective enough until the second scene of the third act. The beginning—in a Gothic church interior cleverly designed by Vladimir Nyvlt to make the most of stage space—is promising, but the designs decline in inspiration from scene to scene, ending up with an exterior setting with no illusion of breadth and little depth just when they are both most needed.

We are, on the other hand, prepared for the contradiction of the staging by the music. In an interpretation which is particularly strong on ceremony, David Lloyd-Jones is clearly not inclined to play down any bourgeois element in the score. His chorus is magnificent and the orchestra plays well for him but everything is so near and so clear in the Grand Theatre, Leeds, that there is little perspective in the music, *not much* atmosphere, and not enough poetry either.

The contradictions are reflected in the casting too. There is Marie Slorach, for example, who as Marenka in Opera North's Bartered Bride, is an appropriate choice for Eva here. But, for all her simplicity, and sincerity, her vocal resources are limited and she is outshone by the over splendid Magdalena of Della Jones. Then there is Denes Striny as Walter, a tenor by *no* means heroic enough to offend against the domestic orientation of the production but also so puny in voice and so insecure in his standoffish knightly postures that he carries no conviction. The part might have been better sung by the David in this production, Bonaventura Bottone.

David is characterised by Stros as tirelessly bright. John Tranter's Pogner is worthily upright. Hans Sachs is endlessly tolerant, which is actually well *suited to the* soft-grained and monochrome but sympathetic bass of Michael Burt. The really resourceful performance, in spite of the conventional poultry yard footwork, is Nicholas Folwell's Beckmesser.

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The hot couple — Felicity Dean, left, and Vanessa Redgrave in Steaming

Derek Malcolm reviews Steaming, The Innocent and the week's other releases

Losey's tub-thumper

HOWEVER fine a director he could be, Joseph Losey was not noted for any great lightness of touch. And a Losey joke-book would be a slim volume indeed. That is why Modesty Blaise does not really stand the test of time. What's lacking in his last film, a surprising adaptation of Nell Dunn's Steaming (Classic, Haymarket, etc; 18), is chiefly the sheer joie de vivre and humour of the play.

Set in an old and crumbling London Turkish Baths, which the local council wants to replace as a leisure centre, the piece presents us with a group of disparate women, drawn together in their battle to save the baths as a kind of therapeutic meeting place. They haven't much in common except their need, and the fact that they are women in what they evidently feel is a man's universe.

Dunn's world does not seem *much like Losey's natural* habitat. But Patricia Losey's adaptation is not much changed in essential emphasis, except that it is less gutsy in tone and turns the underlying polemic into something much nearer the surface. These women seem to battle more grimly for their rights than those in the play and to live lives that are even more difficult to deal with.

The whole thing thus seems less of an emotional tour de force and more of a striving push for significance. But a starry cast acquits itself well enough individually, even if the ensemble playing is not always certain.

There is Diana Dors, who died very soon after her part was finished, as the Ladies Day supervisor seeing a glint of hope in her customers' angry non-acceptance of the council's new plans. This, as usual, is an impeccably professional and sympathetic performance from an actress who, when asked for a little bit extra, invariably gave it.

There are also Vanessa Redgrave, Sarah Miles and Patti Love in the three main contrasting parts, the last-named notably lively as the no-nonsense working-class girl who has spent her life in thrall to men but finally determines to break the pattern by becoming the group's spokeswoman.

Losey orchestrates these performances with a sharp enough eye for detail but a hand that is a trifle heavy for this kind of lightweight, though not necessarily ephemeral, stab at illuminating the female psyche. And needless to say the Victorian atmosphere of the baths is beautifully caught as Christopher Challis's camera roams expressively around the dilapidated building.

The *Innocent* (Curzon West End, 15) is a complete change of style for John Mackenzie after the rip-roaring Long Good Friday and the expensively-mounted Honorary Consul. It looks the most old-fashioned of his movies, but that is made into a positive virtue by the simple affection with which he tells his story of a young epileptic growing up painfully in an uncomprehending Yorkshire mill town of the thirties.

Every frame of the film speaks eloquently of Mackenzie's absolute involvement in his subject matter, and the writing by Ray Jenkins ably transmits its simple humanity. Having said that, one remembers a comment at its Quinzaine des Realisateurs performance at the recent Cannes Festival: "Do they *still make films like this* for the cinema in England?"

In its scale, The Innocent does remind one of television in its better moments, which is not an advantage nowadays, when there is supposed to be some sort of difference between good cinema and good TV. Still, one hopes it will be rewarded for avoiding great moments of drama in favour of a quietly understanding approach towards the boy's trauma.

Roger Deakins's photography is a little lush for the grimmer parts of the tale, adding a nostalgic touch here and there which weakens it. But most of the acting is impeccably restrained and affecting, especially that of [illegible] as the boy and Tom Bell as his father-figure, trying to prevent him being forced into an institution. Kika Markham and Miranda Richardson are good too.

The film was much admired for its warmth at Cannes, and that, I think, is the quality that most commends it.

In The Mean Season (Leicester Square Theatre, 15), a crime reporter on the Miami Herald receives a call from what he terms a "sociopathic" killer who has just murdered a girl and intends four more slayings. This persuades him to withdraw his resignation — he is tired of hoofing after such cases and wants to marry a schoolteacher. He thinks he can crack this last case with the aid of, or in spite of, the police.

Such is the stuff of a thousand other movies I seem to have seen. But this one is made by Phillip Borsos, whose good first feature, The Grey Fox, is at present playing in London. I wish I could say this much more expensive-looking production was as worth seeing. But, in fact, it hasn't anything like the same originality.

Even so, Borsos manages to persuade us that he is always a little bit better than his mundane material, securing good performances from Kurt Russell as the reporter, Mariel Hemingway as his woman and Richard Jordan as the killer. The film tries hard for something extra, but only occasionally achieves it. One hopes Borsos has better luck with his script next time.

That's Dancing! is a tribute to the dancers of Hollywood in much the same vein as the two That's Entertainment! films. "Since pre-history, man danced," intones the commentator before we begin the real thing, as African tribesmen cavort. Thereafter, things get better and you can block off the showbiz cliches emanating from various distinguished elderly lips.

There are special appearances by Mikhail Baryshnikov, Ray Bolger, Sammy Davis Jr., Gene Kelly and Liza Minnelli. But nothing like so special as the old clips of most of them, and many others, that are the real meat of the show. Once upon a time in the West, they were very good at musicals. Rock videos are the substitute now. But would the likes of Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers, Eleanor Parker and co have been content with that?

Sheila McLaughlin and Lynne Tillman's intriguing counterblast to the Hollywood biography of Frances Farmer, Committed, will be shown from this week with Farmer's Come and Get It at the Screen on the Electric. This 1936 romantic saga, directed partly by Hawks and then by William Wyler when he was thrown off the set by Goldwyn, shows the tragic Farmer at her very considerable best, in less then the best material. That was the story of her life, as Committed shows.

BRIEFING

Best films

The Chain (Odeon Haymarket). Portmanteau, or pantechnicon, British comedy about the tribulations of moving home: pointed and engaging.

Starman (Release). Handsome and expansive sci-fi-cum-road movie from John Carpenter, with fine performance by Jeff Bridges.

Old Enough (Academy). Marisa Silver's first feature. Refreshingly well-observed anecdote about youthful New Yorkers.

The Grey Fox (Screen on the Hill). Likeable offbeat western from Canada — idiosyncratic surface, traditional values.

Into the Night (Plaza). Snappy comedy-thriller by John Landis; plot deficiencies concealed by energetic handling.

Best on TV

The Rocky Horror Picture Show (Friday, C4, 11 30). Ingeniously adapted movie version of the one-time cult stage musical.

On the Town (Saturday, BBC-2, 8 30). Milestone in the movie musical, with the youthful Kelly and Sinatra and innovation galore.

Marathon Man (Saturday, ITV, 10 pm). Enjoyably over-the-top thriller by John Schlesinger with striking setpieces and lively dialogue.

O Lucky Man (Saturday, BBC-2, 10 5). Lindsay Anderson's protracted but frequently fascinating odyssey through contemporary (1973) Britain.

Number 17 (Sunday, C4, 2 25). Rare showing of 1932 Hitchcock version of a war-horse stage thriller.

The Talk of the Town (Sunday, C4, 10 15). George Stevens comedy-drama (1942), with polished playing (Grant, Colman) and high-flown sentiments.

New on video

THE recent cult thriller Repo Man is among new CIC releases. Others are Hitchcock's The Trouble With Harry, and two contrasting gangster movies, Fleischer's The Don Is Dead and Deray's Borsalino.

Special interest

THERE'S a British film day at the Screen on the Hill on Sunday, organised by Cosmopolitan magazine as a contribution to British Film Year. Turtle Summer and Insignificance will be previewed. Stars in attendance include Glenda Jackson and Teresa Russell.

At the National Film Theatre this evening, a Guardian Lecture is given by Donald Spoto in connection with his newly published biography of Tennessee Williams.

The Scala's Russ Meyer season, aptly subtitled Mammaries Are Made of This, concludes tomorrow.

Outside London

BRITISH Film Year events are busting out all over. At Hull Film Theatre tomorrow, Michael Palin gives a celebrity interview to inaugurate a week of screenings and other events at various venues. At Bath Little Theatre, a 10-day series of double-bills of British movies old and new starts tomorrow, and on Wednesday Julian Doyle, special effects editor on Time Bandits, is the guest speaker prior to a screening of that movie. Nottingham Film Theatre is showing a wide selection of British films until June 9, including a bumper double-bill this Saturday of Waterloo Road and Fanny By Gaslight.

From Monday to Friday, Bradford Playhouse shows the 16 hour Heimat in five sessions, with the alternative of seeing it in only two parts this Saturday and next.

Tim Pulleine



Dennis Potter, above, reinterprets the relationship between Alice Liddell, right, as photographed by Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) far right

Bart Mills on Dennis Potter's version of Alice In Wonderland

Liddell things mean a lot

THERE have been innumerable stage and screen tamperings with Alice in Wonderland. Gary Cooper and W. C. Fields starred in an American version in 1933, and Peter Sellers and Dudley Moore tried again in Britain in 1972. Disney's 1951 cartoon has been perhaps the most durable. This spring in Hollywood a four-hour TV version is being shot, with Red Buttons as the White Rabbit and Telly Savalas as the Cheshire Cat.

Still another cinematic Alice might seem redundant, but Dennis Potter chose a typically oblique approach in his script for Dream Child. Potter's story is set in 1932, 70 years after those idyllic summer picnics and boat rides in Oxford when the mathematician Charles Dodgson entertained a little girl named Alice Liddell with a few fairy tales.

Potter based his script on a real incident, in which the aged Alice journeyed to New York to receive an honorary degree from Colombia University. In her dreams and nightmares, Alice reassesses her relationship with Dodgson and at last comes to terms with it.

"What Dodgson wrote," Potter says, "was a complicated love letter from a man of 30 to a girl of 10. Alice is one of the best examples I know of how a man represses and controls his feelings instead of releasing or even acknowledging them — a process which in his case led to the creation of great art.

"Alice, too, appears to have repressed her memories of Dodgson. He gave her his manuscript of the book but she later sold it, though she wasn't short of money. She very seldom referred publicly to Dodgson.

Dream Child is Potter's first script to be filmed since his "less-than-ideal experiences writing Pennies From Heaven and Gorky Park and is a Potter production, co-produced for Thorn EMI with Rick McCallum and Kenith Trodd. There is no US money in the £2.9 millions production but under a long-standing arrangement Universal has the right of first refusal.

Potter has often chosen topics in which Good and Evil clash. As Dream Child director Gavin Millar says, "Dennis is a pessimist trying to turn himself into an optimist. He thinks the Devil has all the best tunes, and he'd like to write one for God."

Charles Dodgson was a child molester, according to the 1985 understanding of the term. He spent as much time as he could with pre-pubescent girls. Whenever he was allowed, he took photographs of them in beguiling costumes and even nude in some cases. Dream Child reproduces the session in which Dodgson took the famous photograph of Alice Liddell dressed as a gypsy girl, looking seductively over a bare shoulder.

Millar says, "A book was recently published called Alice At 80 which speculates that Dodgson's relationship with Alice was physical. Dream Child contains no such suggestion. It isn't a did-he-or-didn't-he film.

"You must realise that we are all post-Freudians. Dodgson lived in an age when the Queen of England denied there is such a thing as lesbianism. A man in Dodgson's position could deny that there is such a thing as paedophilia.

"I believe his feelings must have been conditioned by his vocabulary. He would have regarded his temptations as the promptings of the Devil, rather than as coming from inside himself. As a result, he was able to turn his passion for the child into something innocent."

About half of Dream Child takes place in the memories and dreams of Alice. In the memory sequences Ian Holm and Dodgson tells the stories of the Mad Hatter's tea party and other well-known passages from the Alice Books.

In Dream Child's dream sequences, muppeteer Jim Henson has re-created the familiar Alice In Wonderland characters along the lines of the original illustrations by John Tenniel. However, the dreams sometimes turn into nightmares, and the characters assume a more menacing aspect. The March Hare, for instance, is seen with blood on its teeth.

As for the part of the film that takes place in 1932, the Anglo-Australian actress Coral Browne plays Alice at 80. On a day during shooting in Liverpool, Browne was to be found, dressed in the height of early thirties grandmotherly fashion, walking up a gangplank simulating Alice's arrival in New York.

Browne, who is 71, looks far older as she hobbles up the incline. "This isn't my face, you know," she says during a break. "They spend hours and hours every morning making me into an old lady, for a woman of 80 in 1932 looked quite a bit older than a woman of 80 does nowadays. It took a lot of guts for Alice to undertake that journey, and she found America quite strange. Even today, women of 80 find certain things about America amusing."



Paul Joyce — broad appeal

The director of an Irish version of Turgenev talks to Stephen Dixon

Russian love in a mist

TO TAKE Ivan Turgenev's tragic novella First Love and *transpose it from the Russia* of 1870 to Ireland in pre-Famine times may seem a quaint notion to some, but writer/director Paul Joyce is confident that the result — retitled Summer Lightning — works well. "The parallels between Ireland of that era and Russia are rather acute," he says.

When his film was shown on Radio Telefis Eireann early last month some of the critics disagreed, however, and for the usual reasons that spring up whenever RTE involves itself in a co-production with an English company.

Gerard O'Regan of The Irish Independent sniffed: "Could the fault really be the *involvement of Channel 4*, and that the feeling for unrequited love in pre-Famine Ireland by the programme's British-based writer/director Paul Joyce might understandably be limited?"

It's a pity, in a way, that Joyce went back to England as soon as his film had been edited; the situation had all *the makings of a wonderful* Irish row, similar to the one following the critical execration heaped upon the Channel 4—RTE thriller series The Price earlier this year because of objections to the way the Gardai were represented.

Joyce, who enjoyed working in Ireland immensely, takes a more global view. "I think that what Niall McCarthy, RTE's head of drama, realised was that if you are going to be selling films that are Irish-based on an international market, then you have to have a certain kind of high-quality screenplay, otherwise you are dealing with a purely *domestic product that* will have a very limited sales potential."

He carefully assembled the ingredients for a long shelf-life for what he calls "the most poignant story of first love that I have ever read." Set in Wicklow in 1840, it concerns the yearning of a 14-year-old boy for a flighty older girl who already has a retinue of admirers. He becomes obsessional and determines to uncover the identity of the suitor he considers to be his most dangerous rival — and thereby hangs the tragedy.

In a notable coup, Joyce persuaded Paul Scofield to "top and tail" the *story* by appearing at the prologue and ending as the boy 40 years on, setting it all down on paper. Scofield also narrates.

"He was recovering from the accident on the set of The Hunting Party in which he broke a leg when he accepted the script," says Joyce. "He came to Ireland in conditions of the greatest secrecy for a week's work, partly because of the accident but mostly because of his natural reclusiveness."

English actors Tom Bell and David Warner are backed by a fine Irish cast that includes Donal McCann, Leonie Mellinger, Jonathan Ryan, Dearbhla Molloy and the marvellous Abbey actress Maureen Toal.

Joyce has a lot of complimentary things to say about *the RTE technicians with* whom he worked, but he is adamant that the station must look to more co-productions in the future to keep the place recently established in the world market-place.

"Channel 4 has acted like a blood transfusion for a lot of film-makers who were actually in danger of expiring from lack of the most fundamental things. Literally, the lifeblood of an independent film-maker is money to develop projects, plus encouragement and understanding and the opportunity to see a product actually transmitted.

"David Rose, who set up the Film on 4 slot, asked me if I'd like to submit a contemporary treatment, and I told him I'd always wanted to do Turgenev's First Love. He said 'Fine, where's it set?' and I told him Russia in 1870 and we looked at each other and went and had a bottle of wine and tried to decide how we could transpose this somewhere where it would be possible to shoot, and we came up with the idea of Ireland.

"Working with the poet Derek Mahon, who is from Northern Ireland, I tried to take a pre-Freudian story and treat it in terms of its psychology in a post-Freudian way."

Paul Joyce's credits are pretty impressive. He has worked with John Huston, Michael York, Shirley MacLaine and John Hurt, and directed Max Wall in The Caretaker. He produced and directed a controversial documentary on Nicholas Roeg shown on Channel 4 two years ago and has done a similar programme on the Japanese director Nagisa Oshima. He has even — and he's particularly proud of this — directed four episodes of Dr Who.

Would he work in Ireland again? "As far as RTE is concerned, they've used me and I've used them. I've used the facilities to make what I think is technically a stunning film, and that is all down to RTE's skills, and they've used me to write and direct it.

"I go back with mixed feelings, but if there was the right project I would come back because I now know how the system operates and that makes me, if you like, a dangerous person because if you know how to work the system then nobody's quite sure what you're going to get up to."

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May, 30, 1985

Ireland: the only way to go

The negotiations between the British and Irish governments do not differ in form from any other negotiations between parties to a dispute who start from radically different positions. The question is simply whether the most Britain is prepared to offer can be made to equal the least Ireland is prepared to accept. The talks cannot be treated, though, like an annual wage round. If an agreement is to emerge from the next meeting between the two Prime Ministers it must be designed by both sides to stick for the foreseeable future. If it does not, then nothing will have happened to diminish either the IRA's campaign or the "alienation" which Sinn Fein both relies on for its strength and strengthens by its own activities.

Mrs Thatcher would dearly like to crown her second term by an Irish agreement, and her new Cabinet committee on the subject is now reported to be overseeing in more detail the work of the Anglo-Irish Council. That is the structural term given to meetings of British and Irish officials since her first summit meeting with Mr Charles Haughey. At that meeting it was "the totality of relationships within these islands" which was set as the agenda, but precious little of that totality now survives. The argument is about Northern Ireland alone, though doubtless some Anglo-Irish dimension will be found to pad it out.

The least Ireland can accept is some direct input into the government of the North. The most Britain can offer is a consultative role and not an executive one. Any role whatever for Dublin carries the risk of antagonising the Unionists. If it is to be anything more than cosmetic Mrs Thatcher may well find herself facing another Ulster workers' strike, and with her sentiments less single-mindedly engaged than they were against either the miners or General Galtieri. The most important might-have-been in recent Anglo-Irish history is what might have happened if Harold Wilson had had the political wisdom to see off the Loyalist strikers against the Sunningdale Agreement. Mrs Thatcher, among others, has had to live with the result of that inglorious act of timidity.

Things are not much more clear cut on the Irish side. The new Ireland Forum put forward three proposals for the North. The current discussions are about a pale reflection of the third proposal, which was for joint authority over the North between the two countries. Since Mr Haughey has taken his stand on the first two (a unitary state or a federation) his party will think ill of his leadership if he settles for anything less than the third. And if Mr Haughey excels in one branch of statecraft it is in keeping the leadership of Fianna Fail. Mrs Thatcher would have little difficulty in selling an agreement to the House of Commons. Dr FitzGerald would have a good deal more in selling it to Dail Eireann. It could so easily be represented as the Irish Government's willingness to shore up British rule.

That each side is fully aware of the other's difficulties is a hopeful feature of the generally cordial way in which the talks are conducted. Cordiality between the two sides' constituents in the North is much more difficult to achieve. There is no sign that the Unionist parties acknowledge any responsibility on their part for the Nationalist alienation. No longer having the free hand in government which was theirs for fifty years, they express their unionism in their own alienation from Dublin.

At present, though, it is the Catholic alienation which is underestimated by ministers. Thankful that Sinn Fein got only 12 per cent of the local council vote they have perhaps failed to reckon that the SDLP's 18 per cent also reflects just as deep a yearning, though peacefully expressed. In fact the Sinn Fein vote was not equally distributed and in several towns it hovers above or around the halfway mark of Nationalist opinion.

The measures now reported under contemplation, including an Irish input into the courts and *de jure* influence on the security forces as well as less controversial, Ireland-wide, subjects, might do much to meet the basic Nationalist requirements. But if so there will have to come a point where Westminster asserts its right to decide what is best for the union, regardless of objections from the constricted viewpoint of Belfast. A crisis will have to be met in the Republic also. Dr FitzGerald is not lacking in either the honour or the courage to put Irish interests, including Northern Irish interests, before any other consideration. He is not, however, the only man on the political scene.

Full marks for trying

Democracy may be the best system of government we have: but even the truest, most fervent democrats need to pause from time to time and reflect how infernally difficult it makes it to get anything done. Mrs Thatcher, wrestling with rates, and Mr Fowler, braced to endure months of social security anguish, are about to learn afresh that anything big and anything structural is a mountainous migraine. But their twin burdens seem comparatively puny besides the burden voluntarily shouldered early yesterday by President Ronald Reagan.

Mr Reagan is proposing, on one level of rhetoric, "a great effort to give the words freedom, fairness and hope a new meaning and power for every man and woman in America"; more prosaically, he wants tax reform. The scope of the reforms he unveiled yesterday is rather more circumscribed than last year's green paper. But, in outline, it is still well worth the attempting, unravelling a skein of complexity knotted over decades and addressing an American world of big business perks and investment grants which has — especially under his Presidency — become a national scandal. Nor — though there is that natural temptation — should anyone suppose that Mr Reagan is mad to try. In California, long ago, when his second term as governor might have run feebly into the sands, he set welfare reform at the heart of his priorities and prospered from the perceived success of that reform. It is far from impossible that he can do it again: but this time he has a mature national democracy to contend with.

You could sense the stirrings of that democracy yesterday as initial reaction to his package bubbled forth. On the one hand — across both major parties — a warm, general consensus. Everyone likes the sound of sweeping reform. Nobody at all is prepared to argue openly against his theme of "fairness." But look at the detail. As the director of the Los Angeles Times polling organisation tartly observed: "More than half the taxpayers who take a deduction for business entertainment believe that it is fair, but four out of five who cannot claim such a deduction think that it is unfair." And in boardrooms and gubernatorial mansions far away from such grassroot perception, there was even greater trouble brewing. Companies who hadn't lately paid any tax at all — because they were investing in new plant — were immediately up in arms. Industries like steel and heavy engineering — old, traditional, labour intensive — bore the brunt of proposed reform, whilst their high-tech rivals escaped far more lightly. Is this "fair"? Is it "fair" that, in the process of fiscal reconstruction, the declining states of the East Coast should find themselves penalised while the statesof the Reagan Sunbelt blossom? And those three new bands of personal taxation. Simple, yes; but fair? The assorted lobbyists of the special case have barely begun to work yet. And the millions of individuals who, en-masse, form public opinion have barely begun to do their own personal figuring, setting this new tax band against the myriad of particular loan deductions they can presently claim, and finding that the bottom line is, after all, not so very alluring. Worse still, the chaps with most to lose are the chaps who can make the largest waves.

The apostles of received political wisdom would add three points. That politicians in general are usually well advised to steer clear of this kind of reform, if at all possible. That the American system of democracy — ordeal on the Hill, death by a thousand adjustments — makes such measures doubly hard to steer through. And that Mr Reagan, five months into his second term, has already dallied too long and missed the moment when his prestige could set this tax revolution rolling. But there is one other point, of counterbalance. A democracy — his democracy there, our democracy here — which lacks the will to attempt the fundamental, which cannot simplify because it cannot stand the din, which cannot mobilise a general will against a cacophony of special interests, is a democracy that is progressively ceasing to function. A politician who didn't need the hassle is trying something panoramic because he thinks it's worth it, and that somebody has got to try it sometime. The essential — and laudable — place to start.

Sticky fingers, Angolan pot

The South African defence minister's claim, during his attempt to explain away the dispatch of a sabotage squad into deepest Angola, that Marxist governments have special way of making you talk merely compounds the intended felony and underlines the gravity of the treachery involved. We need have no doubt that Captain Wynand du Toit, the officer caught in flagrante with bombs and mines near an oil depot in the remote enclave of Cabinda, was presented with highly persuasive arguments for unburdening himself at the press conference staged by the Angolans. But the fact that he sang like a whole flock of canaries in giving the details of his mission gives the lie to the South African denials and leaves General Malan in the position of the pot which called the kettle black.

It could hardly have come at a worse time. Not only is it just a month or so since the "last" South African army units ceremonially withdrew from southern Angola (and that was 13 months after they said they would); it is also perhaps only a matter of days before the US Congress decides whether to impose economic sanctions on South Africa in response to a remarkably sustained public anti-apartheid campaign. Pretoria has sought to justify its repeated incursions into Angola with the argument that this enormous country, racked for years by a civil war stoked up by the South Africans anyway, harbours guerrillas of Swapo, which aims to liberate Namibia, and of the African National Congress, which wants to end white minority rule in South Africa itself. Last year's pact between Angola and South Africa supposed to put an end to all that. It was also one of the few showplaces of the Reagan Administration's controversial policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa, which is intended to use the carrot rather than the stick to get the South Africans out of Namibia and to modify, if not abolish, apartheid. Now the Administration is going to be hard put to it to go on defending this policy, which makes Washington's sharp protest to Pretoria about the Cabinda caper all the more understandable.

Having shot itself through one foot in Angola, the South African government persists in blasting away at the other by the manner in which it is using the police (and increasingly the army) at home, to counter rising black unrest across the country. One of the effects of this sledgehammer approach is to drive the opposition to increasingly desperate acts like this week's bombing of a Johannesburg military medical centre, turning fears of violent resistance into a self-fulfilling prophecy. The result of the ensuing, horrendous and now continuous bad publicity is to obscure and discount a series of concessions to black demands and foreign opinion which any seasoned observer of South Africa must find staggering. Even if the motive is no more than to hang on to white control by appeasement, the removal of apartheid in property ownership, sex and marriage, party membership, citizenship, regional government and key jobs in the mines, and the easing of forced removals and even the pass laws — all begun or signalled in the past few months — would have been inconceivable only five years ago. Instead of getting credit for this, the South African government has an increasing credibility problem because of the unrestrained conduct of its security forces. Reforms are of no value to the dead. If President Botha wants to be accepted as a genuine reformer, he must first bring the police and the military under proper control.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A church that's not broad enough for Communist rebels

Sir,—Both the Guardian and some of the recent expellees from the Communist Party seem to envisage the latter finding a new home within the "broad church" of the Labour Party.

There are two stumbling blocks to such an outcome. The doctrine of democratic centralism—whose interpretation has been at the heart of most splits within the Communist and Trotskyist Left since Lenin first broke from the Second International is irreconcilable with the ecumenical form of service that Labour's NEC insists we maintain in the main body of its broad church.

And if the NEC were to permit the erection of a private side-chapel dedicated to St Joseph and the cult of the "Tankies," it would thereby set a precendent that would immediately lead to fresh planning applications from the black sections. Militant, Peter Palumbo, and others asking for similar treatment.

While the rich traditions of British church architecture include such spectacular corrections of error as the inverted arches at Wells Cathedral, I cannot see how even Neil Kinnock standing on his head could provide an adequate unifying figurehead for the eclectric structure which would result. perhaps Tony Benn—the Terry Farrell of the Labour Party? with his proposal to revamp several old and some new structures in a single new constitutional arrangement is more far sighted than Neil realises.

Before the debate reaches the stage where the conservationists appeal to the DoE, could the combined resources of the Guardian's political, religious, and architectural correspondents not come up with a suitable consensus?—Yours faithfully,

(Cllr) *John Wakeham.*
London Borough of Camden.

Sir,—Irene Brennan (Letters May 23) attempts to stigmatise the majority in the communist party, reflected in its recent 39th special congress, as "Eurocommunists" who are now the real "Stalinists" and that the policies of that congress, our highest body, are "somewhat to the right of Kinnock."

As chairperson of the congress arrangements committee I wish to refute this: not a single proposal was made, or delegate spoke to or vote taken, let alone resolution passed "in support of an incomes policy," "to remain in the EEC," or "that class analysis is obsolete."

The argument that "Socialism in Britain is not on the Agenda" was presented by Irene Brennan in 1977 as chairperson of the British Road to Socialism Congress Committee. This programme argues that the next stage must be a Labour government of a new type fighting for a left alternative strategy.

However, today our first objective is to create the broadest alliance of class and democratic forces to displace this Thatcherite regime with a Labour government which will be led by Neil Kinnock. This will itself be a major

Our resolution and the report of the party's general secretary, Gordon McLennan, argue that the central questions of peace, women's liberation, the environment, democratic rights, racism and apartheid cannot be reduced to a "class against class" position. To win will require engaging the broadest alliance of democratically minded forces in which the working class movement must win the leading role

Congress took its decisions in line with the wishes of the overwhelming majority of "ordinary party members." Disciplinary action was taken against those who "showed a cynical contempt" for the decisions of our previous 38th congress, its elected leadership, the British Road to Socialism, and the restoration of the special relationship between the party and the Morning Star.

They all submitted written appeals to every delegate, and addressed congress. An equal number of delegates spoke for and against the disciplinary action and then delegates voted by 2:1 not to uphold the appeals.

A major feature of Stalinism was its undermining of the authority of regular party congresses. When it comes to democracy, the Christian principle should apply: "By their deeds ye shall know them. . ." Both the Morning Star and Irene Brennan have begun to attack majority decisions of our party immediately after a congress.—Yours faithfully,

Tony McNally.
(Midlands District Secretary),
Communist Party of Great Britain,
Birmingham.

Sir, — With the unwarranted optimism implicit in his article, Tony Benn (Agenda, May 24) unintentionally does a disservice to his party.

The establishment may or may not now be moving against Mrs Thatcher, but the task of securing a Labour government with an overall majority remains formidable, requiring the greatest electoral swing since 1945.

Of course the outright winning of the next election should be the foremost aim of any socialist, but it is not inconsistent with that aim to have a "second-best" aim in reserve: a possible anti-Thatcherite alliance.

Moreover it is realistic to bear in mind that there are about 200 Conservative seats which the Labour Party cannot hope to win, even in the most favourable circumstances; and that about 150 of those Conservative seats could be taken by the Alliance (without detriment to the Labour Party); and to act and vote accordingly.

If a recent opinion poll is right and the Conservatives could be reduced to the third party in Parliament provided we vote tactically, ought we not to aim to bring this about?

John Lee.
2 Dr Johnson's Buildings,
London EC4.

Sir, — May I politely remind John Grant (Letters May 20) that I was fighting "the politics of hate" and "class-war politics" within the ranks of the Labour Party for several years before he finally disassociated himself from them. Indeed, the term "class war" springs revealingly, from his pen with all the relish of an erstwhile socialist journalist.

By contrast Brian Stone's thoughtful and appealing letter contains serious criticism. But my point remains that Labour's socialist policies hardly lend themselves to any genuine electoral deals and compromises. There is an unbridgeable divide between social democrats and the Labour Party.

As Ken Livingstone informs me (Agenda, May 20): "The next election will bring an influx of over 120 new MPs who will be overwhelmingly on the Left." Simple arithmetic tells us all we need to know about the next Parliamentary Labour Party.

The formation of the SDP arose from the compelling need to replace Labour in a democratic realignment in British politics. In my view that is more likely to be achieved by another Labour electoral debacle than in any form of collaboration with it.—Yours, etc,

Neville Sandelson.
London EC4.

Why Foot and Company are too late to save two miners

Sir, — A rider to Hugo Young's timely comment (May 28) on the agitation being raised over the conviction, for murder, of two young Welsh miners.

After a much-criticised House of Lords decision in 1961 (DPP v Smith) the Criminal Law Revision Committee's working paper on offences against the person proposed that "there should be a statutory definition of murder under which it should be murder (a) if the person, with intent to kill, causes death; and either (b) if a person, with intent to cause serious injury, causes death by an unlawful act such as to endanger life; or alternatively, (bb) if a person causes death by an unlawful act intended to cause serious injury and known to the defendant to involve a risk of causing death."

In Hyam v DPP in 1974 Lord Diplock took the view that because the Homicide Act, 1957, had abolished the doctrine of "constructive malice," an intention merely to cause grievous bodily harm no longer sufficed for murder: the accused must intend — or foresee — that human life would be endangered as a likely consequence of his unlawful act.

Lord Kilbrandon — who joined Lord Diplock in dissenting from the majority judgment in Hyam — suggested that it was high time the common law complexities of murder and manslaughter were replaced by a single statutory offence of unlawful homicide, in which society's view of the relative heinousness of a particular killing could be reflected through the exercise of judicial discretion in sentencing: the sentence for murder, of course, is and always has been fixed by law.

Labour, in office, had ample time in which to consider and implement such suggested reforms. When legislative action was evidently then found unnecessary on grounds of principle, it is perhaps the more distasteful to find the conviction and sentencing of two killers under the existing common law being made the subject of a largely disreputable political agitation by past and present members of Labour's Front Bench team.

On the facts as reported — the deliberate dropping of a half-hundredweight lump of concrete off a motorway bridge on to a vehicle passing directly beneath — it is not easy to envisage how the accused in Shankland and Hancock could have reasonably escaped conviction for murder even on the relaxed definitions suggested by the Criminal Law Revision Committee and by Lord Diplock.

Under the existing common law, it suffices that the accused intended to cause *any* person serious physical injury, or knew that it was at least highly probable that his deliberate unlawful act would have that result.

If Michael Foot and Co believe such people should not be liable to conviction for murder, they had the remedy in their legislative hands in 1964-70 and 1974-79. — Yours faithfully,

Edward Baker.
23 Salisbury House,
London EC2.

Sir,—Hugo Young asks: "When is a murder not a murder?" I ask, under what circumstances is a charge of murder pressed when a plea of manslaughter would normally be accepted? The apparent answer: when the offenders were acting against the establishment.

Very few, if any, of those who protest at the life sentences passed on Shankland and Hancock would defend dropping concrete blocks on to a car or expect the offenders to go unpunished. But if British justice is British justice, these men deserved no heavier sentence than those passed for similar crimes without a political background. — Yours faithfully,

(Dr) Denis Glyn.
351 Danebury Avenue,
London SW15.

The trade union dissenters

Sir,—Ken Gill, of AUEW (TASS), attacks the EETPU and the AUEW (Guardian, May 21) because of our agreements with hi-tech companies. For me the main justification is securing more fulfilling working environments and greater job security for our members.

He describes us as "old-fashioned" when he and the clique who dominate his union are from the age of the dinosaurs. What is more old-fashioned than his political position on the hard-line wing of the Communist Party which, even as he was speaking, was being rejected as outmoded? What is more old-fashioned than his conference refusing the membership the right to ballot individually for his executive committee? What is more old-fashioned than the argument that because we do not like the Government, we should withdraw from Nedo?

Mr Gill's attitudes are held rigid by the Communist political straitjacket he wears. Such outdated views have been rejected by the membership of our trade union, and would be by his members if they had the chance.—Yours faithfully,

E. A. Hammond.
(General Secretary),
EETPU, Bromley, Kent.

Futures letters —page. 15

Delightful!

Sir, — The gap between Deborah the mother of Ananiel and Debbie Reynolds, to say nothing of the cohorts of Debbies all gleaming in silver and gold who have since descended upon us, does exist. Your splendid exegesis (Leader, May 25) omits sweet Deb Willett over whom Pepys broke his heart and who blamelessly drove Elizabeth Pepys to the margins of distraction.

Quite apart from which, "Deb" is far prettier — can one say that in the Guardian? — than stiff sentinel-keeping "Deborah" who has a future on the Israeli general staff, or twittering duplicated "Debbie." — Yours.

Edward Pearce.
Chorley Wood, Herts.

Indefensibly pestiferous stew



Sir,—Your report (May 24) of a hospital catering manager excusing the presence of cockroaches in his stew on the grounds that they were cooked, emphasises the crass irresponsibility and ignorance of those who should be guarding patients and staff from pest-borne illnesses and distress.

Protected from prosecution by the indefensible anomaly of Crown immunity, hospital supplies officers continue to ignore pest control or to purchase pest contract services on the sole basis of the lowest price tendered, often in flagrant disregard of recommendations from their own domestic services supervisors and nursing staff.

Stewed cockroaches may be sterile when served, but while still alive and running all over the food, cooking utensils and food preparation surfaces, they have been shown to carry more than 40 species of pathogenic organisms, including those responsible for polio, hepatitis, salmonella, dysentery, and gastroenteritis.

Pharaohs ants taken from nine hospitals were carrying 19 bacteria including staphylococcus, streptococcus and pseudomonas species, from laundry to pathology to operating theatre to wards. Any hospital suffering an attack of blatta orientalis needs to consult a specialist whose treatment and after-care will remove the trouble, not just hide the symptoms. Most hospitals spend more on cleaning the windows.

Has the hospital service learned nothing from the 19 deaths at the Stanley Royd infirmary?—Yours faithfully,

P.I.G. Bateman.
British Pest Control Association,
London SE1.

Sir, — "In-farmed" hospital cockroaches for NHS self-sufficiency in catering (Letters, May 27)? Ideologically incorrect. This is obviously a lucrative service which ought to be contracted out to private landlords and certain housing authorities.

David Cormack.
91 Kirkdale,
London SE26.

Fine tuning

Sir,—The matter of penalties for road traffic offences may be in a muddle, but it is certainly not in the muddle W. F. Shepherd thinks it is (Letters, May 20).

In his comparison of the new recommendations from the Magistrates' Association about starting-points for Benches' consideration of sentence, with the older recommendations, he does not compare like with like. "Failing to stop after an accident now has a maximum penalty of £1,000 compared with the previous recommended £125," he says. He is wrong.

Failing to stop after an accident now has a maximum of £2,000 compared to the previous maximum of £1,000; and the Magistrates' Association recommends a starting-point of £125, compared with a previous recommendation of £100. There is not the eight-fold increase he thinks there is. Again the maximum fine for speeding is now £400, not £200, as he says it is; and the recommendation has gone up from £1.50 per mile to £2.

How far different Benches will adopt the association's recommendations will no doubt vary as it has done in the past. How far, in any particular case, the court will depart from the recommendation is a matter for its own discretion as the association emphasises that it should be.—Yours, etc,

John Levitt.
2 Hartington Street,
Leek, Staffordshire.

Breasts, bums and an ear

Sir,— I am reluctant to rush headlong into the white hot controversy (Letters, May 25) over Jonathan Gems's play Susan's Breasts, but I am finishing a commissioned play for the Royal Court Theatre called Jenkin's Ear. I am now having serious doubts about the title.

This is not because I am worried about "the feminist lobby." A lifetime's research has taught me that this is one erogenous zone we have in common. I'm far more worried that the Guardian might sniff a bit of controversy to liven its Arts and Letters pages and create a smokescreen large enough to blot out the impact of the play itself.

Most playwrights know that word of mouth is the best publicity. They do interviews with newspapers only to get bums on seats, and nearly always at the request of the theatre, and certainly not to massage their own egos which are usually quite big enough.

In case I inadvertently mention any other parts of the body, I will leave you with a thought: isn't this all a bit childish or, if there's a serious point to be made, why isn't it being argued? — Yours faithfully,

Dusty Hughes.
London W11.

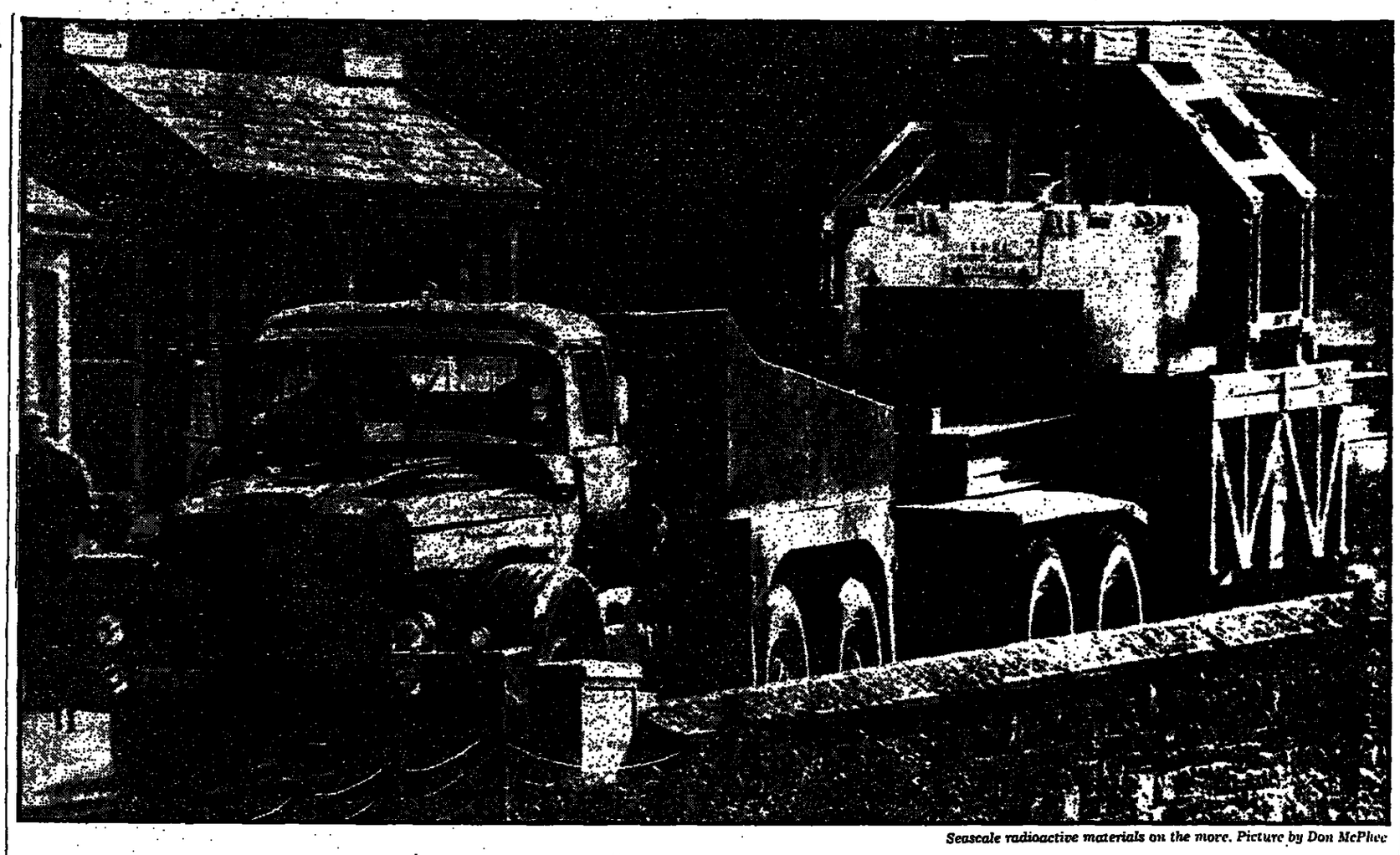
A COUNTRY DIARY

DEVON: I picked up a beautiful little chaffinch in the lane and put it in a hedge where, although its eyelids had closed, it might revive. I was overbalancing so, to make it more comfortable in what I thought were its last moments, I collected some moss. Suddenly there was a fluttering of wings and the bird became airborne and flew away. An acquaintance of mine recently described something similar—but it should first be mentioned that those who live in the deep countryside occasionally have their peace shattered by young men who hit the woodland and moorland trails on their Hondas and Suzukis. My friend answered a knock on the door and found one such motorcyclist quietly asking: "Could anyone help? We have found an injured buzzard in the wood." Taking a suitably sized cardboard box in their Mini, she and her husband arrived on the scene to see one youth patiently holding the buzzard, surrounded by a dozen bikes and riders whose interest and sympathy was focused on the injured bird. When is was safely held in the topless box they wanted to know if it would recover. In view of my friends' medical knowledge and seeing that the buzzard's eyelids were closed and its beak was falling open, quite apart from it injured wing, their honest answer could only be: "There is hope but, unfortunately, probably not." While driving home it was noticed that the bird had closed its beak; thereupon it seems to have recovered its strength as rapidly as my chaffinch. I leave readers to imagine the scene as the buzzard—wingspan a good four feet—broke loose in the Mini. Fortunately the Tiverton area has a veterinary surgeon and his wife who put loving care into the rehabilitation of injured birds of prey. The buzzard was put in their hands and so this story ends happily.

BRIAN CHUGG



هكذا من الاصل



Seascale radioactive materials on the move. Picture by Don McPhee

If anything calls for in-depth research it is high level nuclear waste. By fudging the issue the Government has passed the buck to future generations, argues Peter J. Smith

How the waste was dumped

IN December, 1981, the Government abruptly cancelled an extensive programme of test drilling, the aim of which had been to assess the suitability of various geological formations throughout the country as repositories for high-level nuclear waste (HLW). As a result, British geologists have since been able to make little or no contribution to the solution of a major disposal problem that not only won't go away but grows ever greater as new waste accumulates.

But while Britain has been standing still, studiously refusing to face up to an issue that will have to be dealt with sooner or later, other nations have been pressing ahead vigorously with research. The United States has even reached the stage of building its first experimental repository, and plans for similar facilities are well advanced in Canada, Sweden and Belgium. In 1977 the British Government announced that it, too, wanted "a pilot facility or facilities in operation by the early 1990s"; but not only is there no chance of that happening, there are no plans to have a prototype repository by even the 2090s.

HLW is the particularly nasty material that must be isolated from the biosphere for at least 100,000 years and, in some cases, for more than a million years. It should not be confused with low-level waste (LLW), which becomes radioactively innocuous after periods of up to a few thousand years. Nor is it the same as intermediate-level waste (ILW), which is the catch-all name for anything with a half-life between those of HLW and LLW.

An LLW repository already exists in Cumbria, where the waste is buried in shallow trenches and covered with topsoil, although additional sites will be required within a decade, if not sooner.

As for ILW, burial sites were proposed some time ago for Billingham (since abandoned) and Bedfordshire (now seen as a potential LLW disposal site), and studies are being made into the feasibility of using offshore boreholes. These are the projects that have attracted most public attention in recent years, whilst the geological aspects of HLW disposal have largely faded from view.

The Government decision of 1981 came as a surprise to everyone, although not everyone reacted in quite the same way. The geologists at the Institute of Geological Sciences (now the British Geological Survey) were bitterly disappointed that a programme of basic research due to last a decade or more was to be terminated in its early stages and with only one site investigated. (Drilling of the Strath Halladale granite in Caithness had already been carried out between November, 1978, and May, 1979.)

Environmentalists, by contrast, were badly split. When, in 1976, the Flowers Commission had proposed that there should be no major commitment to nuclear power until a solution to the HLW disposal problem was in sight, some environmentalists welcomed the recommendation. They also claimed to support Flowers' castigation of the Government for giving the HLW issue too little attention. These particular environmentalists were therefore presumably in favour of the test-drilling programme announced soon after.

But as the drilling came closer, others took a rather different line. That planning permission had easily been gained in Caithness was perhaps hardly surprising, given that region's existing commitment to nuclear power. When it came to the second proposed drill site, in Ayrshire, however, the Kyle and Carrick District Council proved less amenable, refusing planning permission and thus forcing a public inquiry.

In principle, the inquiry (1980) was simply to assess the merits or otherwise of drilling holes in the ground for basic geological research; but the opponents tried to turn it into a wide-ranging discussion of the Government's whole nuclear policy, thereby giving it a length and public prominence it hardly deserved.

There seems little doubt that the prospect of a dozen or more similar inquiries, covering identical ground and achieving comparable visibility, strongly influenced the surprise decision of 1981. Not that any such admission was made, of course. What the Government said was that henceforth it would limit HLW disposal research "to confirming the applicability to the UK of findings from research in other countries" and that this would "be done by means of desk studies, laboratory work and the use of data already available and exploratory drilling would not be needed for this purpose."

This statement is not only an astonishing example of scientific ignorance, it is also internally inconsistent. The only already-available data that can in fact be transferred from one country to another are the very ones obtained from desk studies and laboratory work, and not all of those. What cannot be transferred under any circumstances are the all-important site-specific details, which can only be obtained by drilling and other techniques.

It doesn't matter how many countries show that, say, granite is suitable for HLW disposal: they will never be able to demonstrate that a particular granitic formation in Britain is suitable. That can only be done by a detailed investigation of the proposed site itself.

The crucial importance of extensive on-site studies is well illustrated by the American experience.

The first Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), in the west at least, is currently under construction about 40 kilometres east of Carlsbad in New Mexico. The repository itself will lie at a depth of 655 metres in bedded salt of Permian age. Present plans are that 170,000 cubic metres of lower-level waste will be deposited there permanently along with 4.25 cubic metres of HLW for experimental observation.

Design work on the site began in 1975 and approval for construction was given by the US Department of Energy in June 1983. By July 1984 two shafts had been drilled to 655 metres, and 3000 metres of drift tunnels had been completed. Excavations are now in progress to produce the underground rooms in which thermal and rock-mechanics experiments will be conducted prior to the expected arrival of radioactive material in 1989. What happens thereafter will depend on how the site reacts to the waste and vice-versa.

The point about the New Mexico WIPP is not just that it will soon exist, demonstrating America's lead, but that its existence will only have been made possible by a large research programme specific to the site. Scientists can (and did) carry out desk and laboratory studies galore on the general problem of depositing HLW in geological formations and even on the properties of the particular rocks found near Carlsbad, but such work could never by itself have answered the most pertinent questions about the suitability of the site.

Britain continues with its desk-bound studies, but apparently with little enthusiasm. Between 1977 and 1981, Institute of Geological Sciences staff working on the HLW disposal problem rose from 13 to 32, new laboratories were established, and financial support was more than adequate. Most of that has gone now and a spirit of hopelessness prevails.

If the HLW programme had been one of purely academic interest, its abolition would have hurt but would have been of little significance in the overall scheme of things. The tragedy is that it was of great practical importance and will have to be revived at some stage, albeit 10, 20, 30 years or more behind the Americans.

Of course, it may be that in 1981 the Government concluded that the disposal of HLW in Britain would never be politically acceptable and that the ultimate destination of such waste must be on or under the deep ocean floor. If so, one would have to attribute remarkable prescience to a government so conspicuously lacking in scientific insight.

The Americans are pursuing the seabed idea with almost as much urgency as they are examining land disposal, but even they would not yet presume to judge which will ultimately prove the more feasible. Besides, this interpretation of government thinking is belied by the fact that seabed disposal studies have also been cut.

Alternatively, the Government may have decided that the only politically viable option would be to store HLW at the surface for ever. Surface storage is indeed possible, but it also has severe disadvantages. It requires a bigger and much more complex management infrastructure, it is much more susceptible to accidental damage or terrorist attack and, above all, it puts far more people at risk of exposure to harmful radiation.

No other government in the world believes that permanent surface storage is a tenable policy, and no other government with an HLW disposal problem has been prepared to sit back and do nothing about it. It is well understood that all nuclear countries must store HLW at the surface for several decades, which is what the Flowers Commission recommended that Britain should do. But the Commission also stressed that this holding action should go hand in hand with research on deep burial. The Government accepted both proposals at first but then rejected the second, leaving it in a politically and scientifically disreputable position.

Perhaps recognising this, the Commons Select Committee on the Environment has now begun to re-examine the Government's non-policy on the HLW disposal issue. It's not before time, for the evaluation of a potential repository site and the design and construction of the repository itself is likely to take at least 20 years and probably much longer.

At the Sizewell inquiry in March 1983, a Department of the Environment spokesman freely admitted that the Government — and indeed all of us — are irresponsibly passing the buck to future generations.

When some future government, no doubt with an equal lack of scientific insight, finally wakes up to the urgency of the problem, it will almost certainly expect the geological community to conjure up a fully-experienced research team from nothing. In the meantime, we have dissipated the expertise gradually built up during the 1970s and have fallen out of yet another scientific research programme of international concern.

Peter J. Smith is scientific editor of Geology Today.



Heart surgery: supplemented by drugs, balloons and lasers

Rob Stepney reviews some of the latest developments in treatment for heart attack — including techniques tried in Holland but as yet far from routine in hospitals in Britain

Four hours to beat the clot

HEART-attack patients are significantly less likely to die if they have the drug streptokinase injected into their blocked coronary arteries within four hours of the start of symptoms, according to the results of a four-year Dutch study completed in March and now being prepared for publication.

Streptokinase also reduces the amount of heart muscle destroyed and limits damage to its pumping efficiency. This latest trial is the first to show the drug has measurable benefits on both survival and heart function.

Its results have already changed medical practice at Rotterdam University Hospital, where the trial was co-ordinated. For the past two months, all patients arriving within two hours of the onset of a large heart attack have been given streptokinase.

In most cases, heart attack seems to be a two-stage process. Over a period of many years, the blood vessels supplying the heart muscle become narrowed as fatty deposits are laid down along their walls. But the event that precipitates the attack is thought to be sudden blockage of the narrowed artery by a blood clot.

Streptokinase works by dissolving that clot. Blood supply is restored through the re-opened coronary artery; with the result that less heart muscle dies from lack of oxygen. This can be shown by measuring the amount of enzyme released into the blood by dead heart cells. Since more muscle powering the pumping chamber is spared, damage to the efficiency of the heart is reduced.

The Dutch study, which ended this March, involved five university hospitals and over 500 patients. People who reached hospital soon after they developed chest pain were given either standard treatment plus a streptokinase injection or standard treatment alone. The decision on who to treat with streptokinase was taken at random. Patients were then followed up at the end of one month.

Among the 266 people not given streptokinase, there were 31 deaths within four weeks. This compares with only 14 deaths among the same number of patients given streptokinase — a striking fall in mortality from 12 to 5 per cent.

Of around 50 patients who had streptokinase initially and were then treated by balloon angioplasty (a technique which dilates narrowed coronary arteries), only one died in the first year of follow-up. This emphasises the treatment of heart attack as a "package deal." Chemically dissolving the clot itself is not enough. Though increasing survival, this beneficial procedure must be backed up by mechanical intervention to relieve the narrowing that gave the clot the opportunity to block the artery in the first place.

It remains to be seen how much careful selection of patients contributed to this low death rate of 2 per cent mortality found among these 50 patients. Doctors involved in the streptokinase trials, and in similar work using the genetically-engineered substance tissue plasminogen activator are convinced of the value of both forms of clot-destroying treatment (known as "thrombolysis").

BUT they emphasise several points. First, injecting any substance directly into the coronary arteries is an unpleasant procedure for the patient and itself involves risk. For this reason, the future may lie with forms of drug that can be injected into any body vein, but which only become active when they bind to blood clots.

These are the clot-specific substances which Dr David de Bono, who investigates thrombolysis at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, has compared to "Exocet-like fire-and-forget missiles that find the thrombus for you and then dissolve it." Such drugs could be used outside the specialised cardiac laboratories of our major hospitals.

Second, thrombolytic therapy seems really effective only if the heart attack is caught in its earliest stages. In the Western Washington study published last month in the New England Journal of Medicine, streptokinase was shown to decrease likelihood of death in the year following a heart attack — but there was no evidence of improved performance by the heart, or that the area of muscle damage had been reduced.

The Dutch trial is the only study so far to show improvement in all three measures of clinical outcome. This is almost certainly because the average delay between symptoms and the start of therapy in Holland was two hours, compared with over four hours in Washington.

Dr Simoons, of the Rotterdam University Hospital, principal investigator in the Dutch trial, says: "For the general population that is a very significant message. If you think you are having a heart attack you should get to the hospital as soon as you can."

British cardiologists investigating thrombolysis say they would opt for such treatment if they were themselves brought into hospital with a heart attack. But there is still no nationwide trial in the UK to convince the more cautious of its true worth. Thrombolysis is still a long way from being routine therapy in our hospitals; and drugs like streptokinase are far from being standard issue to ambulance personnel where their emergency use should — in principle — do the most good.

EVEN if drugs succeed in dissolving the clot that precipitates a heart attack, the patient still has a furred-up artery — which makes it more than likely the problem will recur. Fortunately, new ways of restoring the diameter of blood vessels (techniques called "angioplasty") offer hope for the heart that is potentially fatally crippled by narrowing of the crucial coronary arteries.

One procedure involves inflating a tiny balloon inside the partly obstructed artery, squeezing cholesterol-laden plaque back into the blood vessel wall. Balloon angioplasty is already routine in the US, and increasingly practised in Britain in hospitals such as Guy's and the National Heart in London, and university medical centres in Birmingham and Leeds. The other technique — not yet out of its research stage — involves use of laser energy to vapourise plaque.

Both methods have obvious use as follow-up to thrombolysis, with angioplasty taking place a month or so after the patient has recovered from the heart attack. Alternatively, some hospitals are developing techniques with a view to immediate intervention, within one to four hours of the start of the heart attack itself.

In balloon angioplasty, a fine tube (or catheter) is inserted into a major blood vessel in the patient's arm or leg and gently eased towards the heart.

There it is manoeuvred into the opening of a coronary artery and along its length until the inflatable section sits astride the narrowest point.

Liquid is then pumped into the balloon until it is fully expanded. Inflation usually lasts 15-30 seconds, using a pressure equivalent to four or five atmospheres — much the same force as when you stamp on an acorn. And the effect is similar. In both cases, the object is squashed flat.

The theory behind angioplasty is easy; its practice somewhat more tricky. Insinuating a tube into the heart and through a coronary artery only 2-3mm wide is a virtuoso feat of navigation, even though the position of the radio-opaque catheter tip inside the body is continuously monitored by X-ray.

Daring as well as dexterity is required since there is risk the artery may split under too much pressure, or that small pieces of plaque will break off, travelling around the circulation and becoming lodged in still smaller blood vessels such as those in the brain. As the Edinburgh cardiologist David de Bono has commented, "The operation is performed under heavy sedation, and not just of the patient."

But balloon angioplasty is an increasingly effective way of treating the symptoms of chest pain (angina) that accompany restricted blood supply to the heart muscle. The procedure is popular with physicians, since it gives them a way of helping patients without having to call in the heart surgeons; and with patients, since the discomfort and long hospital stay inevitable with open heart operations are avoided.

In the USA, there were 65,000 balloon angioplasties last year.

OBLITERATING the cause of heart attacks in a puff of blue smoke has obvious appeal for sci-fi surgeon and suffering patient alike. But, so far, angioplasty using lasers to clean up the coronary arteries has made only tentative steps outside the laboratory.

In 1983, New York surgeon Daniel Chot tried laser "reboring" of coronary arteries in a small group of patients in Toulouse. However, since the patients were having coronary artery bypass operations at the same time, the effect of his intervention was difficult to evaluate.

The attractions of the laser lie not only in its energy and precision, but also in the fact that it should be possible to find a wavelength of light that is absorbed by diseased coronary artery wall but not by healthy tissue. This will make possible the selective destruction of plaque.

Fears for the ozone layer appear to be justified. Robert Walgate pinpoints the missing third

The aerosol and Antarctica

THE vital and protective layer of ozone — a reactive form of oxygen — in the Earth's atmosphere has diminished by a third in the decade 1972/82. Or at least that is what has happened to the ozone over the Antarctic, in the Antarctic springtime, according to measurements made by a group of three scientists from the British Antarctic Survey (BAS).

The decline in ozone, which protects the Earth from an overdose of solar ultraviolet light, matches a detectable increase in the amounts of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs (aerosol propellants) in the polar atmosphere in the same period, the British group claims. While spring ozone fell by a third at the BAS Halley Bay station, say Joe Farman, Brian Gardiner, and Jonathan Shanklin, tropospheric (lower atomposphere) CFCs increased four- to eight-fold, corresponding to increased world-wide uses of the chemicals.

The scientists make a direct connection between the two results. They say that the long, cold polar night increases the deleterious effect of chlorine atoms released by the CFCs. The chlorine effectively mops up the ozone, converting it to ordinary oxygen, which is much less effective at absorbing the ultraviolet rays. Thus, in the southern spring, Antarctica is acting as a drain on the Earth's ozone layer.

Environmentalists have long been warning that CFCs would prove dangerous to the ozone layer, but until these Antarctic results most scientists had thought measurable effects were unlikely for decades. They based their optimism on simple models which treated the whole atmosphere as a single column of gas. Inevitably, this ignored regional effects — one of which now appears to be that Antarctica with its long polar winters is particularly sensitive to the CFC problem.

"There's no obvious source for the increased CFCs we've detected other than man-made sources," said Shanklin last week. And he rules out any question of instrumental bias in the BAS measurements of ozone. "We have made continuous ozone measurements at our bases on the Argentine Islands and Halley Bay since the International Geophysical Year in 1957," Shanklin said. Japanese and American scientists have also made ozone measurements in the Antarctic, and they show only "hints" of a decrease, but those data have gaps which make interpretation difficult, said Shanklin.

The BAS data is based on the same measurement technique — and even the same instruments — right up until 1982. Moreover, the decline of ozone in the Antarctic spring (October) since the early 1970s is clear, steady and dramatic. A new instrument introduced in 1982 confirmed the results of the old equipment to within 2 per cent, Shanklin says.

Moreover the latest measurements made from October, 1984, to January this year confirm the "very dramatic" decline, according to Shanklin.

No doubt these results will increase pressure from environmentalists to ban or reduce the use of CFCs, although the world-wide impact of the ozone decline over the Antarctic is not yet clear — and may be only small. However, increases in ultraviolet penetration have already been detected in the Antarctic, and there may be legitimate fears for its effect, say, on phytoplankton in southern oceans, the primary food source for the abundant fish, krill, birds, seals and whales of the area.

What Shanklin, Gardiner and Farman claim, at least, is that their results indicate at least that Antarctica will prove a sensitive laboratory for testing theories of the effects of CFCs, and for monitoring potential global effects.

Ref: Nature, vol 315 p207 (May 16, 1985).

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Two research posts for a project on Numerical Algorithms for Real-time Signal Processing. The emphasis of the research will be on algorithms of numerical linear algebra. One person is required to lead the investigation and should have a Ph.D. or a proven research record in a relevant topic and be capable of initiating and communicating ideas. Applicants for the second post should possess a good Honours degree and preferably an M.Sc. in a relevant topic, have a good practical knowledge of numerical linear algebra together with some knowledge of applications to signal processing. The successful candidates will work together as a team. Salary scale II and salary scale 1A.

KNOWLEDGE BASE IN STATISTICS

A research post to work on a project concerned with the development of an Intelligent Knowledge Based System using the GLIM statistical package as a foundation. The project is a joint effort between the group led by Prof. Nelder at Imperial College and NAG. Applicants should possess a good Honours degree, have a keen interest in expert systems and have a good working knowledge of GLIM. A knowledge of PROLOG would be an advantage. The successful candidate will be directly involved in the research and will help to co-ordinate the various activities, including that of contact with potential users. Salary scale 1A.

The following Research staff salary scales apply to the above posts: 1A (£7,520–£12,150). II (£11,205–£14,925). NAG conditions for fixed term appointments apply. The statistics post is for three years and is based at Imperial College, London; the other posts are for two years based at NAG Central Office, Oxford.

For further details please contact The Administrator, The Numerical Algorithms Group Ltd., NAG Central Office, 256 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DE. Tel. (0865) 511245.

Closing date for applications: 19th June 1985.

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Bibliographic Services Division – Online Services

BLAISE provides computer-based information retrieval and other library services using the biomedical records of the US National Library of Medicine and the MARC records of the British Library and the Library of Congress.

You will provide support to BLAISE-LINK customers through training, preparing system documentation and answering user queries. You will contribute to the formulation of marketing plans by writing promotional literature and giving demonstrations, and help to monitor the use of the service. You must already have a degree or equivalent qualification in the biomedical sciences or a closely related field and have practical experience of using online information retrieval systems. A recognised library qualification or library experience would be an advantage as would experience in running training courses and preparing training materials; marketing or user support.

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The Computer Search Service offers clients access to about 60 data bases on main line retrieval services. You will carry out online searches initially in the biological/biochemical subject areas but extending to others such as business. You will also be involved in talks, demonstrations and staff training. You must have a degree or equivalent qualification in biological/biochemical sciences or a closely related field. You should preferably have extensive experience of online searching. An interest in information technology would be an advantage.

Salary (under review): As Curators Grade E £9365 – £12,025. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 21 June 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).
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Applications, in the form of a curriculum vitae, including the names and addresses of two referees, to be forwarded to the Director, Northumbria Tourist Board, 9 Osborne Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 1NT.

Closing date for applications: Monday, 24th June, 1985.

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Applications giving full personal and career details should be made to Laurence Dent, Director of Administration, North Housing Association, Ridley House, Regent Centre, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE3 3JE, to be received no later than June 10th, 1985.

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Write to Doreen Davies, Managing Director, Newsight Limited, c/o Commonwealth Hall, University of London, Cartwright Gardens, WC1. Telephone: 01-387 4100 or 01-627 3149.

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Further information and application forms from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, quoting ref. no. 85/85. Closing date June 20, 1985.

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You will be called upon to test and install the package within Canpac Maritime, undertake operation and maintenance and educate and advise staff on all aspects of design and development. Candidates should therefore have solid analysis skills ideally gained in an on-line environment using both mini and mainframe hardware and have sound communications skills. An attractive salary is offered together with a competitive benefits package.

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صكذا من الاصل



"You can no more look inside a computer than you can inside a person's head."

The new technologies will never broaden any horizons as long as the old office attitudes remain, warns David Canter

The machine is not Miss Jones

FOR THE last two or three years each month has seen the launch of software offering new capabilities; *computer languages*, tutors, diary managers, display creators, expert system shells, integrated packages. Every season even more novel products are announced to help create the next generation of exotic products. By now we should all be *automated, programmed and* computer controlled down to our last expenses claim form. The whizz kids and buffs are the stuff of newspaper reports, but if you go into most shops or look in people's offices this new software is not to be found. A word processing package *and the* spread sheet that came with the machine may be apparent, but most activities are still robustly linked to the old cellulose technology rather than the new silicon-based one.

If we look at how the software *that is available is used*, the same pattern can be seen. About 10 per cent of the functions are used for about 80 per cent of the time. The vast capability that computers offer is just not being utilised. It cannot be ignorance that causes this, with *the bookstalls loaded with* computer magazines. The limitations are often not economic either. Many people actually possess the more novel products, but do not put them to any use.

Psychological research indicates that the limitations *are in our abilities to change* our ways of dealing with our work; in how we can accommodate to the new opportunities. New software may not put such great demands on our computing skills as it did in the past but it does require us to change our habits of *work thinking and working*.

Many secretaries will tell you that the people who give them work to type have not changed their work habits much since the word processor arrived, except that they now tend to produce scrappier drafts which have to be revised many times. So the throughput of work is not increased. There may be some improvements in the quality of the final product, provided the new range of mistakes specific to word processors are spotted and corrected. But the real breakthrough is when the office organisation is changed. For example, when the writer is able to use the machine directly.

But this is where further limitations are introduced. The secretary may be able to think of a micro as an exotic typewriter, but how is the manager or executive to understand what it can do? It is certainly not an electronic secretary or personal assistant, whatever the advertisements say.

The first problem is in describing what it is computers and their software actually do. In order to use any machine you need some idea of what is going on inside it. Psychologists like to call this *the user's model of the machine*. With a motor car, a washing machine or a typewriter we have a reasonably overt view of what is happening, and if we take the machine apart we see something not unlike the engine or tumbling motor that we expected. But you can no more look inside a computer to see what makes it tick than you can inside a person's head.

So we have to proceed by analogy. Yet analogies drawn from existing machinery does not lead to new ways of organising the work — just *modifications of existing* practice. These can often be counter-productive.

With Macintosh and Lisa, *the desk top has now become* the analogy thought appointment here — a strange desk top cluttered with filing cabinets, waste paper bins, clocks and open files. Many of the components of the desk top have a strange existence too. Files can be pulled out of drawers, yet they can be saved without being put back again. The problem is that a whole world of information is in the machine, and somehow or other we have to find our way around it.

It is tempting to think; of the problem as being one of *getting views through* different windows, but windows that change in size and shape and can overlap each other without being transparent. The clues that an actual cluttered desk give through the depth of the piles as well as the many tactile qualities of the material are not there on the VDU. The new operating environment like Digital Research's GEM or IBM's TopView will make the world of windows more widely available, and with the spread of mice (or is it mouses?) we should all be able to dart happily from window to window. There is no guarantee, however, that we will stop getting lost.

The window analogy may help if we recognise it as just that. Finding your way around a piece of software is rather like finding your way around a complex building, peeping into different rooms along the way to see what is going on. If you have no understanding *of the plan, if the* signposting is inadequate, and you are not quite sure where you are going, then no amount of fancy decor or interesting views will make you feel more at home.

Being able to talk to the building, so to speak, won't help either. The quest for a true natural spoken language communication with computers is unlikely to be very fruitful this side of the millennium if the literature on the psychology of language is to be believed. Writing and the various forms of technical communication have developed, in part, because of the weaknesses of the spoken word of instruction and precise communication. Even the *spoken word is shaped and* structured to be quite unnatural for commands. The military parade ground would be a shambles if natural language were to be used there. The same would be true if computers that held conversations were used *to run offices or factories.*

Part of these difficulties comes from the fact that to write computer software you need to be the sort of person who does not make ordinary human mistakes. Programmers just generate errors. The teenage boffin who has *grown from his bedroom PET* to develop software for IBM is unlikely to see the world in the same way as most users. But he is likely to be enamoured with the latest technological possibilities. In the 1960s the video phone was developed and we were all told that they would be standard by the 1980s. It turned out that ordinary folk disliked the telephone and the prospect of video flashers, *and this opportunity has* never taken off.

At last industrial psychologists and ergonomists are being brought into the earlier stages of the design of computing systems and consequently the inexpert user is beginning to be considered. *Let's hope that these* preventative measures will have their impact before there are too many cases for their colleagues in clinical psychology.

David Canter is Professor of Applied Psychology at the University of Surrey.

Now here is a computer that you can cherish

The industry still hasn't designed the ideal home micro. Jack Schofield does it for them — and then chooses the nearest contender

THIS YEAR the home micro is ten years old. You might think that, by this time, designers would have made a certain amount of progress. They have, in one direction: price. Facilities that cost £2,000 in 1975 and £1,000 in 1980 can now be had for under £500. In other respects home micros have not improved much. Many have got worse.

Today every micro on the market has one or more major design flaws. Alas, the computer expertise of the general public is such that bad machines can not only be marketed, they can be enormously successful. The Commodore Vic 20 and Dragon 32 are examples. Each enjoyed a brief reign as the best-selling micro on the market, before disappearing into deserved obscurity.

The reason is that almost all home micros are not designed up to a standard, but down to a price. *Only a few attempts* have been made to produce a machine of real quality: the Apple II in 1977, Atari 800 in 1979, Acorn BBC B in 1981 and the Enterprise in 1983-4. These are the contenders, and none of them is perfect. If anyone wants to have another go, this is what the Ideal Home Micro (IHM) should be like....

The IHM should have an advanced 16/32-bit central processing unit (cpu) and *lots of* random-access memory (RAM). The cheapest powerful chip widely available now is the Motorola 68000 used in the Apple Macintosh, so we'll choose that. One advantage of the 68000 is that it can address 16 megabytes of RAM. For comparison, *today's 8-bit* machines can only address 0.065 megabytes directly.

The standard memory should be at least 128K, made up of 16 64K-bit chips. As these cost less than £1 each, 128K of RAM costs under £16, which is *hardly extravagant. The RAM* chips should be socketed on the main board of the computer, not soldered in, and the IHM should be designed to handle larger chips via the same sockets. This will allow users to up-grade by levering out the old 64K RAMs and *pushing in 256K-bit (£4 each)* or, later, 1M-bit chips. Five minutes and a few pounds should enable you to beef up the standard model to 512K or even two megabytes of RAM.

Other chips could include the NEC 7220 graphics and *Western Digital floppy disc* controllers and an AM-7910 "world modem" chip. These, with their associated circuitry, would allow the IHM to produce stunning graphics displays in up to 512 colours with a resolution of up to 1024 by 1024 pixels, to control virtually any floppy disc drive, and to talk via the phone line to almost any other computer in the world.

A DMA (direct memory access) chip should be included so data can be taken directly from memory or from disc storage without being shuffled through the 68,000 cpu. Thus the micro will run quicker.

A battery-backed clock/calendar should be provided to allow program files to be time and date-stamped, and electronic mail to be collected automatically at a pre-determined time. The battery should be big enough so that memory — and any work you have in memory — isn't lost if the mains supply is interrupted.

The main board should provide a large number of ports so that its power can be accessed easily by a wide range of peripherals. Ports should be included for ROM cartridges, a *mouse, joysticks, floppy disc* drives, a hard disc, a printer, a telephone line, a local-area network, a MIDI instrument (MIDI is the standard Musical Instrument Digital Interface), an RGB monitor and a tv set. There should also be an expansion bus which includes all the main lines from the cpu. Note also that all these ports should coincide with standard plugs and sockets, not in non-standard ones or unreliable edge connectors.

The board should be shielded to prevent unwanted radio frequency emissions, and enclosed in a smart case designed to be as easy to move about as an Apple Macintosh or ACT Apricot.

The main feature of the case should, of course, be a keyboard laid out like an IBM Selectric typewriter, and of similar quality. In addition to the typewriter keys there should be ten programmable function keys, a cross-shaped cursor control pad, and a separate numeric keypad. An LCD microscreen, beneath the function keys, should show the key assignments, as on the ACT Apricot. Keys like Caps Lock and Num Lock should have built-in LEDs to show when they have been set. The remaining features should include a power on/off switch with LED indicator, and a soft reset or "warm start" key so it is possible to escape from a crash without losing the program.

The IHM should include a massive amount of software on read-only memory (ROM) chips. *The main ones should be the* Digital Research GEM graphics environment manager and associated software, plus the Logo and Basic languages. (GEM provides a "user friendly" environment rather like the Xerox Star and Apple Macintosh, but adds colour. It can be run on a wide range of machines.)

The software in the IHM should include word processing, graphics, a diary, a spreadsheet, plus filing and telecommunications. The Basic should be as close to the ANSI standard as possible, like the Enterprise Basic, but fast, and it should include a machine code monitor like the Acorn BBC B.

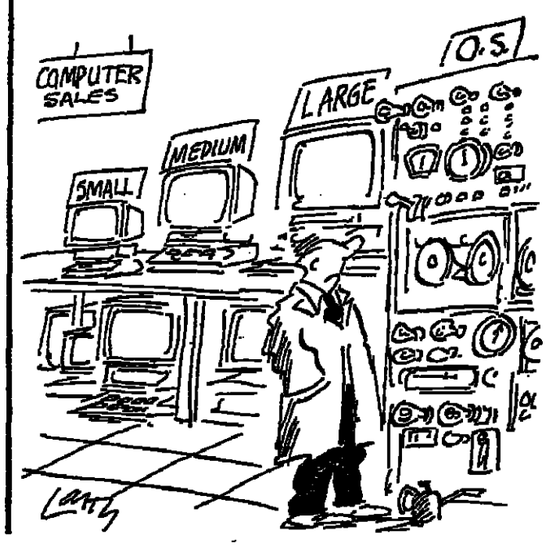
GEM should allow you to configure a multi-tasking operating system that enables several programs to be run at once. It should make it easy to select the amount of memory used for the screen display, the resolution and number of colours available. Also it should enable spare memory to be set aside either to act as a very fast pseudo-disc drive or "silicon disc" or as a printer *buffer, and so on.*

All of the things mentioned for the IHM are possible today. Indeed, there is a micro being launched shortly which has many of these features — the Atari 520ST. It has the 68000 chip, 512K of soldered but perhaps user-upgradeable RAM, 192K of ROM, the DMA chip, most of the ports (including mouse, hard disc and MIDI), an excellent keyboard, GEM, Basic and Logo. (A fuller description was given in MicroFutures on April 25.)

The Basic is not as good as that in the Enterprise, there's no built-in modem, and it is not known to be multi-tasking. In other respects the Atari 520ST *comes as close to ideal as you* are likely to get, either this summer or next. The price, with monitor and 720K 3.5in disc drive, should be around £700 - £800. That's about the same price as upgrading a 128K Macintosh to a 512K model, which means cheap, if it lives up to its promise.

First reports suggest it might. Personal Computer News said "the hardware is *finished and it's poetry*" and "if it's possible to design a sure-fire winning machine, this is it" (May 11). Personal Computer World's reviewer (June issue) said "the electronics in the machine are a work of art" and concluded: "When the machine appears in the shops, I'll be at the front of the queue to buy one." My own preview in Practical Computing magazine (June) was also favourable. This particular dream *is evidently widely* shared.

Of course, both specifications and first impressions can be misleading, but the 520ST still looks like the best home or business machine anywhere near the market at anywhere *near the price. I'm saving up* already. But if anyone wants to build my *real* IHM, I'm willing to pay a bit more for perfection.



LETTERS:

The shaman's services shame the medicine of the West

FOUND Norman Myers's *article on shamanism and folk* medicine most interesting (Futures, May 16). However, in placing so much stress upon the effectiveness of many folk medicines and practices, Myers omits to mention one of the most important contributions *which shamanism might* make to Western medicine.

The shaman, combining the roles and skills of a spiritual *guide and psychotherapist*, in addition to those of herbalist and physician, operates with a holistic conception of the patient which is very different from that held by our own doctors. The causes of illness are seen to be associated with the personal and *social situation* of the patient and with the quality of personal relationships.

Additionally, the relationship between shaman and patient is characterised by the former's concern to treat the whole patient — in his/her spiritual, psychological and *situational aspects*, as well as in relation to injury or disease.

Illness is viewed as much spiritual and social dislocation as it is a physical problem. As such, the process of recovery is also seen as affected by these various interlocking elements.

Western medicine is only just beginning to glimpse the importance of these things, but is still trapped within a tradition of healing which stresses technological solutions alone and which has led to the patient being viewed as an isolated object rather than a person involved in a number of different levels of experience.

If Western medicine were to enter into the exchange of its considerable technological advances, for the wisdom and insights of the shamanic tradition — as well as its pharmacology — humanity as a whole would greatly profit. — Yours, etc.

Alan J. Phipps.
Lecturer in Social Sciences,
Stockport College.

I LIVED in China for nearly 30 years before the war and was told the following story about native medicine. A European, living in a remote small town many days' journey *from the nearest* missionary hospital, liked shooting and made his own bullets.

One day, a bowlful of gunpowder blew up in his face and burned off all the skin. The local native doctor was called and made the man lie down. He took a chicken, cut *off its head just over the* man's face so that it was soaked in fresh blood and then sprinkled it with powdered plaster of paris until it formed a paste. He made two holes for the nostrils and one over the mouth and told his patient to let it harden until it fell off.

When it eventually flaked away the skin underneath was healed, fine and pink as a baby's. The explanation, I was told was that the blood was fresh and so free from infection. Is this a likely story?

Stella Alexander,
London SE3.

THERE is much more to shamanic pathology than the knowledge of the healing properties of plants.

Much of our early knowledge of native societies came from Christian missionaries, and they tended to dismiss native healing practices as mumbo-jumbo. Consquently, a great deal of folk medicine has been lost and even the sterling work done by anthropologists and oral historians in the retrieval of native *folklore has not done a great* deal to repair the loss. Having said that, some progress is being made, as Norman Myers indicates, albeit in the way that most shamans first learned their healing arts — by trial and error.

I have some knowledge of the healing societies of the native North Americans, particularly the Navajo, but little of the societies that Norman Myers writes about. But I *know that shamanic practices* do not vary overmuch from



Kofan medicine man from Colombia

culture to culture. The *shaman* is usually a priest as well as a medicine man and in attempting to understand folk medicine one has to see it as part of a wider belief system incorporating a traditional cosmology, a moral code and physical and psychical well-being.

Thus, an illness may be seen as the result of witchcraft for which the antidote could be an anti-sorcery ceremony, perhaps lasting *several days. Such a cere*mony could also serve a cathartic and curing purpose, *helping to reassure the victim* that he has the love and protection of kinsfolk and friends; such ceremonies are also used when the cause of the disease or wound is seen as divine punishment for a moral transgression, and then the group cohesion that is demonstrated in the ritual serves to reinforce the tribal mores.

Whatever the perceived cause of the illness the ceremony, whether drugs are taken or not, works like a kind of group psychotherapy, and *is often effective. Native* psychology is a relatively new field of serious study, and probably plays a not insignificant part in curing magic.

We must also bear in mind that many of the illnesses that beset native Americans were brought to the continent by *Europeans, and those early* reports of the ineffectiveness of healing magic might have been referring to ineffectual attempts by Amerindian shamans to cope with such western diseases as influenza and syphilis. Indeed, Navajo shamans identified the source of *such disease correctly and in* time came to blame all the misfortunes that befell the Navajo on the white man: the shamanic diagnosis thus becoming a political prognosis.

Much of this is also probably true of native Africans, and we are managing to salvage much more of their folk medicine than that of the Amerindians — most of which, alas, is lost for ever. *But retrieving lists of tropical* plants is not enough. We must endeavour to retrieve and preserve native pathology *in toto*, and that means the cultural and physical environment in which such arts thrive. — Yours sincerely,

Robert Turpin.
Plymouth,
Devon.

In defence of Logo

THOSE teachers who have been able to try Logo for themselves will know what a great advance it is over the programming languages *hitherto* used in schools. It will come as a shock, therefore, for them to learn that the final report of the joint working party in computer studies for the new Scottish standard grade examination recommends against using Logo, dismissing it in the following two sentences:

"Logo, which was designed for use by children, would be an acceptable language at *foundation* level but does not possess the full range of constructs necessary to support work at credit level and beyond. For example, many implementations have only fixed loops while data structures often place unacceptable restrictions on the range of numeric and data processing examples which can be used."

The joint working party has recommended instead the adoption of the language Comal, a less widely used language rooted in Basic whose original designer, Borg Christensen, has since said that he prefers Logo to Comal.

While I could write at length about the features of Logo that make it a better language for learning to program than Basic or structured Basic, suffice it to point out that both the claims made about deficiencies in Logo by the joint working party are false. Logo does not have only fixed loops (ie loops that are repeated a fixed number of times). It has WHILE, DO ... UNTIL and (in the latest version) FOREVER constructs, as well as recursive calling.

Second, Logo offers decent data structures where Basic offers arrays; these do not impose any restriction on numeric *programming*, though I find this latter sentence too confused to be certain that I have grasped its author's meaning.

It would be a great shame if such an ill informed report were to influence the syllabus which will determine most computer programming in Scottish schools for the next five or ten years. — Sincerely,

K. R. Johnson,
Systems Programmer,
The Logo Project,
Edinburgh.

The Physics Olympiad

FOR many years International Scientific Olympiads in mathematics, physics, and chemistry, have been held in Europe. Their aim has been to encourage excellence amongst pre-university science students. The most able students, from many countries, compete in theoretical and experimental examinations.

Britain first participated in the International Physics Olympiad in 1984 and will be sending a team to the Olympiad this year. This has been possible through sponsorship *from a number of companies:* ICI; British Telecom; GEC; Barr and Stroud; Philips Research Laboratories and Longman Group.

An opportunity has arisen, in 1986, for Britain to host the International Physics Olympiad as a result of France's withdrawal from its commitment to hold the Olympiad. This provides an occasion for British industry and government to encourage young people to enter careers in science and engineering by supporting this international event in 1986 which is to be designated Industry Year.

It is the custom that the host country meets all the financial costs of the Olympiad during the time in which the teams are in residence in the country; some 25 teams participate. The total cost amounts to £100,000. This is not great when one considers that each country hosts the Olympiad about once in 25 years, and in the intervening years, when *our team is sent abroad*, we have no residential costs; an "average" of £4,000 per year.

Let us not neglect our future leaders of science and technology by letting this opportunity pass. We need to encourage our future Isaac Newtons, Michael Faradays *and Ernest Rutherfords if* we are not to lag behind our neighbours in science and technology. We have resolved a number of French problems in the past, for example at Agincourt, Blenheim, Trafalgar and Waterloo; can we not come to their rescue on this occasion? — Yours faithfully,

(Dr) C. Isenberg,
Hon. Secretary,
British Physics Olympiad Committee,
University of Kent.

Surface considerations

EVOLUTION may have been slow to start because of a low *fractal dimension of the land* surface (Robert Walgate, May 16), although the break-up of Pangaea occurred only 200 Myr ago.

But surely a more relevant influence would have been the amount of land surface? Continental structure has slowly accumulated through volcanic differentiation of the Earth's crust, depositing lighter rocks on top of heavier *ones. Consequently the early* Earth can have had much less land surface than it has now. With less land, evolution would progress only slowly. —

Stewart Campbell.
4 Dovecot Loan,
Edinburgh.

Mystery of genetic clocks

SURELY your correspondent Saffron Davies (Coming Up For Air, May 16) has missed the point that Nature made when publishing the article on sheep foetol haemoglobin. In both the Nature and the Guardian articles, the nature of the genetic clock was regarded as an "intriguing question."

This fascinating question is not new, and the partial answer that we already have was provided in the article in Nature following that on sheeps haemoglobin. On the facing page was the gene map of the human chromosome 11 globin genes.

It has been known for about five years that the foetal globin genes are virtually adjacent to the adult beta globins. This information, in *itself, immediately suggested* that the change from foetal to adult globin production was governed by an, as yet unidentified, form of intracellular DNA regulation.

The result of the sheep experiments is just what could be predicted from pre-existing knowledge of mammalian genomes. What was remarkable about the article — and the Guardian coverage of it — was the absence of any reference to pre-existing knowledge about genetic clocks. The work of the *Leicester group on the use of* globin genes in tracing evolutionary pathways also springs to mind as relevant to this work on ruminants.

There certainly are intriguing questions to ask both for scientists and journalists interested in this field, but it was disappointing to find the Guardian dodging some that I would like to suggest. Is there enough cross-fertilization of ideas between related (e.g. human genetics and animal genetics) disciplines? Could grant-giving bodies give more of a lead in encouraging such cross fertilization? In view of recent work on evolutionary genetics could mice be used instead of sheep to establish the same findings but at lower cost? Are scientists carrying out research on livestock species in close enough contact with the rest of the academic community?

Caroline C. S. Murphy.
UMIST, Manchester.

Keyboard strategies

CHRISTOPHER Reed (Futures, May 23) resurrects the story that the Qwerty keyboard was "designed deliberately slow because keys jammed if typists reached their top speeds."

As I understand it, early *keyboards tended to jam if* adjacent keys were pressed successively. The Qwerty arrangement tried to overcome this problem (and hence *speed up* typing) by organising the layout so that successive letters tended to be typed on non-adjacent keys. — Yours *sincerely,*

Peter Higginbotham.
Leeds.

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Appointments continue on pages 22 and 23

صكادمن الاصل

DIARY

THE LARGELY successful attempt by Bernard Ingham, the Prime Minister's irascible press secretary, to bring the whole of Whitehall's information machinery under his control has received a small but welcome setback. So far he has managed to ensure that most policy announcements are put through a carefullly controlled propaganda filter in the style of *the brothers Saatchi and* has gained considerable influence over the careers of senior information officers. But the snooty intellectuals of the Foreign Office, whose spokespeople are real diplomats on secondment rather than specialist information drones, have administered a sharp jab to the Ingham nose. They refused to go along with his demand for a more rigid adherence to embargoes on Government publications and any aspect of their contents, and later actually refused to sign Ingham's account of the meeting. The FO chaps have a long tradition, rather like the Treasury, of steering their band of specialist reporters in their chosen direction, and they're loath to let a former Hebden Bridge Labour Party member with an exaggerated sense of mission interfere with that — especially since he can't influence their careers so easily. A blow for freedom against Downing Street!

WHAT'S this? Privatisation at the Greater London Council? Surely not! The facts are these: it dawned on the GLC Labour Group that they would have to postpone the final edition of the Londoner, the dreary anti-abolition propaganda sheet pushed through the doors of innocent citizens, if it was to carry the outcome of the Abolition Bill? Rather than prolong the secondment of two GLC staff to the Londoner, the grand finale will be produced by an outside body — probably Francis Becket's Union Communications, which produced a report on improving the Londoner earlier this year.

FREEBEES have their pitfalls. More than 150 journalists were whisked over to Cannes by Concorde yesterday to look at the new uniforms for British Airways staff. But as they were heading for the Palm Beach Casino, tongues hanging out, news came through of the coach crash involving British children at Montpelier. Several unfortunates were tracked down by their editors and ended up hiring a helicopter and flying lunchless to the scene. The rest, horrified by the sta-prest trousers on compere Noel Edmonds, goggled drunkenly at the models as the band played "We Close Our Eyes."

SOME discrete crowing in the Labour Party hierarchy about de-selection of sitting MPs — or rather, the complete absence of it. Roy Mason's reselection at Barnsley means that half the 209-strong Parliamentary Labour Party have held on without mishap. Some optimists reckon they won't lose a single body, but keep an eye on the fate of Michael Cocks, Renee Short, Peter Shore and John Silkin in particular.

IN THE climbing world, "young activists" are not sporthairs in smart suits with fanatical politics, but iron-pumping gymnasts with a death wish who pioneer and race up new rock routes. Such is the competition and pressure, however, that they are going the way of all flesh: the United International Alpine Association has just set up a working party on the use of cocaine by climbers. The mind boggles: stoned while hanging by your fingertips.

TONY Marlow, Conservative MP for Northampton North, powers into the Rennaquote stakes on the Strasbourg foreign husbands judgment: "As far as the British people are concerned, our immigration laws are more important than our adherence to this foreign court," says Marlow, who takes the "overcrowded island" line on letting foreigners in. He needs the space for his own ten children — five by his wife and five by his mistress.

IT LOOKS as if the Metropolitan Police is about to lose one of its special constables—one Roger Inions, Conservative member of Hillingdon Council and close buddy of the bare-knuckled Terry Dicks MP, who favours corporal punishment for football hooligans. Irons has just been bound over to keep the peace by Newcastle magistrates after visiting the city as a Spurs fan and apparently using four-letter words and offering V-signs to the police. Inions is saying his political career can take it, but the cops might not want him any more.

Stephen Cook

Double think in the face of a triple divide

COMMENTARY
Hugo Young



AT LABOUR party headquarters, it is axiomatic that power must never be shared with any other group of politicians. At Conservative party headquarters, it is stated with adamantine complacency that power never will be so shared as a result of a deal, a pact or any similarly perfidious arrangement. All around the country these positions—the early groundlaying for the 1987 election—are now being put to the test.

The recent county council elections produced 26 "hung" councils, in 20 of which the SDP Liberal Alliance holds the balance of power. Centrally, resistance to allowing the Alliance any power at all is extraordinarily strong. It is as if, watching the death-throes of the *political structure* that has sustained them for so long, the old parties would rather see it smashed than see it evolve towards a new kind of life. They resist the tide tenaciously. The stronger the tide becomes, the more quixotically defiant they seem to want to be.

Locally, however, it is proving to be a rather different story. The analogy between local and national government is far from exact. Local government can be carried on, even in a wholly split council, without anything approaching a coalition or detailed agreement on policy. There seems to be nothing resembling a coalition anywhere in the land. Local government is government by committees, a fact which makes for horse-trading that falls a long way short of coalitions or even pacts.

In some areas, London's writ has run. The old parties have made sacrifices they once would rarely have contemplated, to keep the Alliance out. In Avon and Northumberland, where Labour is the largest but not majority party, the Tories have voted them into domination of the committees. In Hampshire and East Sussex, a Labour rump has returned the compliment.

Elsewhere, the pattern will be less pleasing to the party bosses. The natural tendencies of the electorate are being more adequately recognised. Especially is this true of the Labour party in the south west. Here the strength of anti-Tory sentiment is more than a match for any edicts against concordats. In Wiltshire, Somerset and Devon, Labour puts a minority Alliance in power, as it also does in Cambridgeshire.

Another alien stream has begun to seep into the system. One of the Alliance's essential demands, when it has any power at all, is for the membership of committees to be proportional to party strength on the council. Along with more open access to information, this has the capacity to wreck the caucus system by which *one-party government* has been ruthlessly imposed on counties as well as cities.

Proportionality, a central breach in two-party ideology, is now in place in Essex, Humberside, Cheshire and Leicestershire, as well as the places the Alliance runs. Slowly, the actual requirements of power and politics impose themselves on the most tenderly cherished preconceptions of parties that are running very scared.

It is extremely difficult, however, to get any senior national politician in the big parties to address the nature *of their terror. These local* realities, if they are known about at the centre, are thrust out of mind. The techniques of minority government are something few Labour or Tory managers can bear to think about. The condition of political Britain at the moment, which consists of something close to an equal three-way divide, is a reality they have many methods of not acknowledging.

This is, at one level, quite understandable. One of the products of three-party politics in a time of exceptional volatility is a new hierarchy of values. Top of the list by a mile is credibility. For anyone of anti-Conservative persuasion, who will win becomes a more important consideration than what exactly they stand for. For anti-socialists the same is true, although perhaps less pressingly.

Plainly, any public discussion of the consequences of the Alliance presence may serve to fortify it. An attitude of contemptuous hostility is possibly the best way of shoring up party support. At the same time, it means that not a single word any Labour or Conservative, or Alliance, politician has to say about Alliance strength is worth the poisoned paper it is written on. Even more than usually, on this point *politicians speak only to deceive.* For the next two years, we shall see a vast amount of propaganda masquerading as analysis. If it comes from a serving practitioner, it should all be discounted.

In their private hearts, the politicians will have their own reservations. They would not call this dishonesty. Where numbers are power, why shouldn't they dredge the best ones up? Besides, they reasonably ask in the old parties, how can we fight a battle for anything less than outright victory? What possible benefit is to be gained by conceding defeat before we've started?

A very natural public stance. What is more disturbing, from the citizen's point of view, is that this encapsulates the private stance as well. The imagination is ready to leap no further. Invincible stubbornness prevents preparations of any kind for the possibility that now most decidedly beckons.

This will have a heavy practical cost if the next election does produce a hung parliament. No one except the Alliance will have thought hard enough about what to do. The ritual denunciations of the Alliance by Mr Kinnock and Mrs Thatcher won't matter a jot. They can be wiped out overnight. What will matter, at a time crying out for cool assessment, is the absence of any forward thinking about the deals that could be done.

Such a posture also has another cost. It reveals a set of politicians who are determined to remain out of touch with the mood of the country, and wedded to political programmes which pay not the smallest heed to their acceptability among other parties. Insofar as support for the Alliance rests on a pervasive belief that some return to a centrist consensus would be desirable, Labour is doing only slightly more than the Conservatives to accomodate it. Both still spend most of the time rendering themselves ineligible for the compromises that the continuance of government after 1987 may require.

The absurd vagaries of the electoral system may yet prove one or other of them right. But the Alliance's present standing must give even Smith Square and Walworth Road to doubt. The remarkable thing about the two opinion polls which gave the Alliance well over 30 per cent support was not so much the figure as the fact that it resulted from no obvious precipitating event: no novelty, no by-election, no sudden fever which necessarily recedes as fast as it appears.

Whether or not the figures drop, one probable truth already stands against the hard-line strategy of the old parties. It is that, if either of them does win outright, it is likely to be on an even lower percentage of the vote than the Conservatives secured in 1983. With or without the need for deals, pacts or coalitions, the era of genuine national consent for one-party government committed to doctrinal policies is fast slipping away.



Stations of the Cross; Details of collage by Anna Bohdziewicz for a new church in Nowa Huta, a large Cracow industrial suburb. Below the Calvary are farmers at a 1981 Rural Solidarity demonstration.



In the last of three articles, W. L. WEBB listens to uneasy echoes of Poland's troubled history

The missionaries in God's playground

IT IS magnificent but also unnerving to see how directly the Poles turn to History, not just for ironies or consolation — how could anything worse be in store for them? — but for programmes, plans of action, blue-prints.

Cardinal Glemp recommends something called Organic Work, rather than demonstrations, and negotiates painfully with the state to allow his Church to fund self-help among the small private farmers who make up 80 per cent of Polish agriculture. Stefan Bratkowski tells you about the uses of his book on the history of different sorts of cooperative and self-management systems around the world. Andrzej Drawicz, the Russian scholar, doyen of the people's education movement that has now far outgrown the scope of the old "Flying University," talks about a new, and of course deeply speculative interest among his students in understanding the Russian mind and the possibilities for change in the Soviet Union.

A surprisingly consistent common thread emerges, running across the whole political spectrum. Lech Walesa's close adviser Bohuslaw Geremek, describing to me Poland's options — "a re-Stalinisation, in new terms, with different methods," or a deal with society, a social contract — returned again and again to the urgency of the educational movement; for to make such a "deal" would need not only good will and political *imagination on* the part of the government and Party, but also a society with a revived self-respect and some informed political culture of its own. And General Jaruzelski himself, on good days, talks much about National Conciliation.

Suddenly, turning the pages of Norman Davies's splendid Oxford history of Poland, God's Playground, you see what all this is about. They are all, every man jack of them, back somewhere in the 1870s and '80s. Solidarity and martial law were the failed insurrection of 1863, so this must be the Conciliation Era (which was also, remember, a time of "cold war," of intensified Russophobia in the West). So Poland must go back to school again, and another generation *of revoltés* go out into their own land as missionaries, but this time in partnership with the Church.

It is not an easy partnership. The more conservative elements of a Church which is stronger pastorally than intellectually are suspicious of ideological infiltration: some left-wing intellectuals don't like the idea of moving out of one traditionally authoritarian institution into another. But with the Church stronger in the nation than ever (95 per cent Catholic compared with 65 per cent between the wars) and radicalised by Fr Popieluszko's murder, most oppositionists see it as an essential alliance. Besides, as Norman Davies recalls, the Church has its own traditions of this kind, the Christian socialist tradition of Fr Scigienny, and other agrarian and social reformers: more than 1,000 such clerical rebels were exiled to Siberia between 1864 and 1914.



"What's important now," said a Catholic writer involved in this movement, "is not how different things are from 1981, but the fact that this is an utterly different country from the Poland of 1979. And the essence of the difference is this. You can perhaps still buy people (if you can afford to), you can frighten them, exhaust them, tranquillise them; but the phenomenon of 'the captive mind' that Milosz described is no longer possible."

The Party's ideological dynamic is gone, for good, so far as one can see. And the "open politics" style of Rakowski in his shirt-sleeved Any Questions shows, the crisp press conference performances of Jerzy Urban are just that: stylish, even rather gallant performances by an intelligent PR team making the most of very little product.

"The crucial problem of such a political system as this," said a priest old enough to have watched its whole course, "is the question of truth in social life." These disillusioned intellectuals were turning to the Church not only as a political haven, he thought, but because, whatever their reservations about theology or policy, they felt it to be "a place of truth."

It is also a place which, *long before the Popieluszko* affair, experienced the truth about the darker side of Poland's political life.

There is a corner of the Old Town of Warsaw, that eerie 30-year old medieval citadel resurrected on the bones of Europe's most heroic mass grave, which came to seem to me like a working model of this underside of the system. Two narrow, parallel streets connect the Castle Square with the Old Town Square, still beautiful at night, but something of a tourist trap, with such exotic delights as a gypsy band in a bar *opposite the Cafe* Largactil that plays "You're The Cream In My Coffee," zigeuner-style. One of these streets, on May 3, Constitution Day, was blocked by a crowd of 2-3,000 people who, in what is now the customary form of such occasions, gathered outside St John's Cathedral at seven o'clock Mass, devoutly recited the responses, sang the hymns with mounting fervour — and then erupted in a demonstration.

Suddenly the air was full of leaflets, two boys hoisted on broad shoulders unfurled a Solidarity banner, and the walls echoed to shouts of "Lech, not Wojciec." "Bujak! Bujak!" (Warsaw's underground Solidarity leader, still uncaught: some said they saw him briefly at an upstairs window), and more esoteric cries, like "Dobroczynski, go to confession!" (Professor Michal Dobroczynski is an elderly Catholic novelist who was persuaded to figure-head the new Front of National Unity, an umbrella for many of the purged and reconstituted cultural and professional unions).

Wedges of police had gathered at either end of the street, but they backed off as the crowd moved away from the cathedral door, and for a time it seemed as if it might gradually dissolve without trouble. As I walked with others toward the Castle Square, however, things took on a different aspect: across the square came trotting rank after rank of Zomo riot police in full gear.

Instinctively but foolishly I backed into a doorway, raised my camera — and was grabbed from behind by a man who had been walking *near me with a girl* on his arm, apparently part of the demo. He whistled over two uniformed milicia, and I was quickly frog-marched round the corner to a police station in a darker, even narrower street whose name, I managed to take in, was Jesuiczka.

Inside, everyone seemed to be on the sort of high customary in such places on such occasions. Of two people taken before me, one was released, one shoved into a cell with a squint hole around which had been stuck a kitschy little floral frieze. Young men *in jeans and* trainers — who in the street might have been mistaken for demonstrators too, but were now revealed to be rather trendy plainclothes men — came and went at speed. It took just over three-quarters of an hour before I was out in Jesuiczka again, minus a film and with *a formal receipt for its* confiscation.

Much, much quicker and certainly not less civil than Marylebone Police Station on the night the first cruise missiles arrived at Greenham Common. I told a friend over coffee next morning. He raised an eyebrow "Jesuiczka, did you say...?" And so I learnt that this was the place where on a May night two springs earlier Grzegorcz Przemyk, the student son of the poet Barbara Sadowska, had been beaten so brutally and systematically that he died two days later of massive internal bleeding. Case against the police dismissed a year later "for lack of evidence"; but only after the District Prosecutor had resigned after the original indictment had been altered and weakened.

The pattern of my working model began to emerge. From the door of the cathedral you can see through a narrow alley the tall tower of another church in Piwna, the adjacent street. St Martin's used to belong to some Augustinian friars, but their order was dissolved by the Tsar "for taking part in the Uprising of 1863," says a brief history pinned up at the entrance. Now Franciscan sisters run it, and from its cloisters another unique and vulnerable Polish institution, directly under the patronage and protection of the Primate, provides legal advice, clothing and medical aid supplied by gifts from sister churches abroad, to political prisoners and their families.

One of its voluntary workers, among a team of doctors, retired people and other former members of the disbanded Writers' Union, was and is Przemyk's mother. The day after her son's beating, Constitution Day once more, when there had been another demonstration *in the quarter*, plainclothes men from the Ministry of Security, claiming to be chasing demonstrators, broke down a door into the cloisters, wrecked the pharmacy and beat up six of the volunteer workers, among them Barbara Sadowska. I am told that the lump of granite used to *smash the lock* has been polished and set into the wall of the cloister, inscribed with the date, May 3, 1983, and the words: "Mary, Queen of Poland, pray for the enemies of the Church."

At the other end of Piwna Street lives Bohuslaw Geremek, the soft spoken medieval historian who is Walesa's friend and adviser. In a room at the top of the staircase, quiet and book-lined like any don's study, he told me at the end of a long speculation about Poland's future, about an article by him which I'd been surprised to find in a little *Catholic* weekly in the porch of St Martin's. (Surprised, because this was just after he had been dismissed from his job at the Academy of Sciences.)

He is a specialist in medieval French history, especially Church history, and this piece tells briefly the extraordinary story of a fourteenth century "moral panic" that swept Europe about a "lepers' plot" against society. There were terrible trials and burnings, and at Beziers he had found the record of a leper's classic "self-accusation" — that yes, lepers did have a hatred of the "clean" world.

How much of it was true? Had there really been an international meeting of lepers in Toulouse in 1321, I asked him? "I don't know. All I know is that the panic was real and the flames were real." Warsaw gossip is that the censor was baffled ("We think there's something political in this paper, but I can't quite work out what").

A little light relief. But later, when I happened to be passing and saw Geremek leave the house with a friend, I watched his "shadows" emerge like clockwork *from the doorways of a cafe* at the corner.

Knowing how the culture of our own secret police seems to represent the nightmind of British political *life, one thinks what scaly* Stalinist monsters must move at the bottom of this deeper, darker pond, nudging smaller predators like Piotrowski into bloody and unpredictable action. At any rate, one is grateful not to be "protected" quite so blatantly in England

With such thoughts in *mind — as well as news of* the recent, and also, I was told, fairly brutal arrest of a young architect, Czeslaw Bielecki, alleged to have been running an underground publishing house — I asked two very intelligent supporters and occasional advisers of the General and his colleagues whether they thought that security policy was becoming more aggressive. Also, how it was that the underground press generally seemed to survive so robustly.

"There will be continuous pressure," said Professor Jerzy Wiatr, the social scientist who ran the Party's own policy research unit until he ran into Soviet criticism and it suffered a "merger". ("These are facts, but no connection is proved between them," he insisted, firmly addressing The Record.) I don't think, however, that there will be any dramatic change."

"It's a small part of a much larger problem. Why is the government unable to crush the underground? Because it could crush them only by adopting much more repressive measures — I mean, making any kind of contact or assistance to the underground a crime and punishing the people surrounding the hard core."

In other words, if the government adopted a Czechoslovak line of truly persecuting all opponents, it would either cause an upheaval or crush the underground. But the government doesn't want to transform Poland into a kind of relatively civilised concentration camp.

"It's a matter of what Jaruzelski wants to be remembered for. He certainly wants to be remembered as the leader who saved Poland from the disaster of late '81. And that he has in his record. But he also wants to be remembered as the one who made socialism *in Poland* a system that works and can be accepted — not as the lesser of two evils but as a good system; for which, of course, we must solve the economic problem. Even more than this — and he knows it — he must create a system in which most people can feel ... comfortable. And he cannot combine this with oppression."

That is the benign thesis, perhaps significantly reinforced when a fortnight ago, six months after the killing of Father Popieluszko, the politburo briefly announced that it had "accepted the resignation" of Czeslaw Milewski, the unloved former Minister of the Interior who had been the Party's own security eminence at the time.

On good days, at any rate, it looks fairly colourable, especially in Warsaw society, which reminds me sometimes of Dublin society where everyone seems to be related, making one think of Poland as a smaller country than it actually is.

Look at the rum connections of some of the principal actors in this stage of the drama. Cardinal Glemp is a man of the people, somewhat patronised by posher elements among his flock — "the little Glemp from East Prussia" — who do not forget that his brother is the Communist mayor of a small country town. On the other hand General Jaruzelski, leader of this more militarised than militant Communist regime, is of the Lithuanian petty gentry — and his sister was married to a professor at the Catholic University of Lublin (... and he went to a good school, run by a Marianist friar," rumbled my wise old priest, with a twinkle).

Then there is vice-premier Rakowski, whose sons choose to live in the other half of Europe, and whose first wife was an ardent KOR supporter. And the government's official spokesman, Jerzy Urban, whose daughter recently married a young man imprisoned for political *offences*... This *very* human muddle is not an ideal recipe for the harsh and unbending application of "administrative measures," as the cant has it.

The other adviser I put my questions to, who, as they say, preferred to remain anonymous, took us into deeper waters. First, as to administrative harshness, observed this exquisitely polite *scholar with the face of a* young Irish Jesuit: "Your miners' strike: was it not a somewhat harsh and protracted business? And do you not think it would have been resolved much more quickly and painlessly if the British economy had been in better condition?"

That the Polish government had very little room for manoeuvre was true, he agreed — "and it may indeed feel forced to do things that it might not wish to do." I pressed him further. Wasn't it the case that the government saw no real prospect of a solution to the country's *economic problems* and was just hanging on grimly? Wasn't Poland still, as Keynes had said in the Twenties, an economic impossibility?"

At which point, the discussion changed gear and we were looking directly into the dilemma which had been at the heart of last month's Warsaw Pact meeting (though it wasn't openly described in *that way*). Poland's economy isn't the problem, only the point at which the problem's more frightening consequences were likely to show first.

For the fear is real that the arms race is first and most dangerously an economic war, a plan "to *spend* 'em back into the Stone Age"; and they do not know in Moscow how to afford the cost of matching an incalculably expensive new "offensive" without then reducing living standards beyond what's politically tolerable (a dilemma that can't even be rationally discussed with their populations). "And the weaker elements of the system," concluded my by now very serious and entirely persuasive little Jesuit, "are *in most danger.*"

Poor General Jaruzelski. Poor proud Poland in its geo-political trap. No longer just "Europe's rheumatism," but once more threatened by history with being turned into what Roosevelt called it: "... the headache of the world."

Renault may well have changed gear, but has it taken the handbrake off?



NOTEBOOK

Edited by Hamish McRae

RENAULT has bitten the bullet. It is now planning to shave 21,000 jobs — or more than 20 per cent of its labour force — by the end of the next year. But will it be enough?

What is happening is that Renault is going through a similar sort of adjustment as our own BL went through, but with one advantage. Its advantage is that it has an acceptable product range, in the way the BL did not when Sir Michael Edwardes took over. But on the actual arithmetic, the job cuts — dramatic though they are — do not look enough.

The cut in the labour force, if it goes to plan, would be from a touch under 100,000 at the end of last year to 77,000 at the end of next.

But to become competitive with other European manufacturers, on the group's own figures requires it to increase productivity from 10 cars per worker per year to 14 cars a year, a 40 per cent increase. In other words it has to increase it production as well as cutting the labour force if it is to reach its target.

Is this credible? The European car market is not likely to rise significantly next year, and the incursion of imports in particular from Japan seems unlikely to be checked. the Renault plan is based, according to the company, on a modest rise in domestic penetration, from just under 30 per cent so far this year to 31.32 per cent in 1986. The rest of the balance presumably will have to be unloaded abroad. So the whole arithmetic also requires a rise in penetration in markets like the UK.

Expect some even steeper discounts on Renaults in the next year or so here.

Crude pressure

SHEIK YAMANI helped cause a touch of the jitters in London markets yesterday by suggesting that the Saudis would press for a cut in the price of heavy crude, though interestingly the oil spot market took the news more calmly than the equity market.

This is because it has a closer feel for the current supply/demand balance for the various types of crude. The problem, in a nutsehll, is that with the end of the miners' strike, the demand for heavy fuel oil has fallen so that heavy crude, which only costs $1½ a barrel less than light crude, was losing competitiveness.

But any change in oil price differentials raises the question of whether only one end moves or whether both do. The heavy crude producers, by geological coincidence, tend to be conservative pro-West countries like Saudi Arabia or Venezuela. The light crude producers tend to be radical anti-West countries like Libya or Algeria.

So every time the question of differential comes up it causes a row within Opec, for the radicals want to alter the gap so as to increase the general level of prices, while the conservatives don't.

The current debate looks like following form. Were the Saudis to press ahead with the mooted cut of $1 a barrel in the price of heavy crude, this might squeeze the light producers too hard, increasing the danger of a break up of Opec and the sort of uncontrolled downward slide in oil prices which must give our Treasury mandarins nightmares. But on past form this will not happen, and a smaller cut will suffice.

Steinberg sells

MAYBE we ought to be just so slightly grateful to Mr Saul Steinberg. His announcement yesterday that his US company no longer owned any interest in Vickers sent the shares plunging. The wolf had sniffed round the quarry and then, so to speak, cocked its leg up and wandered off.

We do not yet know what has happened to his share interest, and until we do there does not seem a lot of point of speculating whether another potential bidder is in sight. But the whole episode should have left us with a few useful lessons.

The first is that even known predators do walk away. That should discourage the "fan club" which tends to attach itself to such operators, thereby increasing their leverage. If some people have lost money because they believed in the share tips that have been floating around that is no bad thing for the health of the system.

The second is that whenever a sector stands way below its break up value, it will inevitably attract takeover attention. In fact the engineering sector last year enjoyed (or suffered) a lower than average incidence of takeovers, according to Monopolies Commission figures. But the whole sector has of course been ramped by every trader wanting to make a quick turn.

So TI, Lucas and GKN have all been subject to a spate of rumours. All of these remain prime takeover targets in the sense that the sum is worth less than the parts. As yet none have gone. In practical terms the retail sector has been a more fruitful ground for speculation.

Taxing time

IT WILL take a day or two before the full impact of the new US tax proposals will be properly assessed by Wall Street. The proposals, detailed on page 20 by Alex Brummer, are intended to be more or less revenue neutral. There is a revenue loss of a couple of billion but nothing significant.

But it is worth highlighting the fact that the original Reagan tax reform package was not intended to boost the deficit.

It seems sensible to expect the same sort of political trimming to take place again, where the tax cuts are passed by Congress and the tax increases are not. Result: a still larger deficit. This could be the last great politico/economic story of the Reagan era, and the markets have only just begun to think through its implications.

Oil back to normal as manufacturing slips

Britain's trade balance is back in the black

By John Hooper, Trade Correspondent

The balance of payments went back into the black last month as trade in oil resumed its normal pattern after the miners' strike. The current account showed a surplus of £123 million.

But the deterioration of Britain's trading balance in manufactured goods continued. In the three months to the end of April, the non-oil trade deficit was £629 million greater than during the corresponding period of last year.

In recent months oil imports have been running at £700 to £900 million and oil exports at £1,500 to £1,700 million. But in March oil purchases shot up to £1,321 million as oil companies strove to rebuilt stocks depleted by the miners' strike.

This drastically reduced the oil surplus and contributed to a record deficit in visible trade that pushed the current account into the red after five months in the black.

Last month, oil imports fell back to a run-of-the-mill £844 million which, when taken with exports of £1,528 million, left a rather more healthy surplus of £684 million on the oil account.

This helped the visible trade balance to show a more modest deficit of £277 million. Invisibles were expected to show a surplus of £400 million.

The deterioration in the balance of trade in manufactured goods is not quite as dramatic when so-called erratics such as ships, aircraft, North Sea installations and precious stones are taken out. But the deficit has nonetheless grown — by £158 million over the last twelve months.

Yet — and this is a statistical quirk that will allow both camps in the dispute over Britain's trading performance to claim support for their arguments — exports are continuing to grow faster than imports.

Excluding erratics, British exports during the last three months were 23 per cent higher than during the same period last year, yet our imports were only 20 per cent higher.

Sales to the US have played an important part in the recent export boom—a predictable consequence of the pound's weakness against the dollar. When the last trade figures were issued there was some concern that the surge of exports to the US might be tailing off.

But after falling to £938 million in March from £968 million in February, they bounced back to more than £1,000 million last month. The total for the three months to the end of April was the highest figure for any three-month period in recent years.

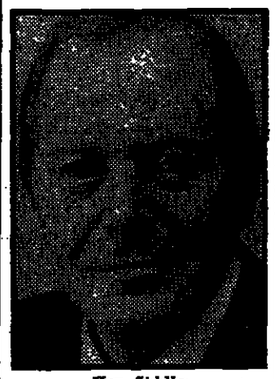
European Ferries to raise £71m

By Andrew Cornelius

EUROPEAN Ferries, the Townsend Thoresen ferries group, raising £71 million from shareholders to help fund a huge investment spending spree.

Months of furious activity within the group will culminate this summer with the announcement of a £70 million order for new cross-channel ferries, as part of the continuing improvement of the Thoresen fleet. EuroFerries has already committed £30 million to modernising four existing cross-channel ferries and earlier this year agreed the £12.5 million takeover of P&O's cross-channel ferry business.

Shareholders are being offered one new £1 convertible preference share (with no rights to concessionary fares) for every three existing ordinary shares. The convertible preference shares may be converted into ordinary



Ken Siddle

shares between 1988 and 2000 at the rate of 64 ordinary shares for every 100 convertible shares. This is the equivalent to a conversion price of 156.25p per share, against last night's closing price of 139p for EuroFerries shares, a fall of 3p on the day.

EuroFerries has chosen to raise the funds now so that it can maintain the hectic pace of new investment. Mr Rodger Braidwood, finance director, said that group borrowings of £193.7 million at the end of 1984 would have doubled during the next two to three years without the additional funds.

The share issue will also give EuroFerries the flexibility to expand its business with a takeover in the transport or leisure field.

In the meantime, the priority is to upgrade the cross-channel ferries to maintain the group's fight for market dominance against Sea Containers, the international group which now owns the Sealink UK ferry operation.

Mr Ken Siddle, chairman of EuroFerries, said that it was too early for any indication of the likely level of traffic on the channel routes in the peak summer months. However, he said that it expected its share of traffic to be at least maintained.

Euro Ferries also expects throughput to be improved at the port of Felixstowe, which it owns, when a £45 million modernisation programme is completed next year.

Heath-Hogg merger plan flops

By Mary Brasier

Plans for a £300 million merger of Lloyd's brokers C. E. Heath and Hogg Robinson have flopped. The two groups yesterday called off talks which had been taking place for some months to create a new broking business in the London market.

The parting was amicable but both sides said they were unable to agree terms for a merger. A big stumbling block was Heath's troubles in Australia which have depressed its share price, so that its rating was only half that of Hogg Robinson. A move by the Victoria State Government to nationalise workers compensation insurance is likely to reduce Heath's underwriting income in the short term.

Heath's financial director, Mr Peter Presland said: "We had solved most of the outstanding issues but in analysing the make up of profits, we discovered they shared the market's reservations about the future of our Australian operations and we were bothered about the high content of their underwriting contribution against the background of divestment. Both sides are disappointed that the talks have failed." Heath as the larger of the two ranks as the fifth largest UK broker, Hogg is sixth. Hogg Robinson's financial director, Mr Andrew Hankey said they could see "no compelling advantages to a merger. "It looked superficially as though the two companies were a good fit. But when you get below the surface, it was not going to work in practice."

Hogg Robinson shares slipped 4p on the stock exchange yesterday to 263p while Heath rose 7p to 620p.

Hogg is now expected to go ahead with plans to forge closer links with the US.

There was speculation a year ago that the group might receive an American takeover bid, but the board has been concentrating recently on attempts to buy out the outstanding 50 per cent of Republic Hogg Robinson. "Unless we take the opportunity to deal with the other half we may lose it," Mr Hankey commented yesterday. He said the Heath merger was putting the possibility of a buy-out in jeopardy. Hogg is also keen to develop its trave business.

The initiative for the merger discussions is thought to have come from the Heath chairman, Mr Derek Newton against a background of realignments worldwide which have led to Sedgwick combining with the US group Fred S. James and a move to bigger, more powerful broking houses. Heath said yesterday it planned to concentrate on increasing the proportion of its UK profits and expanding its broking base. "We will be seeking ways organically and otherwise of meeting those objectives." One option open to the board is to sell off its Bermudan reinsurance company possibly by way of a management buy-out.

Lloyds set to go it alone

By Margareta Pagano, City Correspondent

Lloyds Bank yesterday reiterated its commitment to go it alone in the financial services revolution when it unveiled further details of its new merchant banking arm.

With initial share capital of £55 million the new Lloyds Merchant Bank will draw together the range of Lloyds existing merchant banking activities under one roof. LMB, which starts trading in July, will concentrate on corporate finance, investment management, capital markets, export and project finance and development capital.

Another £25 million capital has been earmarked for LMB's proposed primary gilts dealership. Mr Robert Owen, LMB's chief executive, said entry to the new gilts market is absolutely fundamental to the bank's operations and its service to investors. A managing director to head the gilts dealer has been recruited.

He added that Lloyds's activities had grown so rapidly in the last few years that they had reached a point where they can stand on their own feet. "There is no question that the issue of identity has been very important in our minds. Perception is often more important than reality." While acknowledging that LMB is small fry compared with some of the giant financial groups which have been formed he said LMB would seek to expand its specialist niches. Further capital could become available if needed.

Lloyds group chief executive, Mr Brian Pitman, said it had deliberately shunned buying out stockbroking or jobbing firms at fancy prices because of the costs involved and culture differences. He added there were no immediate plans to make markets in equities although the bank may develop its retail business through a low-cost discount broking service.

LMB at present employs some 350 people worldwide and this could expand to around 80 over the next few years.

Firms urged to play the game

By Mary Brasier

Major British companies, with products from chocolate to steel, are being invited to put up £15 million towards the building of an indoor sports and leisure centre in London's docklands.

The project will create the country's largest covered arena to cater for sports training, spectator events, and pop concerts, on a six-acre site on the Isle of Dogs, with seating for 10,000 in the main auditorium.

The total cost is £17.2 million, of which £2 million has already been found from public funds and sporting charities. The rest is being sought from corporate investors, particularly those with well known brand names who are likely to advertise at events, or whose products might be used in the development and running of the arena.

They will be asked to put up at least £750,000 for a minimum five per cent stake, of which £180,000 is needed by July this year. The athletics commentator and former UK coach, Mr Ron Pickering, and the pop promoter, Mr Harvey Goldsmith, are behind the scheme as directors of a new company, London Docklands Arena.

The project started in 1982, when [illegible] plan was to build a [illegible]dium for training a[illegible]unity use. Bovis [illegible] GEC put £3 million int[illegible] building works to convert a former banana warehouse. The scheme was expanded this year to make it commercially viable by putting in seating and television facilities. At the suggestion of Mr Goldsmith it was decided to raise the roof of the original building to cater for more people.

LD Arena forecasts turnover of £2.9 million in the first year of operation, which if all goes to plan should be 1987, and a profit of £66,000 by 1989. Shareholders are being asked to subscribe for a mixture which includes over £10 million of equity and £4.5 million of loan stock.

The return on their cash is put at 15.5 per cent by 1992, but they also have the benefit of tax allowances, their own box in the arena, and the chance to operate concessions in the centre. LD Arena hopes to go public on the Unlisted Securities Market eventually.

A brochure was being sent out by bankers Kleinwort Benson to a list of 50 names yesterday. Mecca is expected to take a stake in the scheme and will run the catering concession. It is hoped Bovis and GEC will also subscribe.

Mr Pickering's own company, and Allied Entertainments, will run the sporting and spectator events. LD Arena has allocated 50 days to sporting events, 50 to concerts, rallies, and so on, and the rest of the time the centre will be used for training and for community events.

The docklands light railway will run to the arena's door, and an independent hotel development is taking place alongside the site. The company hopes it will be able to stage major events like the European Indoor Athletics Championships.

Mr Pickering, who grew up in docklands, said yesterday: "This is going to be one of the most exciting sites London has seen." It would provide badly needed training facilities for a variety of sports.

POLLY PECK INTERNATIONAL PLC

RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 1ST MARCH 1985

(Unaudited)	1985	1984	Increase
Turnover	£82.8m	£58.7m	41%
Profit before taxation	£28.2m	£21.4m	32%
Profit after taxation	£23.8m	£17.0m	40%
Earnings per share	25.2p	18.8p	34%
Dividend per share (net)	1.5p	1.0p	50%

THE FUTURE

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FINANCIAL TIMES 20.5.85

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ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT QUARTERLY ECONOMIC REVIEW OF TURKEY NO. 1 1985

"The board is delighted to see its own confidence in Turkey's economic growth potential becoming more wide-spread."
ASIL NADIR, CHAIRMAN, POLLY PECK INTERNATIONAL PLC 20.5.85

Copies of the full interim statement may be obtained from:
POLLY PECK INTERNATIONAL PLC
The Secretary, 81-91 Commercial Road, London E1 1RD.

Sinclair rescue delay

By Maggie Brown

The hunt to find the £10 to £15 million required to rescue Sir Clive Sinclair's home computer firm, Sinclair Research, is being held up until audited accounts for the last trading year, ending March 31, are produced.

The auditors, Deloitte Haskins & Sells, are finalising the report and accounts, and until a complete picture of the company's financial state is known, detailed discussions with the one or two industrial partners possibly prepared to show some interest cannot take place.

The accounts are due by tomorrow, but a key issue is likely to be how much of the £34 million of unsold stock being carried by the company after a poorer than expected Christmas sales period, which was followed by price-cuts, needs to be written off.

Discussions with possible partners are not likely to start until next week, but thanks to Sinclair's lowish bank borrowings of £5 million the firm is not under such serious pressure as was Acorn earlier this year, before its rescue by Olivetti, the Italian computer and office equipment group.

The fate of Sir Clive's electric tricycle venture, judged by most outside the company as a failure, remains entirely with him. It is purely a private venture, backed by his own money and personal guarantee.

BT satellite expansion

By our Financial Staff

British Telecom is on the brink of expanding into providing satellite television reception systems for homes and hotels, following the government's decision last week to relax the licensing rules.

BT expects to offer a complete package including the supply of satellite receiver dishes, link-up cable systems to homes from the dish, an installation service using BT engineers, and programming through its BT Broadband Services offshoot. The go-ahead is expected this week.

A price war provoked by competition also broke out yesterday as BT announced a 20 per cent tariff cut on its SatStream satellite business communications service between London and North America. This brings it closer into line with its UK competitor, Mercury Communications, now owned by Cable & Wireless.

The new tariffs, reduced after a year of operation, mean the 64 kilobit capacity link costs £39,500, compared with the £34,000 Mercury charges for its New York service started up in February.

BT also announced a new business satellite communications service to the Continent yesterday, called Satstrem Europe.

Milk output warning

By Rosemary Collins, Agricultural Correspondent

Tighter controls over milk production will inevitably have to be introduced, Mr Michael Jopling, the agriculture minister, told the Dairy Trade Federation yesterday. Even with the quota system introduced last year, this year's EEC milk output will be an estimated 13 per cent, of 13 million tonnes, above consumption levels.

Mr Jopling said that he was prepared to consider seriously the EEC Commission's suggestion that farmers willing to give up milk production should be compensated, and their quota abolished, although he would take the industry's views into account before coming to a final decision.

The Dairy Trade Federation gave the minister a rough reception. The milk marketing scheme was on the point of collapse, relations between the DTF and the Milk Marketing Board at a low ebb, and confidence in the ministry itself strained to breaking point. DTF president Mr Chris Ball told Mr Jopling. "I have to confess to a feeling of despair in relation to the attitudes as well as the action of the ministry and the MMB," Mr Ball said.

Mr Jopling admitted that it had been "a uniquely difficult year" for the milk industry, but said that there were encouraging signs for the future.

Fiat link with Ford

A BIG collaborative deal between Italy's Fiat group and the US multinational, Ford, might be tied up by the year end. The deal, which is thought to involve a car-making agreement between the two firms, would further strengthen Ford's hold on the European market and could open up the vast US market to Fiat.

The two firms have carried out a feasibility study, and Fiat's managing director, Mr Cesare Romiti, yesterday held out the possibility that a deal could be struck before the end of 1985.

He was speaking after Fiat had announced that profits had risen from about £102 million to £252 million

TWA sets out to attract a buyer

From Mark Tran in Washington

Officials of the Trans World Airlines company — which has offered itself to the highest bidder — acknowledged yesterday that it would be difficult to find a friendly buyer. The directors of TWA voted unanimously on Tuesday to put the airline, the fifth largest US carrier, up for sale after a New York federal court refused to block an $18 a share offer from Mr Carl Icahn.

The directors formally rejected Mr Icahn's $600 million bid, saying it did not reflect fully the value of the company. But a TWA official admitted that potential buyers might be put off by Mr Icahn's stake in the company. He owns at least 25 per cent of the shares and may have increased it last week since there was heavy trading in the company's shares, which stood at $17.75.

An airline analyst for Shearson Lehman Brothers, Mr Robert Joedicke, said: "The more he's got, the more difficult it is for somebody else to make a friendly bid." He also noted that the price would have to be high enough to persuade Mr Icahn to sell his holdings.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Foreign aid cuts attacked

THE CHAIRMAN of the Crown Agents, Mr Peter Graham, yesterday stepped up his attack on the cutbacks in international aid to developing countries. "They will, in the long run, bring no benefit to the wealthy nations," he wrote in the CA's annual review.

He described the cutback in the International Development Association's allocation of £9 billion, compared with the £16 billion sought by the World Bank, as a "serious step backward," especially at a time when calls for assistance have risen.

THE TREASURY has decided that neither the government nor the Bank of England has the responsibility to disclose any tax changes which may be decided, but not announced, even when they may affect terms and conditions on which gilts are sold to the public.

MICHEAL Jordan of accountants Cork Gully has been appointed receiver to the collapsed US plane-maker, Lear Fan, which failed over the weekend leaving the British Government with debts of around £57 million.

DISSIDENT shareholder groups backed by the Greater London Council are threatening to disrupt today's annual shareholders meeting of the Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation, the giant mining group. The dissidents will protest about the effects of RTZ's activities in the UK, Australia, Canada and Namibia.

APPLICANTS for shares in Wold, the frozen food supplier whose offer of 5.26 million shares was 34 times oversubscribed, will receive 200 shares if successful in the weighted ballot for applications up to 1,000 shares. Thereafter, 300 or 400 shares will be issued to those successful in the draw for larger applications and subscriptions for 10,000 shares or more will receive allotments of about 3 per cent. There were over 27,000 subscribers.

GROUP LOTUS, the sports car group where British Car Auctions, Toyota and J. C. Bamford have sizeable share stakes, is planning dramatically to expand its 500-strong work force at Hethel in Norfolk.

Nicaragua trade embargo appeal fails

From Iain Guest in Geneva

A complaint in the GATT by Nicaragua against the US over the trade embargo collapsed here yesterday when the GATT council decided to postpone any decision for an indeterminate period while the chairman of the council, Japan's ambassador in Geneva, decides whether and how the issue can be raised again.

This convoluted decision almost certainly means that Nicaragua's complaint is dead. Delegates agreed that there is little appetite for raising it again at the next council meeting on June 6.

Yesterday's debate which lasted all day, found Third World members of the council and Nordic countries ranged solidly alongside Nicaragua. Mr Peter Murphy, the US trade representative in Geneva, invoked article 21 of the GATT, which allows for trade sanctions when a country's security is threatened.

The European community, Australia, and Canada, all insisted that it was up to each country to decide what its security interests were, and that no justification was necessary.

According to sources, Britain insisted beforehand to its European partners that it would not agree to any EEC statement which implied criticism of the US. In 1982, Britain imposed sanctions against Argentina during the Falklands war — a decision that was supported, although not followed, by the US.

Nicaragua's vice minister for foreign trade, Orlando Solorzano, pointed out yesterday that the American trade embargo would hit industry and the agricultural sector, which are 60 per cent privately owned.

The failure of the council to take a firm position has already re-awakened fears that Article 21 of the GATT is a convenient instrument for allowing large trading nations to take political, discriminatory, measures against smaller countries which have no chance of retaliating.

Several delegates warned that this could diminish confidence in the agency on the eve of a new round of trade talks.

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The energy shift that makes coal a burning issue

Tomorrow, the Coal Board is due to complete its area-by-area assessment of the industry, still struggling to recover from the year-long miners' strike. What sort of future is there for coal in Britain? John Hooper, our Energy Correspondent, looks at the hard road ahead



Getting at reserves is costly

TOWARDS the end of the 1970s, National Coal Board engineers began probing the reserves which were known to exist to the south of the Daw Mill and Coventry collieries in Warwickshire. "By the time they'd got south of Leamington Spa they were still boring into continuous coal", said an NCB executive. "What you have there is probably the biggest untouched coalfield in Europe, if not the world."

To outsiders — and indeed to many insiders, notably in the National Union of Mineworkers — it is difficult to see why a business with such apparent long-term strength should seem to be fighting for its life in the short-term.

To understand the paradox one has to understand the largely unreported shift in the perceptions of energy needs which has taken place over the last 10 years globally and within Britain.

The Opec price "shock" of 1974 prompted a recognition not only of the vulnerability of the world's hydrocarbon supplies but also of the fact that they were finite. The figures for reserves showed that at current rates of consumption there was only enough crude oil for about 35 years and enough natural gas for 50 or 60.

What would happen when the oil and gas "ran out"? Coal, with worldwide reserves sufficient for 200 to 300 years, was the obvious replacement and a number of analyses, culminating in the World Coal Study reports in 1979 and 1980, predicted a huge rise in coal production by the end of the century.

What tended to be overlooked was that with the incentive provided by higher prices, oil and gas reserves, could be replaced by determined exploration at much the same rate that they were used up. Today, there are more or less as many years of oil and gas consumption left as there were in the mid-seventies.

That does not mean that the oil and gas will not eventually run out, but the thinking about what will happen when it does has also changed. For a start, there is only a limited number of energy uses for which electricity is not suitable — and electricity can be generated from nuclear and renewable sources as well as from coal. Indeed, their proponents would argue that the first is cheaper, and the second cleaner.

It is not implausible to foresee a distant future in which the prime use of coal would be in liquefied or gaseous form as a source of energy in those transportation uses in which electricity cannot be employed.

Accepting the more general view that coal will also play a big part in electricity generation, there is no inherent reason why British coal should have a particulary important role. Even if the NCB's account of its reserves, which is that they are sufficient for 300 years of consumption at present rates, is correct — and they have been authoritatively questioned by the British Geological Survey — they only coprise about 1 per cent of world reserves. In any case, getting at them could prove to be costlier in both commercial and environmental terms than it would be in other parts of the world.

That leaves the "security of supply" argument. Here again, though, one runs up against the fact that a healthy proportion of the world's reserves are in the hands of nations which are, for the moment at least, friendly to Britain.

The case for coal, therefore, no longer rests — as it did 10 years ago when Plan for Coal was drafted — on its being the "fuel of the future." But that is not to say that a case for coal cannot be made out at all.

However, whether the Coal Board succeeds in holding on to its markets — or rather recovering them, since many were lost during the strike — will depend on whether the NCB's coal can compete successfully with foreign coal and other fuels at the same time as the board struggles to meet the government's demand that it start to show a profit during the financial year after next. NCB executives are convinced it can, but the difficulties which face them are considerable.

The underlying problem was highlighted last month when the NCB staged an exhibition at Trentham in Staffordshire to prove to industrialists that by using the technology that has become available in recent years, coal burning need not be the dusty, grimy, inconvenient business that it was in the past.

It also provided the Coal Board's dynamic sales director, Mr Malcolm Edwards, with an opportunity to tell businessmen that the strike had exorcised what he called "the ghost of Scargill." A few hours later, Nacods called its overtime ban. One senior Coal Board official called the conjunction of events "a terrible, screaming shame."

For a fuel to be competitive it needs to be more than just cheap. "The first thing our clients say to us," said an energy consultant, "is 'I couldn't care less about saving a few pence a tonne if it means losing the relationship I've got with my supplier.'"

The only way in which the NCB can make its output cheaper is by rationalising its productive capacity. But in doing so — or rather by doing so in the manner chosen by Mr MacGregor — it risks destroying its claim to be a secure source of supply.

This is a particular important consideration in the industrial market which Coal Board officials identify as the most promising area for expansion. There is talk of quadrupling sales, which were running at just over seven million tonnes in 1983, by the end of the century. It is essentially a matter of persuading industrialists who made expensive investments before 1974 in oil-fired boilers, most of which still have a decade or more of life left in them that it is worth their while converting back to coal.

The domestic market, where sales amounted to almost eight million tonnes in the year before the strike, occupies a slightly lower priority at the NCB's headquarters. But there is evidence to suggest that it too could provide scope for expansion.

Northern Ireland, which accounts for a disproportionately large share of the total, has been secured for coal by the government's refusal to sanction the import of natural gas from the Republic. In the rest of the UK, domestic coal-burning has for some time been most prevalent at the top and the bottom of the social scales. One of the main reasons for this is the simple one that a lot of the houses built in recent decades do not have chimneys because builders have found them costly and difficult to instal. The advent of brick-clad "chimney modules" has started to change things rapidly — the proportion of houses built with chimneys rose from 13 per cent in 1983 to 24 per cent in 1984.

In the final analysis, however, the key to coal's performance lies—as it has for some time now—in the hands of the electricity supply industry. In 1983, 81.6 million tonnes—almost three-quarters of all the coal consumed in Britain—went into power stations. The lion's share was bought by the CEGB whose contract with the NCB, worth more than £3 billion, is the biggest fuel transaction outside the Soviet bloc.

Whether it likes it or not, the CEGB is tied to the NCB by a commitment that 95 per cent of the coal it buys must come from the Coal Board. There is no doubt that the CEGB would like to loosen the link and will be pressing to do so when its contract with the NCB comes up for its annual revision in November.

By then, moreover, a series of developments is due to take place that will make a decline in coal's share of the CEGB market inevitable. Three nuclear plants — Dungeness B, Hartlepool, and Heysham 1 — will have been fully commissioned and a cross-channel link will be in place, capable of importing in a period of 12 months supplies of electricity equivalent to that generated by three million tonnes of coal.

Even when further planned conversion from oil to coal is discounted, the NCB calculates that the net effect will be to reduce the demand for coal by about six million tonnes a year — almost 5 per cent of the NCB's total output prior to the strike.

To counter this formidable threat, the Board's officials have done some creative thinking. Their conclusion is that even if their *share* of CEGB energy consumption is doomed to fall, their sales to its power stations do not have to drop provided that the CEGB's total energy consumption increases and that the increase comes entirely or principally from coal. The trick, therefore, is to start by increasing sales of electricity rather than sales of coal.

A number of big actual and potential customers for electricity are not using as much of it as they might because the tariffs are structured in a way that does not give industry the same degree of preferential treatment that it gets in many other countries.

One way around this might be to provide the CEGB with a "dedicated tonnage" for conversion into electricity for heavy consumers. The idea, which is being seriously considered at the Department of Energy, is received with something less than enthusiasm at the CEGB where it is regarded as an interference in policy-making and a further potential distortion of a pricing structure whose original aim — as set out in the CEGB's charter — was to provide electricity for all without favour.

But unless this or some similarly ingenious idea is adopted, it is difficult to see how the expected increases in the level of industrial and domestic demand for coal itself can offset the drop in consumption at power stations.

Harrisons & Crosfield

SUMMARY OF RESULTS
(Subject to Audit)

	year ended 31st December 1984 £ million	1983 £ million
Group profit before interest and taxation	97.3	65.7
Group profit before taxation	83.2	56.6
Extraordinary items	10.8	(4.6)
Attributable to Ordinary shareholders	58.0	26.0
Earnings per Ordinary share	38.8p	24.5p
Dividends per Ordinary share	20.0p	17.0p

1984 was a good year. Pre-tax profits were up by 47% to £83.2 million. Earnings per share increased by 58% to 38.8p. Ordinary dividend at 20p is now nearly twice covered. Shareholders' funds now exceed £500 million.

Plantations
Profit before interest £49.4m (1983 £22.1m)
All the Group's Plantation interests produced higher crops. This fine achievement, combined with the realisation of good prices which in a number of cases were above average, earned profits in the aggregate substantially above those reported in 1983.

Chemicals and Industrial
Profit before interest £16.0m (1983 £13.9m)
Led by British Chrome & Chemicals, profits from all the UK and European manufacturing operations were ahead of the previous year. Good performances in chemical distribution from Australia, UK and two of the American units were not matched by the companies along the North East Coast of the USA, or in Canada. In the latter country, which has suffered from lack of buoyancy in its economy for some time, our results were poor but future performance should benefit from remedial measures and the change in Government policies. Most of the Linatex operations provided a satisfactory return, with the exception of the USA where heavy costs were incurred because of investment in new branches.

Timber and Building Supplies
Profit before interest £11.0m (1983 £11.6m)
Profits for the first half of the year were well up to expectations but with reduced housing starts and lower renovation grants, the volume of business dropped quite significantly in the latter part of 1984.

General Trading
Profit before interest £7.9m (1983 £6.8m)
The recessionary conditions affecting our Eastern companies have not abated. Excellent results were again achieved by the jute marketing activities, strongly supported by various trading interests, particularly those in New Zealand and Papua New Guinea.

Finance
Profit before interest £8.6m (1983 £9.9m)

Property disposals
Profit before interest £4.4m (1983 £1.4m)
These relate primarily to the disposal of an estate by a related company, Castlefield (Klang) Rubber Estate PLC, prior to the acquisition of that company by Harrisons Malaysian Plantations Berhad.

Extraordinary items
In 1984 these relate primarily to the disposal of the Group's investments in eight small plantation companies and two plantation investment companies to Harrisons Malaysian Plantations Berhad. In 1983 these relate to the taxation and leasing income adjustments arising from the Finance Act 1984.

ORDINARY DIVIDEND
A final dividend of 15.5p per share is recommended by the Board, making a total for 1984 of 20p per share, this being 17.6% up on the total dividend of 17p per share for 1983.

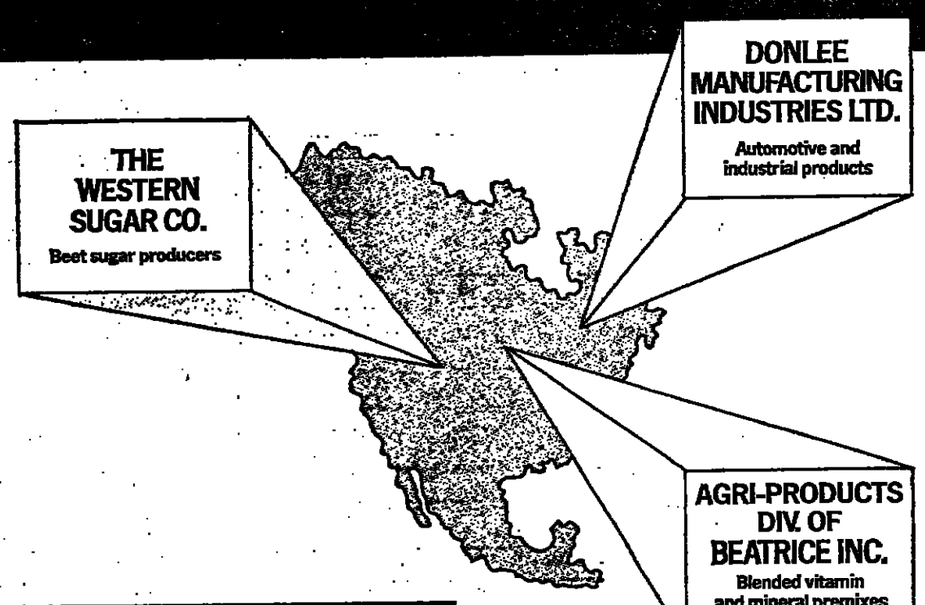
PROSPECTS
Production of the Plantation companies is similar to last year's record output and the UK and European chemical companies have started the year well but against this bad weather in the UK has affected the Timber and Building Supplies division. In North America our chemicals operations still encounter difficulties, especially from cheap imports, but they are making headway. Pauls plc's results will be included from the second quarter of 1985. The early months started slowly but, with commodity prices remaining at present levels and some alleviation of competitive pressures in the United States, we would expect an improvement in the trading environment for the Group as a whole for the rest of the year.



The comparative figures for the year ended 31st December 1983 are an extract from the full accounts for that year which have been filed with the Registrar of Companies and on which the auditors gave an unqualified opinion.

HARRISONS & CROSFIELD PLC, 1-4 GREAT TOWER STREET, LONDON EC3R 5AB

Further profit growth
Major acquisitions



TATE & LYLE PLC
UNAUDITED INTERIM RESULTS

	1985 26 WEEKS TO 30 MARCH	1984 26 WEEKS TO 31 MARCH
Pre-tax profits	£31.5m	£27.0m
Interim dividend per £1 ordinary share	7.5p	6.5p
Earnings per £1 ordinary share	20.9p	23.2p

The Chairman, Sir Robert Haslam, reports:—

- Profits before taxation £31.5m for first half, 17% higher than comparable period last year.
- Acquisitions to contribute to second half profits and substantial contribution in 1986 expected.
- Disappointing sugar profits in UK and US caused by squeeze on margins, though trading conditions improving second half. Canada and Portugal refining profits very satisfactory.
- Interim dividend raised by 1p to 7.5p.

TATE & LYLE

The above figures do not constitute full financial statements.
Copies of the Interim Report for the 26 weeks to 30 March 1985 are being mailed to shareholders.
Further copies may be obtained from:
C. P. McFie, Secretary, Tate & Lyle PLC, Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, London EC3R 6DQ.

Another Year of Record Results from Rotaflex

YEAR TO 31 DECEMBER	1984 £000	1983 £000	% Increase
TURNOVER	41,434	30,539	36
PROFIT BEFORE TAX*	2,757	1,361	103
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE*	1,853	980	89
EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE*	16.8p	8.4p	100
DIVIDEND PER ORDINARY SHARE	4.5p	3.2p	41

*After prior year adjustment

"We shall continue our efforts to improve profitability and to promote growth by investing in our traditional businesses and in new complementary activities. The year ahead must be viewed with relative caution following the huge growth and profitability we have achieved....but it is true to say that we have never been better placed to face the future".

Michael Frye
Executive Chairman

THE ROTAFLEX BUSINESSES

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Rotaflex p.l.c., Concord House, 241 City Road, London EC1V 1JD



Lifting the burden off the individual

Alex Brummer on Reagan's tax reform plans

PRESIDENT Reagan's comprehensive tax reform plan, sent to Congress yesterday, is an impressive attempt at switching the burden of taxation in the US from individuals to corporations. As a result it is a brilliant effort by Mr Reagan and his Treasury Secretary Mr James Baker to capture the high ground of populist tax reform from the Democrats Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Representative Richard Gephardt of Missouri who pioneered the concept.

The plan has objectives in mind. It is an attempt to change the face of the American politics in favour of the Republican Party: it is an effort to push along the supply-side revolution begun by Mr Reagan with his highly controversial 1981 tax cuts and it is an effort to change the social engineering of the tax code. Democratic ideas such as tax credits for energy conservation are thrown out in favour of new taxation credits for such republican favoured ideas as private school tuition.

For Americans and governments around the world who have lived through Mr Reagan's 1981 tax cut plan the warning bells are certain to ring when they read the new tax proposals. In his introduction to the 460 page document President Reagan argues that the US faces "an historic challenge." The challenge, as he defines it, is to "change our present tax system into a model of fairness, simplicity, efficiency and compassion, to remove obstacles to growth and unlock the door to a future of unparalleled innovation and achievement."

It was this kind of overblown rehetoric which was used in 1981 to sell Mr Reagan's 25 per cent tax cuts to individuals and the massive tax concessions made to corporate America. The argument at the time was that the tax cuts would unleash a wave of growth which would raise revenues enough to wipe out America's burgeoning budget deficits. As everyone now knows, this proved totally illusionary.

In the unlikley event that this new plan were adopted by Congress as proposed there would be a direct switch transfer of revenues from individuals to corporations of $26 billion in 1987—the first possible year that the new concepts could be applied. By the end of the decade, according to the Treasury figures, individuals would be paying 26.9 billion less and corporations some $25.2 billion more. In other words it is a package designed to please individual voters in the 1986 and 1988 elections who may currently believe—particularly after the Pentagon rip-offs—that corporate America is getting fat at their expense.

However, given the nature of the American Political system there is no reason to believe that the Reagan plan despite its attempt to be fair will be enacted in anything like its current form. The stamp of compromise is already imprinted over almost every page of this tax plan which has been widely dubbed treasury two. The concessions made to oil and gas interests which have tremendous clout on Capitol Hill and in the Administration (both the vice-president Mr George Bush and the Treasury Secretary Mr Baker are members of the Houston Establishment) provide a dramatic case in point.

In Treasury One, published shortly after the election in November 1984, all the tax preferences for oil and gas companies were to be eliminated. Six-months later the Treasury, under pressure from oil and as interests, has discovered that "the downturn in oil prices in recent years has already caused a substantial decline in oil drilling activity." In this climate, the new tax plan concludes, a changing of the law as it applies to energy companies might "reduce domestic oil production . . . and exacerbate the trade deficit." The answer is to leave things basically as they are.

If the case can be made for oil and gas it can also be made for other products. Why not an exemption for the hard pressed steel companies who are seeking to modernise plant and equipment in the face of strong competition from overseas? Or what about Detroit which continues to struggle against the influx of cars from overseas. And if oil and gas is so important strategically, surely it is only right that General Dynamics, the largest Pentagon contractor, be given some tax relief. The list could go on endlessly.

Even tax shelters, perhaps the least justifiable element of the present tax code, provisions which allow individuals and companies with the best lawyers and accountants have been retained in a limited form. The Administration, because of its determination for a key political success in its second term, has opened the door to the special interest — and it can now expect them to come crowding through.

Cursory reading of the bulky and detailed tax document throws up a series of special interests who might be looking for concessions when the Bill comes up for hearings in the House Ways and Means committee this week and over the coming months. In the financial sector, the Bill would clobber life insurance and banking enterprises. "Current law," the report notes, "provides more favourable treatment of bad debt for depository institutions than to lenders in other industries." As a result it proposes to eliminate this special treatment for banks.

The reason for making such heavy weather of the banks is that like the oil companies they provide a good illustration of how the supply-side purity of the Tax Bill could be radically altered on Capitol Hill. With each alteration, the Treasury will be giving up some income. Yet the likelihood is that for political reasons alone the individual tax cuts will become immutable: no politician in his right mind is going to vote against tax cuts for individuals which have been proposed by a president who despite bitburg is still enormously popular in the country.

Much of the public debate is certain to be focused on the impact on individuals of the tax reform package. The Administration will be anxious to avoid the suggestion that this tax package, like its 1981 predecessor, favours the rich over the poor. The new Bill will replace the existing 14 tax bands ranging from 11 per cent to the 50 per cent top rate with three bands at 15 per cent, 25 per cent, and 35 per cent. Perhaps the fairest aspect of this is that taxpayers earning less than $12,000 a year — who under existing law could pay up to 18 per cent — will pay nothing.

Under the Reagan plan on average all families will save some 7 per cent in taxation each year; those earning less than $20,000 will save 18.3 per cent; those earning between $20,000 and $50,000 will save 7.2 per cent and Americans earning above $50,000 a year will pay some 5.8 per cent less income tax.

The Bill would retain two key forms of tax relief available to all Americans — their charitable deductions and the tax relief on interest payments on mortgages on first homes. Of the allowances being abolished in the interests of simplification the one likely to cause the most outcry is the deduction for state and local taxes. If one pays taxes to the city of New York at present it is possible to claim relief on the Federal Government's tax return.

This principle will be breached by the new Tax Bill. This means that politicians from the high tax regions of the North-East and Mid-West — where the cities provide greater services — will be fighting strongly to restore this change.

Reckoning day at hand as oil revenues dip

INVESTMENT

Robin Stoddart

CONTRARY to all their good housekeeping intentions, most governments are having to raise money as fast as they have ever done. Such debt issues have not yet proved particularly difficult, but the day of reckoning is at hand in Britain as oil revenues begin to dip way below the Chancellor's high budget estimate.

Britain's extraordinary and highly vulnerable situation has been papered over by a number of strategems that have helped to keep the pound quite strong relative to most currencies, apart from the occasional lapse against the dollar.

Privatisation is the most remarkable. But the cover that exceptional cash inflow provides has been partially blown by record borrowing from the banks and lending out at even higher interest rates on the money markets. So extra issues of gilt-edged stock of all descriptions are having to be made, never mind the borrowing requirement.

The treadmill must end with quite a sharp fall in sterling against the average, if not for long against the dollar. At present, high interest rates relative to those in other countries and the call on British Telecom shares are helping to keep the Treasury afloat. Further ahead, possibly in months and certainly in years, the problem looks daunting.

Cuts in expenditure are the aim of right-wing governments on either side of the Atlantic, but it is still not working out like that. Administration is expensive because it is slow to be computerised, and pay has kept on climbing. Needs are rising where the population is ageing, as in Britain. Services like gas, which are hugely profitable, are meanwhile being made still more profitable because of the government's need for funds, as well, perhaps, as a bright prospectus.

Short of a sudden outbreak of international amity and defence cutbacks, taxpayers are on a sticky wicket. Thanks for past relief and hopes of more to come may soon have to give way to a more sobering appraisal.

Since the Chancellor has been foiled in his attempts to claw back mortgage concessions, and the impossibility of paying big earnings-related pensions to unfunded employees outside the civil service is only slowly being recognised, he is going to have to look to some of the old milch-cows for extra revenue.

Promises of reductions in income tax rates will have to be redeemed at the expense of one of the four or five highest revenue producers and with oil tax passing its peak and national insurance already being adjusted this year, the next milch-cows will have to be corporation tax and VAT.

Fortunately, the rise in consumer spending, dividends, and profits, means that a few extra billions will be readily available from these sources for another year or so.

The banks have been called upon to do their bit from limited internal resources, and they are now tax collectors on the much higher proportion of national income that is being derived by customers as interest on their deposits.

Although there are still suggestions that the threat of revival inflation in the US is as great as the opposite danger of recession, there are few signs of either development, and a lower oil price would be a boon both ways. Wall Street is holding up near its peak on this basis, supported by strong bond prices. In other words, the trend of interest rates is gently lower.

Although the yields on long-term dollar bonds have fallen to the point where they are no longer appreciably above the 10¼ per cent return offered on the longest-dated gilts in London, only index-linked issues have shown any strength here lately. Any slippage of the pound is likely to be matched by a decline in government stocks throughout the list, and on recent inflation, trade and oil price trends, this is probable.

It is even possible that a short sharp fall in gilts prices would be welcome to the authorities, since funding would become easier if they, along with interest rates, were seen to be attractive compared with what they are likely to be later in the year. The spate of new share issues means that no big Treasury tap stocks can be floated off for the time being. But they will come.

While forecasting the next development on the volatile currency scene has usually been impossible or hazardous, the case for a broad spread is stronger with every cent or pfennig that the pound rises.

Associated British Foods



"An excellent performance achieved by our UK operating companies"

Garry Weston, Chairman

Salient features from the Report and Accounts 1985

- Overall group profit increased by 20 per cent.
- UK manufacturing trading profits up 30 per cent: retail profits up 18 per cent.
- Overseas results affected by adverse currency realignments.
- Profit attributable slightly lower due to increase in UK tax charge.
- Shareholders' Funds increased from £786 million to £841 million.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	1985 £ million	1984 £ million
Turnover–excluding Premier Group	2,930.6	2,764.7
Group profit–excluding Premier Group	108.8	90.6
Investment income	23.5	23.7
Profit of Premier Group	–	12.4
Profit before Tax	132.3	126.7
Tax and minority interests	53.4	42.2
Profit attributable to the Company	78.9	84.5
Extraordinary items	10.8	87.6*
Profit for the Financial Year	89.7	172.1
Earnings per share	19.8p	21.2p

*Last year Extraordinary items included the profit on the sale of Premier Group and a provision for deferred taxation.

Associated British Foods plc
Weston Centre, 68 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LR.

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF

ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

NATIONAL OIL WELL COMPANY (E.N.T.P.)

CALL TO TENDER
OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS
No. 9138-AY/MEC

The National Oil Well Company is launching an Open National and International Call to Tender for the provision of:

Lot No. 1 — TRACTOR 6x6 WITH WINCH FROM 450 to 500 cv

Lot No. 2 — TRACTOR 6x6 LOAD 30T, 300 cv

Those tenderers interested in this Call to Tender may obtain specifications on payment of 400 Algerian dinars from the following address:

Entreprise Nationale des Travaux aux Puits, 16 Route de Meftah, Oued-Smar, El Harrach, Alger, Algeria — Direction des Approvisionnements — as from the publication date of this notice.

Tenders drawn up in five copies should he sent in double-sealed and registered packet to the Secretariat of the Direction Approvisionnements at the above address.

The outer envelope must be anonymous, carrying no marking except the endorsement "Appel a la concurrence National et international No. 9138-AY/MEC."

The tenders must arrive at the latest within 45 days following the publication date of this notice.

The option period shall be 180 days as from the closing date of this invitation to Tender.

FRENCH KIER–1984 RESULTS

CONTINUED PROGRESS ON MANY FRONTS

Highlights from the statement by the Chairman Mr J.C.S. Mott, F.Eng., F.I.C.E., F.I.Struct.E.

- Ninth successive year of advance in trading profits
- Record turnover
- Increased turnover from 'Construction in Europe'
- Substantial increase in profit contribution from 'Construction overseas'
- Increased cash resources.
- Acceptable result anticipated for 1985

YEAR'S RESULTS to 31st December	1984 £'m	1983 £m	Increase
Group turnover	327.0	288.0	+15%
Group taxable profit	16.4	14.3	+15%
Shareholders' funds	76.8	65.8	+17%
Earnings per share	18.7p	17.3p	+ 8%
Dividend recommended per share	6.15p	5.60p	+10%

FK works worldwide

Copies of the Report & Accounts may be obtained from – The Secretary, French Kier Holdings Public Limited Company, 50 Epping New Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex IG9 5TH

صكذا من الاصل

Tate & Lyle overcomes bitter price war

By James Erlichman

A fierce price war has cut Tate & Lyle's UK sugar refining earnings in half. And troubles in America—including the switch by Coke and Pepsi to other sweeteners—wiped out the group's US profits from sugar refining completely.

Yet Tate & Lyle, long dismissed as a one product company, managed against this tide to increase its group pretax earnings by 17 per cent to £31.5 million in the half year to March 30.

Some of the growth came from interest on cash which has now been spent on T&L's ambitious £78 million acquisition programme in North America. And an £11.4 million extraordinary loss had to be taken on the long anticipated disposal of T&L's sugar refining interests in Belize.

But the modest increase in trading profits was sustained by the success of managing director Mr Neil Shaw in curbing loss-makers within the group and by the acquisition of a wholly unlikely company, Donlee, which sells plastic car accessories like sun visors to Ford and General Motors.

Donlee, which was bought for £26 million late in 1984, is expected to earn profits of £10 million for the full year.

UK Sugar refining profits, long the mainstay of the company, fell from £9.2 million to £4.8 million after the British Sugar Corporation (now owned by S&W Berisford) launched a price war to gain market share. British Sugar has a built-in raw material advantage an must have reckoned that T&L would flinch in the face of a margin squeezing fight.

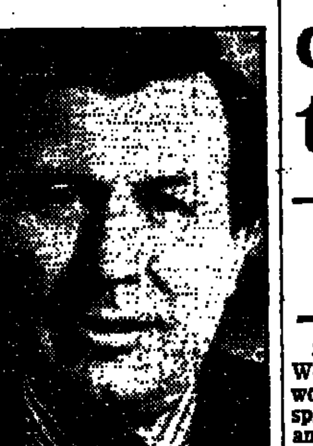
"They discovered we were main event contenders when we matched every one of their cuts and now we have been able to get prices back up again," said Mr Shaw.

Despite tough market conditions in the UK, Mr Shaw denied yesterday that the group was taking advantage of the fact that one of its executives, Mr Colin Moynihan MP, is also the Parliamentary Private Secretary to Health Minister Mr Kenneth Clarke, whose department is resisting the mandatory disclosure of sugar content on the new food labels proposed by the Government.

The collapse of US sugar earnings, which fell from £5.4 million to zero, also failed to deter T & L's North American expansion. The switch by Coke and Pepsi to maize based sweeteners has speeded closure of sugar refining plants throughout the United States.

But T&L has just spent £33 million acquiring seven sugar refineries in the US — six of them from the Hunt Brothers bankrupted sugar beet subsidiary. Tate & Lyle believes it has now gained enough US market muscle to profit when the shake out of the industry is complete.

Group sales rose from £811 million to £851 million. The interim dividend has been increased from 6.5p to 7.5p a share and the group's shares recovered to their opening level of 448p in late trading yesterday.



● Tate's Neil Shaw: curbing lossmakers

Drab day after dull set of trade figures

THE MARKETS

Stock markets spent most of Wednesday's trading session worrying about another uninspiring set of trade figures and Sheikh Yamani's call for a cut in heavy crude oil prices. Most of the selling occurred around midday, but prices managed to perk up again towards the close as buyers took advantage of the cheaper levels.

Naturally oils bore the brunt of the setback, showing losses into double-figures in some cases. However, even here, quotations ended above the worst with Shell 11p lower at 695p.

Stores came in for some hefty profit-taking among the recent take-over favourites. Boots lost 4p to 194p ahead of today's results, where dealers are looking for profits up from £165 million to between £180 million and £185 million.

Vickers were a weak spot as it became known that Saul Steinberg's Reliance Services Group had sold its stake of just over 5 per cent. The shares dipped 14p to 304p, having been as high as 340p after news that Reliance had bought the holding a few weeks ago. There was further heart-searching in electricals on defence cut worries and problems in the computer industry.

European Ferries sank 3½p to 139p on the news of a £72 million convertible preference rights issue to continue the company's large investment programme. Government stocks largely ignored the trade figures, pinning hopes to a possible cut in interest rates next month.

Government stocks largely ignored the trade figures, pinning hopes to a possible cut in interest rates next month. Shorts and mediums hardened an eighth, but longs were little changed

The announcement that the merger talks between C. E. Heath and Hogg Robinson had collapsed brought a mixed reaction. Heath rose 8p to 621p, but Hogg lost 11p to 266p. Life companies found support in early trading but closed below the best.

Banks slipped 5p and disappointing trading statements overshadowed properties. Chemicals were helped by a cheerful report on the industry, but investment interest was limited. Foods had one or two firm spots on speculative interest. Golds lacked a decisive trend, but modest rises were in the majority.

A broker's profits downgrading hurt Marley, which fell 4p to 85p, but bid speculation prompted Meyer International to gain 3p to 140p. Bid rumours hoisted United Scientific another 12p to 210p, after Tuesday's rise from 178p. British Aerospace, however, met small selling orders, and the ordinary relinquished 7p to 393p, while the new fell 4p to 219p.

Elsewhere, Hanson bid hopes encouraged Thorn EMI to close 8p ahead at 477p.

Main changes: Vickers 304p dn 14p, C.E. Heath 621p up 8p, Boots 194p dn 4p, Hogg Robinson 266p dn 11p, Shell 695p dn 11p, Combined English 152p up 8p, Euro Ferries 139p dn 3½p, Moss Bros 485p up 22p.

Equity turnover for May 28 was: number of bargains 18,539, value £348.7 million.

● Paris: French stocks recovered after a poor start to finish higher on moderate volume. By the close the general market indicator was up 0.41 per cent. Advancing issues led declines 105 to 68. The CAC index of French stocks finished at a record 230.2.

● Frankfurt: Share prices gained in active trading on heavy buying from foreign investors. The Commerzbank index moved up 5.9 points to 1310.1 its eighth consecutive record high.

● Tokyo: Stock prices soared to record highs in huge turnover. Nikkei Dow Jones index: 12,767.17 (12,694.93)

● Hong Kong: stocks closed sharply higher in moderate trading. Hang Seng index: 1597.71 (1570.80).

FT Ordinary Share Index down 7.4 at 999.1. FT-SE 100 Index down 5.4 at 1,312.0. Pound: $1.2642; DM 3.90; Fr 11.88. Gold: $316.50. Account: May 13 to 31. FT All Share Index down 2.81 at 632.95. Sterling Index 79.3 (1975=100). RPI 373.9 (April) up 6.9 per cent on year.

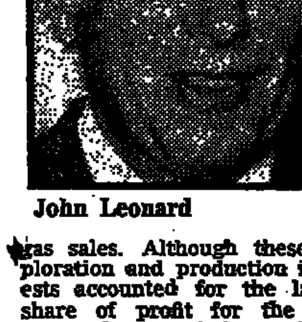
WOOL textiles processor Leeds enjoyed buoyant trading conditions in the six months to March 31 as the 35 per cent increase in sales, taking turnover £2.1 million higher to £7.1 million, testifies. Pre-tax profit advanced to £876,000, from £637,000. Only the extra costs of maintaining coal supplies held back the rate of progress. The interim dividend is being lifted 0.5p to 2.25p net a share.

COMPANY BRIEFING

Carless profits ahead of forecast

An eventful year for Carless, Capel & Leonard, the onshore oil group ended with profit ahead of the forecast made at the time of the bid for Premier, but also with a hefty write-down on the holding left after its failure.

Turnover for the year to March 31 was £33 million higher at £132 million after the stake in the Wytch Farm, Dorset, field, acquired from British Gas, made its initial 10½ month contribution. The US operations also did well, based on secure contracts for gas sales. Although these exploration and production interests accounted for the larger share of profit for the first time the specialist refinery and solvents sales and fuels enjoyed much better conditions for most of the year.



John Leonard

Pre-tax profit was £1 million above the minimum forecast at £8.55 million, leaving the previous year's £4.94 million and 1980 peak well behind. Oil and gas contributed around £2.5 million each at home and in the US, while solvents profit was up by half to £3.3 million. Fuel distribution's leap to £1.44 million will be difficult to hold onto. Investment profit was also up by two-thirds to £1.2 million, but that ends such gains.

Interest outlays will mount again after the recent $40 million purchase from LTV Steel. Approval of the Humbly Grove development was another landmark.

The write-down of the 11½ per cent holding in Premier does not value the investment at the most depressed market price but still took £2.7 million. Some offshore exploration will be undertaken, though Premier would have widened the scope. Meanwhile, the Horndean onshore field could be the second largest oil asset after the Wytch Farm stake.

The dividend remains at 2.75p net a share, covered by almost doubled earnings of 10p. An aggressive exploration programme is promised by the chairman, Mr John Leonard again this year. Another strong rise in domestic production should be in prospect towards its end, by which time the oil price would be steadier.

Smith Bros slips

The international dealership Smith New Court, controlled by jobbers Smith Bros, and bankers N. M. Rothschild, is now breaking even after hefty first-half losses.

Results from Smith Bros, for the year to April 26 yesterday revealed that losses at Smith New Court depressed full year profit before tax to £4.8 million compared with £5.06 million last time. Losses at the international dealership have been contained to the £2.9 million level shown at the first-half. This was due partly to start-up costs but also unforeseen costs attributed to moving dealers away from the Stock Exchange floor trading to off-market telephone dealing. It is now making small profits.

Smith's chairman, Mr Tony Lewis, said the UK equity market showed satisfactory profit throughout the year with the trend continuing into the first month of this year. Smith has pushed up its market share in equity trading and looks well-placed to cope with the enormous market changes due with the Big Bang next year.

A sign of confidence in future trading comes with the 20 per cent lift in the total dividend to 6p.

Harrisons harvests a bumper profit

HIGHER crops and good prices led to a doubling of profits from the plantation interests in Asia of Harrisons and Crosfields, helping the group to improve its margins substantially in the past year.

Group pre-tax profit jumped by 47 per cent on a rise in turnover of 36 per cent for the plantations to chemicals and industrial materials group.

The plantation interests, which cover rubber, palm oil, tea, coffee and cocoa, are achieving similar record production in the opening months of the current year. Last year the plantations division raised earnings to £49 million compared with £22 million.

Turnover rose to £1.5 billion from £1.1 billion in 1983, producing a profit before interest and tax of £97.3 million, compared with £65.7 million. Interest charges rose to £14 million from £9 million, leaving the pre-tax profit figure at £83.2 million, compared with £56.6 million.

Earnings per share went up by 58 per cent to 38.8p from 24.5p, and the ordinary dividend at 20p a share, compared with 17p, is now nearly twice covered, with shareholders' funds exceeding £500 million.

Led by British Chrome and Chemicals, profits from all the United Kingdom and European chemicals and industrial manufacturing operations were ahead of the previous year. Good performances in chemical distribution from Australia, the UK, and two of the American units were not matched by the companies along the north-east coast of the United States or in Canada.

Profits of the timber and building supplies interests for the first half of the year were well up to expectations but with reduced housing starts and lower renovation grants, the volume of business dropped "quite significantly" in the latter part of 1984.

In the general trading area, the recessionary conditions affecting the Eastern companies have not improved.

The UK and European chemical companies have started the current year well but against this bad weather in Britain has affected the timber and building supplies division. The North American chemicals operations are still meeting difficulties.

Boost for MEPC

Property group MEPC has boosted profits in the first half of the year from £21.768 million to £24.668 million after increased income from investment properties. MEPC chairman Mr Robin Adam said the portfolio spread through the UK, North America and Australia has performed well. Australia and the UK were particularly strong areas.

Profits in the second half should reflect the benefit of property disposals which have taken place. MEPC has shed its interests in Houston and Hawaii at book value, having provided for them in earlier years.

On the development front five new schemes have started in the UK and a second phase of the Colonnade development in Dallas is planned for completion this summer. Investment properties generated £37.5 million against £34.659 million in the first six months of last year. Shareholders collect a same again dividend of 2.5p.

Meanwhile, Capital & Counties has suffered a profits setback in the last 12 months after a sharp decline in housebuilding activity. Income from housebuilding fell from £3.715 million to £1.897 million sending overall profits into reverse with a £512,000 decline to £9.957 million.

Earnings from investment property helped offset the problem by rising from £10.36 million to £12.2 million. There was a small drop in property trading income. The group's principal assets are regional shopping centres such as Nottingham and Newcastle. A revaluation of the group's portfolio which includes 40 per cent offices has thrown up an £11.5 million surplus

The latest figures show a substantial rise in group borrowings, mainly long term, to £117.5million.

Shareholders collect a 5.3p dividend.

Dramatic turnaround

Thomas Borthwick & Sons, the meat trading and foods group, achieved a dramatic turnround in profits in the half year to March 31. Losses of £888,000 at the comparable stage last year were translated into pretax profits of £3.7 million this time, after an early start to the livestock killing season. In the first half of 1984 there was virtually no activity in the company's New Zealand slaughterhouses, because of the rainy weather.

Mr Richard Wheeler Bennett, chairman of the group, and charged with improving its trading fortunes following a capital reconstruction in 1983, said that the strong first half performance in New Zealand will be followed by more modest figures in the second half.

However Borthwick has taken tough action to stem losses in Australia, where negotiations with the meatworkers' union designed to improve productivity led to a strike. Borthwick said that it has not been able to resolve the strike and that it has now closed its operation in Western Australia, while efforts are made to find a buyer willing to pay book value for the assets there.

Group turnover at the half-way stage grew from £258 million to £271 million. The board said that in line with its policy in recent years the company will await the outcome of the full year's operations before deciding on an appropriate dividend payment, which, if circumstances are favourable, should at least be equivalent to the 0.5p per share paid last year.

Time to refurbish

Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries, which owns 750 public houses in the Midlands is beginning to reap the benefits of its £20 million a year investment in refurbishment of existing outlets and expansion into new areas.

The policy was implemented in the wake of the narrow failure in 1983 to win control of rival Midlands brewer, Davenports and helped Wolverhampton & Dudley increase its pretax profits from £6 million to £6.6 million in the half year to March 31. Twelve new public houses were opened in the half year at an average cost of £500,000 each. The expansion programme took the brewery away from its traditional stronghold in the Midlands to Nottingham, Leicester and Bristol.

Sales in the half year grew from £44 million in the comparable period last year to £49 million this year. The figures were helped by a 1 to 2 per cent increase in beer sales

The board said that it is confident that its current strategies will sustain the group's growth record. An increased interim dividend of 2.85p per share is proposed against the 2.55p paid at the interim stage last year.

Falklands factor

Coalite, the solid fuels and chemicals group which also owns the Falklands Islands Company, yesterday announced a modest increase in its full year earnings to March 1985.

Pre-tax earnings rose from £32.5 million to £33.5 million on a turnover that increased from £442 million to £467 million. But trading profit was marginally lower at £27.3 million and all the growth came from an increase in interest received from £4.6 million to £6.2 million.

The full year dividend goes up from 5.8p to 6.43p a share but the shares drifted lower, closing down 3p at 240p.

COMMODITIES

Copper: Cash £1,179 per tonne, three months £1,179 per tonne.

Tin: Cash £9,625 per tonne, three months £9,590 per tonne.

Lead: Cash £296 per tonne, three months £302 per tonne.

Zinc: Cash £613 per tonne, three months £619 per tonne.

Silver: Spot £482 per troy oz: three months 502p.

Rubber: Spot 67p per kilo; June £715.00 per tonne, July £725.00 per tonne, August £735.00 per tonne.

Coffee: May £2,025 per tonne, July £2,059 per tonne, Sep £2,105 per tonne, Nov £2,154 per tonne, Jan £2,200 per tonne, Mar £2,195 per tonne.

Cocoa: May £1,760 per tonne, July £1,776 per tonne, Sep £1,762 per tonne, Dec £1,738 per tonne, Mar £1,751 per tonne, May £1,750 per tonne.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

British Funds

Stock	Price	Change
(short) Treasury		
3pc 89	79 7/16	
9½pc 88C	a95¼	+⅛
11¾pc 1985	99 15/16	
(medium) Transport		
3pc 78-88	a85½	+⅛
Treasury		
10pc C86	98½	
Exchequer		
10pc 1989	95 1/16	+⅛
10¼pc 1987	[illegible]	
10½pc 1988	97¼	+⅛
11pc 1990	98½	+⅛
11pc 1991	98¾	
11¼pc 1988	99¾	
11½pc 1985	100	
11½pc 1990	103¾	+⅛
13¼pc 1987	102 5/16	
10½pc 1987	98	[illegible]
13¼pc 1992	111⅛	
13½pc 1994	117⅞	
14pc 1986	102 15/16	
2½pc 1986	92¼	
Funding		
5½pc 87-91	83¾	
6½pc 85-87	92⅞	
Treasury		
10pc 1987	a97¼	+1/16
2pc IL 88	113⅞	
10½pc 1989	a96 15/16	+⅛
3pc 1987	89¼	
3pc 1986	a94¼	
5pc 86-89	83¼	
7¾pc 85-88	93	
8¼pc 87-90	a89¼	
10pc 90C	94¼	
8¼pc 84-86	96 13/16	
9½pc C88	93 15/16	[illegible]
10pc 1992	96¼	
10pc C92	96¼	
10¼pc 87C	98	
11¾pc 1989	100¼	+⅛
11¾pc 1991	105¼	
12pc 1986	a100½	
13pc 1990	105¾	+⅛
(long) Exchequer		
10½pc 1995	96⅜	
10¾pc 1997	97¾	
12pc 1998	105⅛	
12pc 98-02	109⅛	
12pc 13-17	a113⅛	
12¼pc 1992	108¼	
12½pc 1999	108⅛	
12½pc 1994	108⅛	
13¼pc 1996	117[illegible]	
15pc 1997	123¼	
9¼pc 1998	93¼	
9¼pc 96A	94¼	
Funding		
6pc 1993	79¼	
3½pc 99-04	49¼	
Treasury		
2pc IL 1996	111¾	
2½pc IL 03	98½	
2pc IL 2006	103¼	
2½pc IL 16	95	
5½pc 08-12	58¼	
6¾pc 95-98	72¾	
7¾pc 12-15	79¼	
8pc 02-06	80¼	
8¾pc 1997	88¼	
9pc 1994	a87¼	
9pc 1992-96	88¼	
9pc 1988	93¼	
10pc 90C	94¼	
10½pc 1999	a96¾	
11¾pc 01-04	110¼	
11¾pc 03-07	110¼	
12pc 1995	106⅛	
12pc 1987	101 1/16	+1/16
12½pc 1993	110	
12¾pc 2005	112¼	
12¾pc 1992	110¼	
13pc 1995	108¼	
13pc 2000	117⅛	
13½pc 1997	118¼	
13½pc 04-08	122¾	
2½pc IL 2001	98¼	
2½pc IL 2011	104⅜	
2½pc IL 2013	87¼	
13¼pc 1993	112⅛	
13½pc 00-03	122⅛	
14pc 1996	119¾	
14pc 98-01	117⅛	
14½pc 1994	120¼	
15½pc 1996	123⅛	
15¼pc 1998	128¼	
2½pc 2020	93	
Redemption		
3pc 86-96	76	
Gas		
3pc 90-95	70	
(undated) Consols		
2½pc	24¼	
4pc	39¼	
Conversion		
3½pc	43¼	
9¼pc 04	£97¼	
9½pc 01	£94¼	
10pc 92	94¼	
Treasury		
2½pc	24⅛	
3pc	29¼	
War Loan		
3½pc	a34	

Commmwlth Bnds

Stock	Price	Change
NZ 7½pc 83-86	a£94¾	-¼
S Rhodesia 2½pc 65-70	£180	

Corps & Boards

Stock	Price	Change
Manchester 3pc 28	£24¼	
Met. Water 3pc 'B'	£33¾	-¼

Banks & Disc Hses

Stock	Price	Change
Allied Irish	111	
Ansbacher H.	53	-3
ANZ Gp	238	-2
Bank Ireland	288	
Bnk Scot	a374	
Barclays Bnk	a379	
Brown Ship	425	+5
Cater Allen	625	-5
Clive Dis	49	-1
First Nat	97½	+3
Gerrard & Na	342	
Guinn D&M	98	-1
Guinness PT	75	
Hambros Shr	148	-2
Hill Sam	298	+3
H.K. & Shai	a83	+1
King & Sx	a181	+1
Kleinwort	490	-5
Lloyds	572	-2
Mercury Sec	406	-5
Midland	352	-5
Nat West	687	-2
Rea Bros-A	68	
Ryl Bk Scot	a264	+6
Schroders	758	
S. St. Ash	50	
Std Chtrd	474	+2
Union Dis	703	-5
Westpac	226	+2
Wintrust	260	

Financial Trusts

Stock	Price	Change
Amour Tst	191	
Aust Agr	270	
Brit Arrow	a106	-2
Daily M Tr A	£131	-1
Dalgety	a[illegible]	
Exco	a[illegible]	-5
Inchcape	a[illegible]	+2
Lon Inv Tst	30	
M & G Hdgs	£62	
Mangan Fin	38	+1
Nash Secs	38	

Miscellaneous, Breweries, Comm & Ind

Stock	Price	Change
Prov Fin	215	-2
Rothschild J	86	-1
Sime Darby	72	
Smith Bros	116	-4
Wagon Fin	78	
Breweries		
All Lyons	197	-4
Bass	559	-2
Bell A	a155	-3
Belhaven	56	
Bodd Brew	73	
Brown M	380	
Bulmer HP	144	
Davenport	243	+3
Devenish	605	
Distillers	291	+1
Fershaws	445	
Greenall W	173	-2
Greene King	188	
Guinness	266	
Highland Dis	a70	
Higsons Brew	225	+2
Invergordon	127	
Marston Thm	69	
Scot Nw Bwy	139	-1
Trv City Lnd	a86	
Vaux Brew	a298	
Whitbread A	221	-1
Whitbrd Inv	182	
Wolver & Du	326	+2
Comm & Ind		
AAH	149	
AC Cars	43	
AGB Res	232	
APV Hdgs	a298	
Aaronson	a111	
Adwest	a150	
Alcan Al	a£20¼	-¼
Allen WG	Suspended	
All Colloid	218	
All Plant	21	
Amber Day	9	
Amec	260	-2
Amersham	356	+3
Amstrad	a99	
Anchor Ch	a205	
Ang TV-A	150	-3
Ang-A Ind	£11¼	
Appleyard	60	
Aquascu	26	
Argyll Group	307	-4
Arlington	175	
Ass Br Fd	371	+1
Amcliffe	a46	
Ash & Lacy	a350	
Ass Book	406	
Ass B. Eng	71	
Ass B. Fds	220	-2
Ass Parts	274	-5
Ass Dairies	150	
Ass Eng	a139	-2
Ass Fish	105	
Ass News	340	-10
Ass Paper	a184	-1
Astra	71	
Audiotronics	7	
Ault & W	48	
Auto Prod	73	-1
Avana	674	+5
Avon Rbr	298	-2
B.A.T. Ind	a313	-2
BBA	a91	+1
BPB Ind	288	
BSR	a88	-2
BTR	a393	+3
Babcock	151	-3
Bailey B	a25	
Bailey C H	a171	-1
— (W)	385	-3
Bairstow	78	
Baker	207	
Bbyrs	110	
[illegible]	3	
Barker	121	-1
Barrow A	a102	
Barratt Dv	82	
Barrow HP	a401	
Bassett (G)	180	-3
[illegible]	179	+4
Beatties A	a148	-2
Beazer	a320	
Beecham (A)	[illegible]	
Beecham	365	+7
[illegible]	165	
Bemrose	158	-3
Bentalls	a101	
Beraf'd S W	166	-1
Berisfords	101	
Besnek	a233	
Bestobell	220	
— stec	a71	
Bett Bros	56	-3
Bibby (J)	255	
BICC	a230	
Biddle	a185	
Billam	a81	
— old 0	86¼	-1
B'ham Mint	240	
Bil Ord	37	
Black P	240	
Blkwd Hdg	331	+1½
Blundon Ind	112	
Bluebird	74	
Blue Circle	a531	-2
Blundell P	147	
BOC Grp	307	+4
Bolton Txt	18	-2
Booker MC	a258	+2
Boosey H	150	
Boots	194	-4
Borthwick	39	+1
Boulton W	81	
Bowater	a270	-3
Bowthorpe	a384	
Brathwaite	132	
Braemar	a371	
Brammer	55	
Brick [illegible]	61	-1
Bridon	144	
Br Aero	a393	-7
Br Bz Cla	77	-1
Br Car A	a86	-2
BET dfd	320	-1
BBS	a308	-8
Br Mohair	a129	
BPC	a180	-3
Br Tar Prd	107	
Br Vending	55	-1
Br Vita	173	-1
Broad Eng	16	
Brook St	a118	
Brown & J	78	
Brn Bv Knt	a90	
Brown (J)	31	-1
Brown T'wse	136	
Brunning	142	
Brunton (M	a70	+2
Bryant	73	
BSG Intl	a25¼	
Bullen	35	-1
Bulloughs	a253	
Bulmer Ld	85	
Bunzl	a450	-3
Burnett H	45	
Burns And	58¼	-½
Burton Ord	460	-5
Cable Wire	535	-5
[illegible]	157	-1
Cam Elec Ins	315	-5
Camford	34¼	
Camping W	a89	
Cape Inds	47	
Carcle Eng	a273	
Carlton Cml	773	-2
Carpets Int	71½	-1½
Carr (J)	95	+1
Carr's Mill	137	+2
Castel S	a43	
Castings	67	-2
Cattle's	30¼	-½
Cem Road	71	
Cen & Shr	8	
Central TV	a181	
C.H. Inds	51	
Ch'lain Pho	83	-½
[illegible]	182	
Chloride	34	
Christie Tvl	45	
Christies In	585	
Clay (R)	101	-1
Clyde Bhrs	122	
Coalite Gp	240	-3
Coates Brs	a154	-1
Coates 'A'	a124	-1
Coats Pats	a156	-2
[illegible] Group	100	-2
Collins Ord	800	
Collins 'A'	568	
[illegible]	77	
Comb Eng	a152	+8
[illegible]	247	-5
Concentric	a88	
Cookson	a692	
Cooper Ind	a181	-1
Cope Alum	a187	-1
[illegible]	664	-11
Cosalt	72	
Costain Grs	a400	+2
Countryside	220	
Court Furn	169	
Courtaulds	145	
Cow de Gt	38	+2
Crest N'son	102	+1
Croda Intl	a138	+3
— dfd	99	+1
Crown Hse	143	
Crystalate	146	-7
DRG	a172	
Dale Elec	71	
[illegible]	Suspended	
DPCE	475	
Davis NM	a151	+3
Davies (C)	112	
Davy Corp	100	-5
[illegible] Int	288	-2
De La Rue	855	+5
Debenhams	387	-1
Dee Corp	243	
Delta Met	a146	
Deritend St	143	
Desoutter	173	
Dewhirst	a88	
Dewhurst & I	35	+1
Diamond S	30	+1
Dixons Grp	688	+2
Dobson Pk	83	
Dom Hlds	83	
Dominion Int	90	-1
Douglas R	49	
Dwdg Mills	71	
Dowty	197	-3
Dubilier	188	
Dufay Bit	42	
Dunhill	340	+2
Dupart	35	-1
ERF	45	
[illegible]	a340	
Edbro	136	
Elbar Ind	50	
Elsco Hdgs	88	
EIS	a208	
Elect Cmpts	288	-2
Elect Mchn	55	
Elect Rnts	49	
Elliot B	80	-1
Ellis & Evd	216	-2
Ellis Gold	a79	
Elswick-H	83	
Emess Light	a255	
[illegible]	191	
[illegible] Sts	a116	-2
Eng China	278	-2
Erith	a61	-7
Eur Ferries	a139	-3½
do 6pc Pref	121	
Eurotherm	315	-5
Excalibur	91	
Extel	330	-6
Exp Metal	a713	
Farnell El	a179	-3
FEB Intl	103	
Fenner	139	
Ferranti	130	-2
Ferguson	146	+2
Fine Art	81	
Finlan J	86	
Finlay J	142	-1
First Castle	111	
First Leisure	284	
Fisons	a363	+2
Fitch Lvll	207	-1
[illegible]	308	-3
Folkes NV	a26	
Ford (Mtn)	48	+1
Forminster	160	
Fosaco M	a226	+3
Fothergill	a148	
Freemans	a222	+4
Friedland DG	215	
French T	60	+2
French KR	a155	-2
Galliford	71	
Garford L	98	
Carton Eng	a64	
Geers G	a728	-5
GEI Intl	102	+2
Gen Elect	182	-2
Gestetner	108	
Gill & Duff	a176	-2
Glaxo	a£12 35/64	
Gleeson	a204	-2
Glynwed	a198	
Golding (A)	54	-1
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Grampian	a122	
Granada	198	-2
Grand Met	303	+3
Gratton W	a240	
GUS Ord	880	
GUS 'A'	814	-8
Greenbank	37	+1
Greenfield	24	-2
Grovebell	a122	
GKN	220	-4
[illegible]	90	
HTV NV	120	+2
Habitat M	385	-4
[illegible]	883	
Hall Eng	148	-2
Hall (Mat)	a336	-2
Halma	226	
Halstead J	a88	
Hampson	281	
Hanson Tr	230	
Hargreaves	111	-½
Harris Qwy	a248	-6
Har & Cros	448	-5
Hartwells	105	
Hawker S	a431	
Hawtin	19¼	
Hpwth Cer	a145	
Hpwth Ord	a224	+3
Hestair	80	
Hewden S	a44	
Hickles P	60	
Hickson	445	-3
Higgs & H	a370	
Hill & Sm	67	
Hillards	385	
Hollas Gp	27	
Hollis Bros	78	-1
Holt Lloyd	a81	
Home Charm	383	
Hopkinsons	193	+1
Horizon Tvl	106	-2
Hse of Lrs	a719	
How'd Mac	9	
Howden Gp	98½	
[illegible] Jsn	a162	-2
Illwth Mrs	81	-2
Illwth Mrs A	80	-3
ICI	769	+5
IMI	108	-1
Imperial Gp	187	-1
Ingram H	130	
Int Thom Orr	484	
Jessups	a57	
J'son Clnrs	447	
Johnson FB	19	-1
J'son Mthy	86	
Johnston	a210	
Jones & Sh	70½	
Jones E	82	
Jones Strd	155	
Jourdan T	120	
Kalamazoo	a30	
Kennedy B	a266	
Kenning	117	
Kwikfit	a19	-1
Kwik Save	a206	-2
LCP	123	-1
LRC Int	113	-1
Ladbroke	a287	-3
Ladies Pr	27½	+1
Laing 'A'	a224	
Laird Group	a188	+1
Lake & Elt	79	
Lambert Hwth	a188	-2
Laporte Ind	a428	
Lawtex	68	
Lep Grp	268	+7
Lex Service	287	
Leyland Pt	Suspended	
Lilley FJC	a64	+1
Linread	39	
Lister	88	-1
Lloyd (FH)	62½	
Locker Thos	27½	
Logica	249	-5
Ldn & Midl'd	179	-1
Ldn Nor G	a83¼	-1
Lon Pk Htl	381	
Longton	104	-1
Lonrho	176	-1
Lookers	88	
Lovell YJ	216	+4
Low & Bonar	a260	
Low (Wm)	a633	
Lowe R H	32	
Lucas Inds	a605	-1
MCD Grp	a104	-1
MFI Furn	281	-2
MK Elec	283	-2
MY Dart	a27	+1
Macarthys	181	-1
McC'dale	158	+2
Mackay (H)	85	
McKechnie	a135	-1
Magnet S	140	
[illegible]	Suspended	
[illegible]	321	
Manders	186	+2
[illegible]	a87	
Mather Mtrs	10¼	
Marks & Spn	a138	-2
Marley	85	-4
Marling Ind	100	-1
Marshalls F	240	-3
Marsh'l Un	63	
[illegible]	Suspended	
Martin (A)	a631	
Martonair	333	+5
Matthews B	352	+18
Mawdslys J	122	-1
May & Hassl	97	
Maynards	305	-10
McAlpine Al	250	
Menzies J	a293	
Metal Box	408	
Metal Clos	147	
Metalrax	a75	
Metamec	Suspended	
Meyer	140	+3
Miller S	16	
Millets	145	
[illegible] Intl	41	-1
M & Allen	355	
Mitchell CT	a73	
Molins	a138	
Mack A	119	-2
Mora O'Fl	a81	
Morgan Cr	a222	-2
Moss Bros	485	+22
Mowlem	a320	
Muirhead	182	-2
Myson Grp	a78	
NSS News	122	-2
Negretti	16	
Neill & Sear	26	
Neill J	144	-5
Newarthill	a645	+5
Newman-T	89	
Newmark	205	
News Intl	720	
Nichols Vim	220	-3
Norcros	180	-1
North Eng	a85	-1
N. Foods	240	
Norton Opax	118	
Nova Kit	Suspended	
Notts Manfg	a210	-2
Nurdin & P	a162	-2
Octopus Gp	a610	
Office & El	215	-5
Ogilvy Mat	a£34¾	-1
Owen O	a205	
Oxford Inst	258	-3
Parker Kn 'A'	198	
[illegible] Text	110	
Patterson Z	168	
do 'A'	168	
Pearson (S)	a363	-3
Peel Hldgs	410	-2
Peerless	85	
Pegler-Htly	282	
Pentl'd Inds	a930	+30
Pentos	a49¼	-1
Petbow Hold	52	+1
Phicom	a44	+1
Philips	a£12 31/64	[illegible]
Phoenix Tmb	148	+2
Photo-Me	£121	
Pifco Hlds	140	
Pilkington	300	-1
Pittard	112	
Planet Grp	104	
Platignum	11	
Plaxton's	79	
Plessurama	a445	+2
Plessey	148	-4
Plysu	240	-2
Pochins	a210	
Portals	a525	-5
Porter Chad	116	
Powell Duff	280	+2
Preedy	108	
Prestige	96	
Priest (B)	13½	
PoW Htls	108	-1
Pritchard	a82	
Prop Rev	180	-2
Queens Mopt	a541	-1
Quick H & J	a49	
Rea Hldgs	a324	
Racal Elect	188	-2
[illegible] Txt	22	-1
Rank Org	355	
Ranks Hov	151	-3
RHP	108	-2
Ransom S J	a108	
Ratcl (FS)	54	
Raybeck	a31	-1
Readicut	33	+1½
Reckitt & Col	a538	
Redfearn	75	-5
Redland	301	-5
[illegible]	Suspended	
Reed (A)-A	a144	
Reed Exec	150	
Reed Int	582	
Renold	83	
Rentokil	172	+1
Renwick	175	
Restmore	120	
Reuters	371	-8
[illegible]	24	
RHD Grp	93½	-1
Rich Lelss	45	
Rich West	21	+1
RMC Gp	a388	-4
Roberts Adld	a102	
Rose (Ths)	54	
Rock PLC	131	
[illegible]	45	-1
[illegible] H	a152	-4
Rotaflex	a184	
Rothmans In	171	
Rowlinson	35	
Rown Mark	a443	-2
Ruberoid	200	-1
Rugby P C	a122	-1
S & U Strs	20	
SGB Grp	168	-2
Saatchi C	a678	+8
Sainsbury J	326	-2
Sale Tilney	a235	-3
Samuel-A	88	+2
Sandhurst	72	
Sangers	70	-1
Savile G	96	
Savoy-'A'	368	
Scapa Group	a450	-5
Scholes	450	-10
SEET	158	
[illegible]	Suspended	
Sears Hdgs	97	-2
Securicor	230	+3
Securicor A	230	+3
Security S	230	+3
Seker Intl	51	+½
Selincourt	28½	-½
Senior Eng	a25	
Sharna	58	
Shaw Crt	40	
Shiloh Spn	a78	
Sidlaw	165	-3
Silentnight	33	
Simon Eng	a236	-2
[illegible]	124	-1
Sketchley	340	
Smith DS	139	+1
Smith Hlgs	38	
Smith&Neph	a225	
Smith WH	248	
Smiths Inds	a211	
Smurfit (J)	116	-1
Sols' Law	38	-1
[illegible] GW	a47	
Spr & Jcks	168	+3
Spirax-Sarco	a180	+2
[illegible] H	27	
Staff Potts	68	
Stag Furn	64	
Stakis (R)	60	
STC	a172	-2
Stanley AG	a65	
Star Comp	58	
Stanley Ind	385	-3
Std Sim-A	203	-2
Steel Bros	a548	
[illegible]	324	+2
Steinberg	63	
Stewart Pl	101	
String Grp	83	
Stocklake	170	
Stroth & Ptt	133	
Strong & F	a132	
Sumner	13	-1
Sunbeam Wol	a54	
Sutcliffe	36	
Sycamore	78	
TI Group	258	+2
TACE	507	
Tarmac	a590	
Tate & Lyle	446	-2
Tav Rstl	45	
Tlr Woodrow	a443	
Telefusion	26	
Tele Rents	a265	-3
Tesco	a260	-1
Text Jersey	97	
Thorn	477	+8
Thur Brdx	15	
Tomkins FH	a191	-1
Tootal	82	
Tr Hotspur	68	-3
TZ Km	36	-1
Trafor Hse	a385	+1
Trans Dv	122¼	
Travis & A	a276	+2
Trinity	242	+2
Triplex FS	37	
[illegible]	142	-1
Turner & N	a93	-3
Turriff	a277	
UKO Int	128	-2
Unigate	164	
Unilever	a£11 11/32	
Utd Bisc	a190	
Utd Parcels	a90	
Utd News	a281	
Utd Scient	210	+12
Utd Wire	a152	+8
Valor	181	
Vantona	a316	-4
VG Instrs	a298	
Vibroplant	153	
Vickers	304	-14
Virt Carpt	41	+1
Volex	153	
WGI	77	
Wadd J	630	
Wade Potts	a156	
Wadkin	128	
Wagon Ind	136	
Ward Hldg	169	
Ward White	296	
Waterford	48	-½
[illegible]	a244	-1
Wedgwood	195	
Weir Group	62	+½
Wellman Eng	9½	-3
Westland	150	
Wettern	71	+1
Whessoe	a94	
Whitecroft	155	+1
W'sale Flt	245	-5
Widney	34	
Wigfall (H)	100	-3
Willes (J)	a203	
Wilms Cdf	24	
Wlms Hdgs	230	
Wimpey G	a125	+1
Wolsy-Hughs	388	+3
Wolst Bz	a313	
Woodhead	38	-1
Wilms & Rx	31	
Woolworth	a800	-5
Yks Chem	67	+1

Insurance

Stock	Price	Change
Alexander	a£21 13/16	+1/16
Britannic	749	+5
Comm Un	222	-4
Eqity & L	a251	+3
Gen Accdt	a593	
GRE	a693	
Heath C E	621	+8
Hogg Rob'son	266	-14
Legl & Gn	a678	
Lon & Mcr	a739	+7
Lon Utd	a311	-2
Marsh & Mcl	a£52 9/16	-11/16
Minet Hldgs	a206	-1
Pearl	a£11 15/16	-3/64
Prudential	a663	+5
Refuge	378	
Royal	647	+5
Sedgwick	388	-2
S. Wrtson	a589	
Sun Al & L	a458	-2
Sun Life	a837	-5
Trade Indem	320	
Willis Fabr	a674	-5
Windsor Sec	a61	-1

Investment Trusts

Stock	Price	Change
Alliance Trst	633	-5
Amr Tr	133	-4
AA Secs C	270	-3
Ashdown	134	
Atlas AT	108	-1
Bankers In	a94	
Brit Amer	111¼	+½
Brit Assets	a200	-2
Brit IT	a346	
Cty & Cml	a36	
Cont Vent	a110	
Derby Inc	103	-1
Derby Cap	101	
Drayton Japa	364	+2
Drayton Cons	284	
Drayton Prem	400	
Edie Am	105	
Electra	127½	+½
Eng & Int	259	
F&C Pac	143	+1
F & C Allnce	88	
Family IT	227	
First Union	a180	
Fleming F.E.	a264	
Fleming Mer	118	-1½
Fleming Oes	109	
Fleming Tech	137	-2
For & Col	a65½	-1
Fundinvest	a40½	
Fundinvest C	307	
Gen Funds	586	
Gen Stock	154	
Globe IT	271	-2
Hambros	159	-2
Hill (P) IT	249	-2
Inv in Suc	508	-2
Jove Cap	17½	-½
do Inc	a63½	
Law Deb C	178	
[illegible] Gar	288	
Lon M Sec	83	
M & G Inc	297	+2
M & G Cap	472	
Merchants	84	
Murray Inc	116	-1
do 'B'	112	
Murray Grth	93½	+1
Murray Int	a121	+1
Murray Sml	168	
do 'B'	165	-1
Murray Vent	287	
N'Thr Inc	39½	
N'Thr Cap	31	
River & M	128	
Robeco	£181	-1
Rolinco	£15½	
Scot Amer In	243	
Scot North	a134	-1
Sec Alliance	548	
Shires IT	218	
Smaller CPS	76	
Stockhldrs	128	
Tr Aust IT	a89	-1
Tr Ind Gen	147	
Tr Tech IT	a96	-1
Tr Tr Trustee	137	
Throgm Tr	245	-1
Trpmst Inc	75	+1
Trnsst Cap	753	+6
Viking	76	-½

SA Mines

Stock	Price	Change
AA Corp	$14¾	+¼
AA Gold	$87¾	+1
Blyvoor GM	$6 13/16	
Bracken M	165c	
Buffs GM	[illegible]	
Doornfntn	$17⅞	
Driefontein	$25¼	+½
E Rand Pr	$7⅞	+½
Fr Stt Ged	a$25	
Gencor	$15⅛	+½
GFSA	$17⅛	+½
Groot Prop	$8⅛	+½
Harmony	$14¼	-¼
Hartebeest G	$51	
Joburg C In	$107	-1
Kloof GM	$38⅛	+1
Leslie GM	255c	+5
Loraine	460c	-5
Mid Wit W	$11½	-1
Pres Brand	a$24¾	+1
Pres Steyn	a$26⅛	+½
Randfontn	$102¼	-1
St Helena	$17⅛	
SA Land	273c	
Stilfnt GM	$7⅞	+1
Vaal Reefs	$80¼	
Venst GM	$9⅞	+½
Vlakfntn	188c	
Welkom	a$7 15/16	
W Rand C	$4⅞	+1/16
W Deep L	$45⅛	+½
Westn Hds	a$31¼	-½
Winkelhk	$31½	-½

Mining

Stock	Price	Change
A-A Inv T	a£46½	
Ayer Htm	200	
Br Hill Prp	a330	-8
CharterCon	188	-3
Cons Gold	538	-3
Cons Murch	£4⅞	
De Beers Pf	£6	
Hmp GMA	190	
M'lay T Dr	42	
[illegible] (Tr)	88	-2
MTD (Man)	13	
Nth B Hill	126	-3
Rio Tinto Z	a592	-10
Tronoh Mns	245	+5
Vogels IFT	110	
W Mining Co	212	-8
Zinc Cop In	16	

New Issues

Stock	Price	Change
BR Telecom	197	-1
Jaguar	271	-3
Osprey	73	
Our Price	480	+15
Robertsn R	237	

a Ex dividend
b Offer accepted
c Non assented
d Ex capital
e Ex rights
f Price adjusted
pp Part Paid

Oil

Stock	Price	Change
Anvil Pet	66	
Brit-Borneo	328	
Bristol	17	
BP	528	
Britoil	218	-5
Burmah	a284	-6
Century	78	-2
Charterhall	a53	-1
C'house Pet	a97	-2
Clyde Pet	83	
Enterprise	186	-3
Hunting Pt	a138	-2
Imp C Gas	345	-8
LASMO Ops	400	
LASMO Ord	£281	-9
[illegible]	183	
Premier Con	50	-1
Ryl Dutch	a£44 7/16	-1/16
Shell Trns	698	-8
Tricentrol	a226	-5
Ultramar	a226	-5

Property

Stock	Price	Change
Allied Lends	a112	
Bellway	a138	
Bilton (P)	232	
Bradford Prp	435	
Brit Land	143	-2
Brixtn Est	133	
Cap & Cnt	204	-5
Ctrcl Est	215	
Chesterfield	445	
Connells Est	115	
Control Sec I	39	
Daejan	435	
Est Prp Inv	149	
Evans-Leeds	75	+2
Grt Port E	154	-3
Greycoat	204	-2
Hmrsn-A	a445	
Haslemere	490	
Laing Prop	276	
Land Sec	292	
Lyntan	313	
Marlborough	a55	
MEPC	297	-5
Mountleigh	360	
Mountview	400	-10
Mucklow	a94	
Peachey Pr	265	-2
Prop Hlds	132	-2
Prop Sec In	123	
Raglan PR	7½	
Rush & T	a236	
Samuel Prop	a165	
Scot Met P	84	-1
Slough Ests	133	
Sterling	69	
Stock Conv	505	
Trafd Pk	198	
Utd Real	520	
Warnford	425	
Webb (J)	22	

Rubber

Stock	Price	Change
Grnd Cent	13	
High & Low	87	+2

Shipping

Stock	Price	Change
Br & Com	263	
Common Br	58	
Hunts G	106	
IOM Stm	91	
Jacobs (J)	59	-½
LOFS	[illegible]	
Ocean T & T	a180	-1
P & O Dfd	361	-5
Reardon 'A'	8½	
Runciman	100	

Tea & Coffee

Stock	Price	Change
Camellia	£20¼	
Lawrie	£17½	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

TOURIST RATES—BANK SELLS

Austria	26.85	Greece	164.00	Portugal	210.00
Belgium	77.20	Ireland	1.23	Spain	212.00
Canada	1.71	Italy	2,440	Sweden	11.15
Denmark	13.91	Malta	0.58	Switzerland	3.22
France	11.70	Netherlands	4.34	USA	1.25
Germany	3.84	Norway	11.10	Yugoslavia	318.00

STERLING RATES

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates	FORWARD RATES (One month)
Australia	1.8970–1.8980	1.8900–1.8920	
Austria	27.34–27.41	27.36–27.42	14 to 12.5 gros premium
Belgium	78.37–78.59	78.28–78.50	20 to 26c premium
Canada	1.7436–1.7482	1.7213–1.7258	0.41 to 0.32c premium
Denmark	13.98–14.01	13.98–14.01	4.25 to 3.25 ore premium
France	11.85–11.88	11.86–11.90	2.5 to 2c premium
Germany	3.89–3.90	3.88–3.89	2.25 to 2 pfg premium
Greece	170.21–173.92	170.08–173.71	
Hong Kong	9.78–9.79	9.74–9.75	
Ireland	1.2446–1.2456	1.2438–1.2448	
Italy	2,483.76–2,493.04	2,477–2,486	Par to 2 lire discount
Japan	318.15–318.72	314.75–315.32	
Netherlands	4.38–4.39	4.38–4.39	2 to 1.75c premium
Norway	11.19–11.23	11.16–11.20	0.25 to 0.5 ore discount
Portugal	221.83–225.89	217.76–221.78	100 to 420 esc discount
Spain	219.81–220.45	220.76–220.82	
Sweden	11.27–11.29	11.12–11.25	3.25 to 3.875 ore discount
Switzerland	3.27–3.28	3.27–3.28	2 to 1.75c premium
USA	1.2635–1.2650	1.2500–1.2515	0.50 to 0.47c premium

Dollar cross rates against: Swiss franc 2.59; French franc 9.37; DM 3.07; Yen 251.80

INTEREST RATES

UK HIGH STREET %

Bank deposit: 7–7.125
Bank base rate: 12.5–12.75
Bank overdraft: 15.75–18
Building society mortgage: 13
Building society: 7.7 net
Finance house rate: 13.5

UK MONEY MARKETS %

	7 day	1 month	3 months	6 months
Treasury bills	—	12¼	11 31/32	—
Eligible bills	—	12 7/32	12	11 23/32
Interbank rate	12½	12¼	12 13/16	12 9/16
Discount market	12¼	—	—	—

INTERNATIONAL MONEY MARKETS

	1 month	3 months	6 months
Eurodollar	7¼	7¼	8 1/16
Euro DM	5¼	5¼	5¼
Euro Fr fr	10¼	10 5/16	10 7/16
Euro Sw fr	5¼	5¼	5 5/16

US INTEREST RATES: Federal funds US prime rates 10

PRIME SELECTION LTD 136-138 Kentish Town Road, London NW1 9QB

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Research Scientist £18–£25000 pa plus benefits

Expert Systems Engineer £15–£20000 pa plus benefits

SCHLUMBERGER CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH
Location: Cambridge

The company: *Is one of two research facilities set up by the Oil Services* sector of Schlumberger to pursue long term research projects in support of Drilling and Production activities. One of the areas being expanded at Cambridge is the development of mathematical models of processes involved in oil production. The company wish to explore the potential benefits that they might gain from harnessing AI techniques to this, and other, activities.

The requirement: Our client is looking for individual(s) with broad vision and a practical approach. A background in computer science and a keen interest in artificial intelligence or human/computer interfaces is a prerequisite. It is likely that the successful candidate(s) will have a First Honours Degree or a PhD in Computer Science or related discipline. Familiarity with LISP and object-oriented programming and knowledge base design would be an asset. Ability to communicate with mathematicians and non-computer scientists is essential. Non-UK nationals and British Citizens with suitable experience are *encouraged to respond.*

The job: To develop a new generation of knowledge based tools to support scientists and mathematical modellers using graphics and expert systems facilities. LISP workstations currently provide the development environment for this work. VAXstations are the target environment. The project will involve liaison with other Schlumberger research groups and will entail some overseas travel within Europe and the USA.

The rewards: The successful candidate will play an intellectually stimulating and demanding role within the Schlumberger group. The salary for the Research Scientist will be between £18K and £25K pa – for the Expert Systems Engineer £15 to £20K pa. The usual large company benefits such as non contributory pension scheme, medical health assurance, life assurance etc apply. The company will be pleased to pay relocation expenses where appropriate.

Further information: For more details about this fascinating opportunity please telephone or write to Chris Morrow of Prime Selection, who have been retained to advise on this appointment. He will be pleased to send an information pack about Schlumberger.

Recruitment Consultants ☎ 01 485 2353

The impressive growth of the Community Hospitals Group, since its inception in 1981, has proved that its formula really works.

Flexibility is a vital element in our ability to supply our proven skills to those independent hospitals, and health care organisations, which benefit from our management.

The dual function of community care and sound city finance continues to produce successful enterprises for patients, staff, medical users and investors and as a result we are able to offer new challenging opportunities to:—

PROFESSIONALS FOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT

Primarily the opportunities exist in England but applicants with *proven management expertise, combined with a knowledge of* medical user needs, should have a positive outlook and be adaptable to our fast expansion, in order to be involved from time to time on assignments elsewhere.

Applications are invited from a cross-section of health care professionals who believe that they can contribute to the Company's consolidation and growth.

To learn more about the opportunities and our salaries and benefits package please write, enclosing detailed c.v. in confidence to Nick Toombs, Group Personnel Manager, Community Hospitals Group, Sovereign House, 2 Castle Lane, High Street, Bedford. MK40 1RY.

COMMUNITY HOSPITALS
The British Health Care Group

Ferranti Electronics Ltd

Communications Systems Engineering

Satellite Earth Stations

Ferranti Microwave are producing ground station systems that are influencing satellite communications technology – *in industrial, commercial* and defence markets.

Backed by the full scale technological resources of our parent company, Microwave Division has a complete 'in-house' design, development and manufacturing facility.

To strengthen our project teams and meet the requirements of an expanding order book, we require:

- **System Design Engineers**
- **Electronics Engineers with IF to UHF circuit design experience**
- **Hardware Designers**
- **Digital Software Engineers**

As one of Europe's leading companies in this fast developing technology, we are able to offer rewarding and stimulating careers at senior and intermediate levels. Our custom built headquarters in Poynton, half an hour from Manchester, offer the attractive residential and recreational facilities of Cheshire and the Peak District.

Phone Poynton 871611 for an application form and more information, or write to Mrs S. Wild, Ferranti Microwave Division, 1st Avenue, Poynton, Cheshire.

FERRANTI
Selling technology

We have been represented in the British transport market for many years by a wide spectrum of activities. For our London-based subsidiary we are now looking for a

MANAGING DIRECTOR

with a good knowledge of the British market to supervise both our activities within Britain and traffic between Britain and the Continent. The successful applicant will be expected to continue the expansion of our rail car and tank-container business.

Specialist knowledge would be an advantage, but we are *also prepared to train an applicant with several years'* experience in either the forwarding business or in transport and haulage. The post requires a familiarity with the British market acquired in previous employment, and the applicant should have a command of both English and German *adequate for conducting business in both* languages. In addition to the acquisition of new customers, this position in a large German group operating internationally embraces personnel management and responsibility for the company budget.

The job represents a challenge to the right applicant; it offers a variety of opportunities and a salary to match.

We have engaged a management consultancy service so that applicants can enjoy a confidential exchange of *information. They can be reached by phone (01049 211/49* 90 73) on **Saturday and Sunday between 16.00 and 20.00, in the week from 8.00 (Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays until 20.00).**

Your written application should be sent to the following address :

NICOLAI & PARTNER
Managementberatung GmbH (BDU)
Taubenstraße 2 4000 Düsseldorf 30 Tel. 0211/499073

Operational Research Analyst

NORTHUMBRIA up to £13,837

The British Gas Engineering Research Station in Killingworth is involved in the study of a wide range of engineering problems, and is recognised internationally for its developments in the transmission and distribution of *natural gas.*

An OR Analyst is required to join a small team engaged in the application of OR techniques to the solution of a wide range of strategic and operational problems in support of major R&D projects.

The successful applicant should be qualified to degree level in a numerate discipline and must have some experience in the areas of Resource Allocation, Planning/Scheduling techniques and simulation. Previous experience in computing is essential with interest in the application of microcomputers to OR problem solving. An interest in the development of Knowledge Based Systems for Operational Research would also be of advantage.

Salary will be within the range £10,119 – £13,837, plus the benefits normally expected of a large progressive organisation, including relocation expenses where appropriate.

Please telephone or write for an application form, quoting reference ERS/508, to: Senior Personnel Officer, British Gas, Engineering Research Station, Killingworth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE99 1LH. Telephone: [091] 268 4828 ext 160.

BRITISH GAS
an equal opportunities employer

Research Opportunities with Tesco

Cheshunt, Hertfordshire

New stores, new product ranges, new technology. Tesco is expanding with innovative approaches to retail marketing. Crucial to these developments is the work of our specialised Research Unit. The Unit consists of a large professional team engaged in the systematic analysis of store location, market research and retail research.

We now seek a number of well-qualified, highly numerate individuals with the self motivation to make a positive contribution to our research programme.

Statistics/Operational Research £9-11,000+car

A challenging appointment calling for *the ability to apply statistical/OR techniques* to a range of problems: locational analysis, optimisation techniques and time series modelling. A good honours degree plus a relevant postgraduate qualification, or work experience in a related field will be expected. Ref. RU11.

Store Location Analysis/ Site Research £9-11,000+car

This represents an opportunity to apply locational analysis techniques as part of the evaluation of site development opportunity, and involves the interpretation of information from published statistics, local authority planning departments and site visits. To qualify, you should combine a good first degree in Geography or Town Planning with the relevant work experience or a postgraduate qualification. Ref. RU9.

Market Research up to £12,000+car

An ideal opportunity to develop your skills in analysing continuous consumer and retail audits. Agency or user company experience is essential. To apply you must have an honours degree and at least 2 years' relevant experience. Ref RU10.

For all appointments, the salary offered will reflect your experience and qualifications. Excellent large company benefits include a car, and you must therefore hold a full driving licence.

Please write with full CV including *current* salary and indicating your area of interest to: Jill King, Personnel Manager, Tesco Stores, Tesco House, Delamare Road, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire EN8 9SL.

TODAYS TESCO

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Project Engineers required by motivated and successful company for estimating, design and support of Middle East *Contracts in* electrical power, services and low current systems. Some overseas travel.

Applicants should preferably be BSc or HNC qualified with 3-10 years' relevant experience.

Excellent remuneration package and career prospects are offered. The company will relocate to Reading shortly.

For application forms, telephone or write to:-

Mrs. M. Austin,
Glantre Engineering Ltd.,
York House, Empire Way,
Wembley, Middx HA9 0PE
Telephone: 01-902 8808

1967 THE QUEEN'S AWARD FOR EXPORT ACHIEVEMENT

BOLTON METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

SENIOR KEEPER OF NATURAL HISTORY

£9,477/£11,025

The person appointed will take charge of the Natural History section of the Museum Service based at the Central Museum and Art Gallery. The section houses a large collection of Vertebrate and Invertebrate Zoological specimens. The successful candidate should be a Natural Sciences graduate and hold the Diploma of Museums Association. The Senior Keeper is supported by a Keeper, an Assistant Keeper and two Technical Assistants. He/she *is also responsible for a Graduate Trainee and the management of* a large Aquarium and a small countryside interpretive unit with its associated nature trail.

Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Bolton, BL1 1RU (Tel: 22311, Extns. 557 and 6105) to be returned by 17th June. Trade Union Membership is a condition of service.

An Equal Opportunity Employer.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

University of Cambridge

CAVENDISH LABORATORY

The Laboratory invites GRADUATES or potential GRADUATES in physics and related subjects to apply for postgraduate studentships. These are available for PhD research, through SERC quota awards or CASE and IT studentships.

The Cavendish Laboratory contains the Cambridge University Department of Education's Physics Group which accepts students for the one-year Post-Graduate Certificate in Education course and welcome applications from graduates in physics, engineering or related subjects. There are ample employment prospects for physics teachers and this course offers training in a lively *research environment. Grants* are available from LEA's and there are also grants for mature students. Details are available on request.

Inquiries should be addressed to The Secretary, Cavendish Laboratory, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HE.

University of Leeds

Department of Inorganic & Structural Chemistry

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for the above post for work on new types of organobismuthic systems under the direction of Professor B. L. Shaw.

Applicants should have a PhD or equivalent experience in synthetic organic and/or organometallic chemistry and, preferably, experience of multi-nuclear n.m.r. spectroscopy.

Post available from October 1, 1985, for a fixed period of up to one year. Salary on the 1A Range for Research and Analogous Staff (£7,320 to £12,150) (under review) according to age, qualifications, and experience.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from The Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference No. 44/21. Closing date for applications June 21, 1985.

COMPUTER STAFF

SEN/PROGRAMMER. WC1 area. circa £10,000, able to write own progs., esp. Cobol/Screenwrite, to organise operation of computers and control small staff. Many perks. Call Elaine on 01-405 8911. Kingsland Pers. Cons.

Computer Training Manager

c£16.5K

British Airways' commercial success and its search for a continued competitive edge in the late 1980's is leading to an increasing demand for information technology for all aspects of the company's international operation.

Internal promotion has created the opportunity for an energetic self-starting DP trainer or DP professional interested in training, to head up a team of 5 instructors serving the 500 strong information systems development department.

The department, located at Heathrow, consists mainly of graduates and is building large and complex teleprocessing systems using state-of-the-art techniques. Some 12 of the largest IBM mainframes are in use. Languages: *PL/1-IMS, Assembler in an* ACP/TPF environment, APL, C, FOCUS and others. An increasing range of systems are using PCs and networking.

The Training Manager's role involves:-

* organising technical training from new entrant to project manager.
* organising career development training to senior management level.
* running the well-established British Airways Computer Trainee Scheme.
* managing the training function.
* reviewing & developing the range of programmes offered.

We are looking for experience in either training or DP skills with knowledge and certainly a keen interest in the other area. *The successful candidate will already have* some supervisory experience, good interpersonal skills and will be able to take the initiative in developing the role of training in this dynamic organisation.

Salary c.£16.5K including a profit sharing bonus. We also offer good big company working conditions, a friendly department and favourable opportunities for holiday travel for self and family. Appropriate assistance with relocation will be given.

Please apply to Recruitment & Selection (S49), British Airways, PO Box 10, Heathrow Airport (London), Hounslow TW6 2JA.

BRITISH AIRWAYS
The world's favourite airline

GENERAL

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Grade 1A. Salary (under review) £7,320 to £12,150 excluding London Weighting.

A Research Assistant is required by the Director of a research programme examining the economic and social implications of new information and communication technologies.

Candidates should preferably have a PhD in the social sciences, have research experience and be reasonably familiar with the literature and analytical methods employed in this area of research. Planning, organisational and inter-personal skills will also be important.

The post will be based in London and a two year contract will be offered beginning September 1, 1985. Interviews will take place between June 17-28.

Please send a detailed curriculum vitae, including names of two referees to Dr Paul Winters, Economic & Social Research Council, 1 Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0BD. Closing date for applications: June 14, 1985.

Birkbeck College

(University of London)

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

required for 6 months only to assist on an ESRC-financed study of Vietnamese Industrial Organisation working under the direction of Dr. Adam Fforde in the Department of Economics based in Gresse Street, W.1. Applicants should speak fluent Vietnamese and be familiar with contemporary political and economic terminology. No formal qualifications necessary.

Please apply with c.v. and names of two referees to Assistant Secretary (Personnel), (RAB), Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HX or telephone 01-580 6622, ext. 529, for application form.

SOCIETY, RELIGION AND TECHNOLOGY

PROJECT DIRECTOR

The Church of Scotland SRT Project is unique. Its role is to analyse and evaluate the continuing and future challenge of new technologies and to prepare a Christian response in terms of social and ethical criteria.

A nuclear scientist, a chemical engineer, and agriculturist and a sociologist have each applied their skills as the previous Directors producing a rich variety of reports and educational material. Applicants should therefore be specialists in their own field and have the vision, experience and ability to communicate which this demanding position requires.

Offered on a fixed term of 3 years minimum and 5 years maximum, the post carries an annual salary around £9,500 subject to qualifications and experience, and is open to men or women with Christian commitment. Job sharing will be considered.

Applications should include a brief cv and a statement as to why and in what ways you consider you are relevant to the future direction of the Project, and be sent by 28 June, 1985 to The Joint Secretary, Department of Ministry & Mission (SRT), Church of Scotland, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, EH2 4YN, from whom further details are available.

SCOTTISH FEDERATION OF HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

£11,268 — £13,335 (plus car).

The SFHA, the representative organisation for the 200 voluntary housing association's and societies in Scotland, requires a Research and Development Officer to work from its head office in Edinburgh.

The successful applicant will be expected to identify and analyse statistical, financial and other information, prepare and present reports on all aspects of housing association activity, and service selected committees of the Federation. This entails liaison with housing associations, local authorities, government departments and other agencies throughout Scotland.

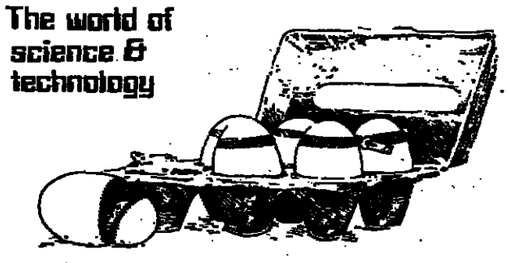
Applicants should be 25-40, with a degree or relevant professional qualification and with statistical or financial expertise. A broad general knowledge of housing in Scotland is essential, and experience in housing associations or other housing agencies will be an advantage. Initiative, good communication skills, familiarity with figures and the ability to work under pressure are all essential.

A generous superannuation scheme and company car are provided.

Job description and application form are available from: The Director, SFHA, 42 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3HU.

FUTURES

The world of science & technology



In The Guardian every Thursday

HAYS CHEMICALS LIMITED
Leathers Division — St. Helens

TECHNICAL MANAGER

A vacancy has arisen for a suitably qualified and experienced person to provide a technical service both to our manufacturing facilities and to our sales and marketing department.

Ideally candidates will be Honours Graduates or equivalent *in chemical engineering or related discipline* and will have had several years' experience in the field of inorganic chemicals.

An attractive salary package will be offered.

Applications in writing with comprehensive C.V. to: Miss L. A. SMITH, Hays Chemicals Limited, Leathers Division, Rawdon House, Green Lane, Yeadon, Leeds LS19 7XX.

CAMBORNE FABRICS LTD
Contract Upholstery Manufacturer

PRODUCTION PLANNER/CONTROLLER

Due to continued expansion and growth we are looking for an experienced person to plan, schedule and implement our production requirements from yarn through to woven pieces.

Essential qualities include:

* Ability to communicate at all levels with suppliers and existing team
* Enthusiasm — being able to react quickly when working under *pressure*
* Experience in computer systems.

An accounting qualification and/or relevant background would be advantageous. Knowledge of the textile industry would be useful.

In return we offer:

* Attractive remuneration
* Good prospects.

All applications in writing to the Managing Director, Camborne Fabrics Ltd, Crown Works, Paddock, Huddersfield HD3 4EY.

صكاما من الاصل

SALES SUPPORT

Mini Computers – Commercial Applications

£15,500 + Choice of Car

Our Client, a major International manufacturer, is a leading company in the interactive mini computer systems market. The company has developed an excellent reputation for providing complete solutions for business users from a single source. The U.K. operation has expanded by 100% during the last two years and their continuing growth prompts their requirement for a **Senior Systems Advisor,** to join a highly professional team based in West London.

Following thorough product training, the successful candidate will assume responsibility for the full range of pre and post sales support of systems valued from £50K – £1.5M. With total involvement from initial demonstration through to customer acceptance, also of importance will be the guidance of Junior Systems Advisors within these projects.

The successful candidate will have a detailed knowledge of Accounting applications and previous programming experience preferably in Cobol. Equally desirable is previous experience of interactive systems in a support environment. Whilst technical competence is essential, also important is a keen commercial awareness, linked with strong communication skills. The company is totally committed to development of its personnel resources, thus opportunities for career advancement in both management and technical areas are outstanding within this respected organisation.

For further information or to apply, please telephone Andrew Goodman or Nicola Moses on 01 486 8591 (24 Hour Ansaphone) or write quoting reference number NM0639.

Duke House, 37 Duke Street, London W1M 5DF
Telephone: 01-486 8591

OGILVIE EXECUTIVE
PERSONNEL AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

CAREERS·IN·COMPUTING

IS·THIS·ANY·DIET FOR·A·HUNGRY YOUNG GRADUATE?



Unfortunately, it's the sort of uninspiring career diet that some companies serve up. However, if you're looking for a career in computing you should be looking for a company with strength. A company that's diversified. A company that's dedicated to systems development. A company that's genuinely committed to training, development and personal enhancement. A company like the Prudential.

The Prudential Corporation is one of the largest and most successful financial groups in the UK with our DP Headquarters based in Central London.

The diversification of investment in recent years has taken us into such areas as the support of high technology, including the rapidly expanding fields of biotechnology, microelectronics, oil exploration and a wide range of property development projects including London's first 'Technopark'.

The volume and variety of systems supported by the DP Division are extensive. They vary between large and small, straightforward and complex. The range of applications they support are predominantly concerned with their business and are financially orientated.

Developments and enhancements are continually taking place to meet the growing demands created by the volume of business as well as new areas of computerisation within the group.

Starting as a Programmer, you'll be given a comprehensive training including an intensive three month induction period working closely with experienced staff. Soon you'll be working with project teams on a wide range of developments – always to our impeccably high standards. Opportunities will arise to move into Systems Analysis and specialised areas. And all the time you'll be involved with and learning from the many facets of the Company's activities.

Technically, the Pru is right at the forefront of technology. (our diverse information requirements dictate that we have to be), our impressive purpose built installation houses our IBM 3083 and 3084 mainframes.

The message is clear. Our commitment to your training and development in a fascinating environment offers an ideal framework for you to build a richly rewarding career. You can literally go as fa. as your talents and ambitions dictate.

Right now we have a number of places available for numerate Honours Graduates who are articulate, personable and clearly able to work well in a team situation.

So when you contact us, we trust your interest will extend beyond the excellent starting salary, mortgage subsidy, non-contributory pension/life assurance scheme, flexitime, subsidised restaurant and tremendous sports/social facilities.

Please send CV by Friday 14th June to Mrs. Claire Rose, Personnel Officer, Management Services Division, Prudential Group, 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH.

Prudential

Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR

— London based

... primarily to inspect, from an archaeological point of view, and report on monuments, sites and buildings of all periods until the 19th century. Negotiations with owners, outside authorities and organisations about monuments scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act are frequently involved. Research into the history and development of monuments and buildings in the case of the HBMC and preparation of guide books may be required.

You should normally have a relevant degree with 1st or upper 2nd class honours (where divided) or a relevant degree awarded for post-graduate study or research. If you do not possess these qualifications you will only be considered if you have other qualifications or experience of special value. You must be able to show evidence of an enthusiasm for archaeology and have some knowledge of the general archaeological and historic background of sites, monuments and buildings of every age from the Neolithic period to the Industrial Revolution. Specialist knowledge of industrial archaeology and monuments an advantage.

Salary (under review): £7315–£10035. Starting salary may be above the minimum. Promotion prospects.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 21 June 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). **Please quote ref: G/6555.**

An equal opportunity employer

English Heritage

ANIMAL AND GRASSLAND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

CHEMIST

Required until March 1986 to join a research team investigating the chemistry of plant cell walls in relation to the nutritional quality of forages for ruminants. The work will involve improving and testing of methods upgrading cereal straws for animal feeding.

Qualifications: First or upper second honours degree in Chemistry or Agricultural Chemistry with at least two years relevant post-graduate experience. A Higher Degree would be an advantage and an interest in Biology is essential.

Salary: Higher Scientific Officer: £7,495 to £10,039 according to qualifications and experience (pay award pending).

Application forms and further details from the Secretary, Animal and Grassland Research Institute, Hurley, Maidenhead, Berks, SL6 5LR to be returned by 18 June 1985 quoting 1/G/73.

UNIVERSITY OF BATH COMPUTER UNIT

ASSISTANT COMPUTER OFFICER

Applications are invited from graduates or people expecting to graduate this year to assist in provision of computer services in the University. Applicants should be interested in development and support of applications software under UNIX. Knowledge of graphics would also be welcome.

The appointment will be for three years in the first instance and will be on a scale from £6,600 to £10,330 (under review).

Application forms and further particulars from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath, BA2 7AY, quoting ref no: 85/83. Closing date: 17.6.85.

PROFESSIONAL CAREERS IN MOTOR RETAILING & SERVICES

Radcliffe Garages is a privately owned progressive group operating in Bolton, Bury, Swinton and Manchester with a turnover in excess of £20M. Incorporated in the group are major car retail franchises, leading petrol/service stations and associated motoring services. Intensive investment and extensive expansion programmes provide the basis for a continuous management policy of maintaining the highest retailing standards. As a result of expansion, career opportunities are offered to high calibre applicants who wish to join a professional team:–

MANAGER (Petrol Retailing)
An enthusiastic manager is required for the new petrol/service station facility in Bury. The successful applicant will be expected to achieve and maintain the highest retail standards. Responsibilities include staff recruitment, training and supervision, establishing excellent customer liaison and actively expanding the business base of the facility. A good education background is essential up to the standard of a good degree or equivalent business experience.

BUSINESS TRAINEES (Sales)
Vacancies exist for young persons of graduate status to establish a career in motor retailing/services. Ideally, applicants should be under 25 years of age, of smart appearance and possess a clean driving licence. The ability to demonstrate an enthusiastic attitude within a sales orientated environment is essential. The group operates a full in house training programme which provides an excellent basis for career development to executive level.

Salaries are negotiable. Conditions of employment are those expected of a large progressive group and include a company car and pension fund membership. Excellent opportunities exist for advancement within the group.

Applications must be in writing enclosing full C.V. and should be addressed to:– The Managing Director, Radcliffe Garages Group, 81 Radcliffe Road, Bolton BL2 1NU.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

RADCLIFFE GARAGES GROUP

Recruiting for a successful future

ANTIQUES

SECRETARY/ BOOKKEEPER

required for large indoor market in Marylebone. Must like dealing with people. Shorthand / typing required and bookkeeping to trial balance. Tuesday to Saturday, 10 am-6 pm. Salary negotiable. **Telephone: 01-723 6066 for details.**

WORK IN LEISURE

PGL offer opportunities to work with children or families for long or short periods in activity, sports, creative instructors, Group Leaders, or in a wide range of supporting domestic and administrative roles at residential activity centres.

Details and application form from Personnel

PGL Young Adventure
Alton Street
Ross-on-Wye HR9 7AH
Jobs 18-30's Tel: (0989) 64211

City of London based computer company seeks

SALES TRAINEES

If you are at least 22 years old, ambitious, preferably with a degree and can communicate well, then please phone for further details on

01-668 0086

DEPUTY OPERATIONS SYSTEMS MANAGER

Up to £12K

A GENUINE GRASS-ROOTS CHALLENGE FROM BRITAIN'S MOST POWERFUL COMPUTER USER...

Very rarely in life do people get the chance to seize a genuine grass roots challenge. This is one of those rare occasions . . . an opportunity to install, maintain and supervise one of the most exciting, multi-user data networks in Britain today. Let's tell you all about it.

British Telecom — the most powerful computer user in the country — are now turning their attention and considerable resources to the business information markets. And they've come up with a unique solution . . .

British Telecom — New Information Service: is setting up a unique database offering instant, 24 hour on-line access to vital information on consumer, industrial and financial markets. It's a highly innovative service which — with our 100% commitment and capital backing — is destined to grow very rapidly. It's a chance for you to join a project right at the start and directly shape its development, and so share in the success of this entire operation.

DEPUTY OPERATIONS SYSTEMS MANAGER

Since you will be reporting to and often deputising for the Operations Systems Manager, we are looking for a proven VMS track record, some pretty solid operating experience plus the natural talent to lead and motivate by example. Proven experience in multi-user communication systems networks and data storage techniques would be a distinct advantage. Essentially though, we are looking for someone who can confidently tackle any task from loading and unloading data to checking information security, helping to create back-up storage facilities and ensuring that no data is ever lost or unavailable for access.

With ambitious plans to upgrade to multiple VAX 780's, this self-motivated Deputy Manager seems certain to climb far and fast. The question is, can you rise to such a grass roots challenge? Can you plan such a strategic role? Think very carefully about your answer before you get in touch . . . Ring Martin Bartlett today on FREEFONE RECRUITMENT VASS or direct on: 01-236 6502. Alternatively, write to him at British Telecommunications plc, Room 110, 85 Watling Street, London EC4M 9BN.

Please quote reference (G22).

British TELECOM New Information Services

WORK IN LEISURE

PGL offer opportunities to work with children or families for long or short periods in activity, sports, creative instructors, Group Leaders, or in a wide range of supporting domestic and administrative roles at residential activity centres.

Details and application form from Personnel

PGL Young Adventure
Alton Street
Ross-on-Wye HR9 7AH
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IN THE GUARDIAN ON MONDAYS

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Castrol

EUROPEAN CUP FINAL
David Lacey — Liverpool 0 Juventus 1

Platini the scourge of Liverpool

SOCCER

Inevitably the question of whether or not the match should have gone ahead remained the most urgent point at issue, irrespective of what happened on the field. For anyone with a grain of sensitivity, the sight of the teams lining up for the kick-off while the dead and dying lay outside the ground amounte to an offence, if not an obscenity.

Even as the teams prepared to start the game 85 minutes late, some of the 1,200 police now packing the running track were driving a few-score Juventus fans back on to the terraces through broken barriers at the end of the ground opposite to the area where the main trouble had occurred.

As the police admitted later the match had to be played to calm things down and avoid the risk of further rioting — the worst possible reason to stage soccer, but one that made sense to those actually there. Just what sort of match it would turn out to be or who won could scarcely have been less relevant in the circumstances. In the event it turned out to be a surprisingly good match.

Such pre-match thoughts as the knowledge that this was to be Joe Fagan's last match as Liverpool manager now seemed nothing more more than ere incidentals. Poor Fagan; after such a long career in the game he could hardly have envisaged having to go out in a European Cup final wearing a No. 13 Liverpool shirt to try to restore order among the fans.

Both he and football deserved something better and there was still a chance for the players to rescue what dignity they could from the ruins of the occasion.

However, Lawrence's part in the proceedings lasted just two minutes. With his first challenge he aggravated the shoulder injury which had always threatened to put him out of the match, and Gillespie was broght on to join Hansen at centre back.

With Platini tending to run into Wark when he tried to move forward, Juventus were forced for a time to adopt a pattern of containment. However, Briaschi, who swept from right wing to left in an effort to expose Neal, was an immediate danger once he found a chance to use his speed and when Cabrini chanced a shot from 35 yards, Grobbelaar had to dive hard to his right to make the save.

Shortly after this Liverpool twice came close to taking the lead. Whelan's lob in from the right found Wark stealing past Bononi and almost forcing the ball under Tacconi. Then the Juventus goalkeeper flung himself upwards and back to tip a shot on the turn from Whelan over the bar.

Ten minutes into the second half Platini at last managed to unleash Boniek at a square Liverpool defence The Pole set off with Gillespie in pursuit. The centre-back lunged at Boniek and brought him down nearly a yard outside the penalty area.

But the Swiss referee, Andre Daina, who had seen the whole thing from long range, ad no hesitation in giving the penalty, and Platini sent the Juventus supporters into ecstasies as he beat Grobbelaar.

This setback only seemed to stiffen Liverpool's resolve and Tacconi did well to beat out a 25-yard drive from Beglin.

Liverpool.—Grobbelaar; Neal, Lawrenson (Gillespie, 2min), Hansen, Beglin, Nicol, Dalglish, Wark, Whelan, Walsh, Rush.
Juventus.—Tacconi; Favero, Cabrini, Bonini, Brio, Scirea, Briaschi, Tardelli, Rossi, Platini, Bonier.
Referee.—R. Daina (Switz).


INSIDE JOB: Fagan graduated from Anfield's boot-room

Charles Burgess on Joe Fagan's retirement as Liverpool manager

Dalglish set to rise

A SECRET that Liverpool had hoped to keep until today leaked out as they prepared for last night's European Cup final, and yesterday morning Joe Fagan, their 64-year-old manager, declared officially that he was standing down after only two years in the job, saying that he was "too old and too tired."

"The decision was made in February," Fagan said, "and was going to have been announced later this week. But someone jumped the gun."

An announcement revealing who will now take charge of England's most successful team of all time is expected soon. The indications are that the job will be split between two men, and that one of them will be the present Liverpool and Scotland player, Kenny Dalglish.

Liverpool have a tradition of inside succession (since Bill Shankly took over in 1959, the two succeeding managers, Bob Paisley and Fagan, have both been promoted from the staff of the famous Anfield boot-room). But nobody has ever achieved a direct transition from player to manager.

Therefore it is likely that the other man will be someone already working at the club, such as Roy Evans, Ronnie Moran or Chris Lawler, or someone who has been at the club in the past, like Gordon Milne, currently manager at Leicester.

Dalglish recently signed a new four-year contract with Liverpool, a move which puzzled many at the time, because even the brilliant Scot could not have been expected to maintain his magic on the pitch that long. Now the contract would seem to make much more sense. Liverpool have had a high regard for Dalglish's tactical ability since he joined the club in 1977, as Keegan departed.

Phil Neal, Liverpool's captain and full-back, is another member of th eteam who is nearing the end of his playing career at Anfield. Neal, who has written a thoughtful coaching book, has already been earmarked as managerial potential, but it would seem an extraordinary risk for a club of Liverpool's stature to push two new men in at the deepest of deep ends.

The news of Fagan's departure seeped out late on Tuesday night, and yesterday morning Fagan descended from his hotel room to make it official, before he had even told his players.

He said: "I am not retiring. I am relinquishing my position. I'm not 65 yet. Whatever the club want me to do I will do it. I may still be committed with Liverpool next year. It could be scouting, but whatever I do I will not interfere with whoever gets the manager's job."

Fagan took over from Bob Paisley two years ago when Paisley moved upstairs to become the club's paid director. (Incidentally, Paisley is said to be missing the day-to-day involvement.)

Genial Joe, as he is known, joined the club as their reserve-team trainer in 1958, after captaining Manchester City and then travelling via non-League Nelson, Bradford Park Avenue and Altrincham to serve his managerial apprenticeship as a coach under Harry Catterick at Rochdale.

In his first season Liverpool won the League championship, the Milk Cup and the European Cup, but this season, with the departure of Souness to Italy, the club have, by their own high standards, been a disappointment.

TENNIS
David Irvine in Paris

Wilander discovers new fire

Exciting is not a word one would use to describe Mats Wilander; either the man or his tennis. Methodical, efficient, even dull — these are adjectives that spring to mind. But in Paris yesterday, where in 1982 he won the French title as an unseeded 17-year-old, the Swede emerged in an entirely new light with a rip-roaring 6-3, 6-2, 6-1 win in the second round over Germany's golden boy, Boris Becker.

Wilander, whose appetite for the game appeared to have gone after winning the Australian title and sharing in his country's Davis Cup triumph last December, responded to the blond-haired youngster's vibrant challenge with a performance the Swedish press corps agreed was beyond anything they had seen from him before.

Human nature being what it is, it would have been understandable had Wilander decided that what was good enough in 1982 could be considered good enough for life. However, Wilander's attitude for the past 12 months has been that the clay court game has changed, and that he must change with it.

"I'm not sure I'm going to win this year," he said after his 95-minute demolition job — Becker acknowledged it as a tennis lesson — "but for me, and I hope the public, the way I play now is more interesting."

Last week, in Dusseldorf, John McEnroe expressed doubts about Wilander's true ambitions. "I'm trying as hard as I can to be number one," said the Swede yesterday, who is still only 20. "But if it means practising eight hours a day, I'm not prepared to do that. It's not worth it."

Wilander had a 3-0 lead on Becker before the German knew what was happening. Then the fireworks started. Both men busied themselves around the court, never afraid to go in and volley, but though Becker hit with tremendous power he was repeatedly confused by Wilander's pace and accuracy.

It was on the big points that the Swede's greater experience told, and Becker's youthful impetuosity led him into dangerous waters.

In 1983 Yannick Noah beat Wilander to succeed to his crown. Last year, in the quarters, Wilander regained the upper hand. On this week's form another confrontation seems likely when the field is reduced to eight. Noah advanced just as easily, overwhelming the Dutchman Michael Schapers 6-1, 6-1, 6-4, and all the other fancied players advanced without difficulty.

The women's draw offered a sharp contrast. Three seeds — Helena Sukova (5) Zena Garrison (6) and Pam Casale (16) — were all unlikely victims, while the third favourite, Hana Mandlikova, was within a point of falling 0-4 behind to Elise Burgin before recovering to defeat the American 2-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Sukova was on the receiving end of a well-nigh perfect final set from the Swiss girl, Christiane Jolissaint, and lost 2-6, 6-3, 6-0. In a marathon, Garrison had a match point at 6-5 in the third but lost her nerve, and the decision, by 7-6, 2-6, 13-11 to the South African, Ros Fairbank. Casale's destroyer was an unknown French girl from St Tropez, Nathalie Tauziat, who won 6-7, 7-6, 6-2.

FRENCH OPEN (Paris)
MEN'S SINGLES. — First round. — C. Nottia ((Br), beat K. Novacek ((Cz) 7-5, 6-4, 5-7, 1-6, 7-5. Second round. J. Arrese (Sp) beat M. Ostoja (Yugo) 7-5, 6-4, 6-2; M. Hocevar (Br) beat T. Warneke (US) 6-1, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4; D. Cahill (Aus) beat K. Cassidy (US 6-0, 6-1, 6-2; H. Sundstrom (Swe) beat M. Flur (US) 6-1, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2; B. Taroczy (Hun) beat M. Vajdla (Cz) 4-6, 6-3, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4; T. Smid (Cz) beat R. Arguello (Arg) 6-4, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4; E. Sanchez (Sp) beat H. van Boeckel (Neth) 6-1, 6-2, 6-4; H. Gildemeister (Chile) beat S. Zivojinovic (Yugo) 5-7, 7-6, 6-3, 7-5; Y. Noah (Fc) beat M. Schapers (Neth) 6-1, 6-1, 6-4; M. Wilander (Swe) beat B. Becker (W Ger) 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; H. Leconte (Fr) beat P. Porles (Fr) 6-2, 6-1, 6-3; A. Gomez (Ec) beat K. Carlsson (Swe) 6-2, 6-4, 6-1; J. L. Clerc (Arg) beat A. Ganzabal (Arg) 6-3, 6-3, 6-3; J. McEnroe (US) beat F. Segarceanu (Rom) 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.
WOMEN'S SINGLES. — Second Round: *C. Bassett (Can) beat J. Mundel (SA), 6-3, 6-3; A. Kanellopoulou (Gr) beat L. Gildemeister (Peru), 6-3, 6-4; *G. Sabatini (Arg) beat P. Barg (US), 6-0, 6-2; C. Tanvier (Fr) beat K. Sands (US), 6-4, 6-4; M. Calleja (Fr) beat A. Holikova (Cz), 6-2, 6-6 6-3; *H. Mandlikova (Cz) beat E. Burgin (US), 2-6, 6-4, 7-5; A. Cecchini (It) beat C. Karlsson (Swe), 6-0, 6-1; T. Phelps (US) beat E. Derly (Fr), 6-3, 6-2; R. Fairbank (SA) beat *Z. Garrison (US), 7-6, 2-6, 13-11; *M. Maleeva (Bul) beat P. Delhees-Jauch (Switz), 6-1, 6-2; A. White (US) beat C. Suire (Fr), 6-0, 7-6; C. Calmette (Fr) beat A. Minter (Aus), 6-1, 6-4; Mrs J. M. Lloyd (US) beat L. Bonder (US), 7-5, 6-3; *S. Graf (W Ger) beat G. Kim (US), 6-0, 6-4; B. Bunge (W Ger) beat L. McNeil (US), 6-1, 6-1; N. Tauziat (Fr) beat *P. Casale (US), 6-7, 7-6, 6-2; K. Horvath (US) beat P. Keppeler (W Ger), 7-6, 6-1; G. Dinu (W Ger) beat V. Nelson (US), 4-6, 7-6, 6-2; C. Jolissaint (Switz) beat *H. Sukova (Cz), 2-6, 6-3, 6-0; S. Hanika (W Ger) beat C. Benjamin (US), 6-0, 6-1; T. Scheuer-Larsen (Den) beat B. Herr (US), 6-3, 6-1; I. Cueto (W Ger) beat N. Herreman (Fr), 6-4, 6-2.
(* denotes seeds)

BOXING: I'm over here to fight, not to sell my title," was the firm message yesterday from Eusebio Pedroza, the 29-year-old Panamanian who defends his WBA featherweight title against Barry McGuigan at Loftus Road stadium on Saturday week, writes Jack Massarik.

Five years older than the brilliant Irishman and veteran of 19 title defences, he was asked if he might not be "over the hill." His reply, crisply delivered in Spanish, was: "Be there on the eighth." Meanwhile England's John Beckles reached the semi-finals of the European amateur championships in Budapest yesterday by knocking out Taci Tunali of Turkey in the second round.

GOLF
David Davies

Sandy seeks no solace

In his last three tournaments, Sandy Lyle has twice finished third and on Monday he lost a play-off to Paul Way for the Whyte Mackay PGA Championship. Most people involved in a sequence of that kind would either be a touch irritated at not winning, or seeking solace in the £31,000 the run represents.

Not, however, Sandy Lyle. He is not irritated because he does not know how to get that way and he is not bothered about the money because he has quite enough anyway. Hence, if you ask him if he is going to win the Four Star Celebrity Pro-Am which starts at Moor Park in Hertfordshire today, in order to assert himself, or to prove to himself that the touch has not gone, he stares at you blankly. Asserting or proving himself are also things that Lyle does not know how to do; he simply does not think that way.

Winning a few and losing a few is a genuine belief for Lyle and not simply a cliche way of life. He has a ready explanation for not winning the PGA. "I was slightly surprised to be in the play-off at all," he said, "considering the way I was playing. My swing gets a bit flat occasionally and I don't know where the ball is going.

"I'll be trying hard this week." said Lyle, trying hard to be seen to be trying hard, "but it won't be the end of the world if it is someone else's turn." In many ways it is an admirable attitude. In many more it is infuriating.

The bookies do not doubt his ability. He is at 3-1 to win; Sam Torrance is 5-1 and Way 14-1.

The four stars of the tournament title are Jimmy Tarbuck, Terry Wogan, Henry Cooper and Bruce Forsyth who, at a £100-per-plate gala dinner on Tuesday night handed over a £10,000 cheque to the St John Ambulance.

CARD OF THE COURSE

Hole	Yard	Par	Hole	Yard	Par
1	371	4	10	390	4
2	390	4	11	185	3
3	458	4	12	457	4
4	393	4	13	396	4
5	198	3	14	184	3
6	471	4	15	320	4
7	411	4	16	440	4
8	392	4	17	460	4
9	517	5	18	431	4
OUT	3605	36	IN	3243	34
			TOTAL	6848	70

● Paul Way clashes with some of the world's finest golfers at the £33,000 Dunhill British Masters next week at Woburn. Way now heads the European tour prize money winners list with over £40,000 this year as a result of his PGA victory on Monday. He will face tough competition from Seve Ballesteros, Bernhard Langer, Lee Trevino, Gary Player, Greg Norman and Nick Faldo, as well as Sandy Lyle.

Dilip Rao at The Oval's top-of-the-table match

Williams fills the void

CRICKET

Fortune ebbed and flowed at The Oval yesterday, in a manner befitting a tussle between counties standing only a point apart and heading the table.

Considering that Middlesex's attack was the poorer for Cowans and Edmonds being absent, they did well to dismiss Surrey before tea for 255. At the close, Middlesex were 148 without loss.

The pillars of Surrey's triumph against Essex, Clinton and Jesty, were blasted away this time by Neil Williams without a run scored between them. With Alan Butcher run out in between them, Surrey had to build afresh from a melancholy position of 11 for 3.

At the core of the recovery was a distinguished 77 by Alec Stewart, young but mature and technically very accomplished. There were also innings of quality from Lynch and Richards, but their contributions were not large enough to end Surrey's misery.

The Surrey total got its remaining substance from Pocock making 41, his highest score since June 1981. The aggression of Middlesex's pace bowlers spurred the veteran on to counter-attack. Driving, cutting and pulling with gusto, he hit seven fours. Pocock was eventually caught from a hearty slog at his fellow off-spinner, Emburey.

When Middlesex replied, Barlow and Slack batted dourly. It took them 41 overs to put up the 100 and at the end of the day they had expanded 52 overs. But their care was warranted on more than one count.

It must be remembered that besides lacking two key bowlers who could have limited Surrey's recovery, Middlesex are also without Gatting and Downton.

Moreover, the matter comes down to the pitch in use. It will be a week old before the current argument is settled (it was used for the previous Essex match) and Middlesex are condemned to bat last.

● Oxford University had another disastrous day in The Parks. Kent declared at 349 for three after winning the toss and, in the last 55 minutes, the University ltst their openers and wre 32 for two at the close.

Kent lost an early wicket when Simon Hinks was caught at the wicket at 24, but that was followed by a blistering second-wicket partnership of 263 off 59 overs by Derek Aslett and Neil Taylor. Aslett plundered 174 before beibg caught. he hit five sixes and 22 boundaries. Taylor had 14 fours in his unbeaten 120.

● Sussex returned to form with a flourish against Glamorgan at Hove, scoring 303 for five declared and then taking five wickets for only 29. Dermot Reeve took three Glamorgan wickets in an over after the opener John Hopkins and Geoff Holmes had been sent back by Imran

Paul Fitzpatrick at Trent Bridge

Rice benefits from chances

His first day as Leicestershire's captain is not likely to prove one of Nigel Briers' opening topics of conversation in the years to come. Left in charge in the absence of Gower and Willey, he had an unenviable task yesterday trying to maintain the morale of a ragged platoon at Trent Bridge, where the marvellous batting of Rice and Johnson took Notts into an impregnable position.

Rice decided to call a halt to the punishment at 6 pm, by which time he had taken his own total to 171—his second century in only five innings in his benefit season—and his side's to 382-5. That left Leicestershire to negotiate an uncomfortable 20 minutes of Richard Hadlee, which they just about managed.

At first, things went well for Briers. Notts took first knock on a pitch that had been used for a Benson & Hedges game earlier in the season and although it was easy paced their openers, Broad and Newell, were removed in the firstdown. So did others to hour, Broad to Ferris's pace and Newell prodding nervously at the fourth ball of Cook's first over.

That brought together Randall and Rice, and Leicestershire's misery was about to start. It is hard enough to remove players of this quality at the best of times, but to spurn every chance that was offered is little short of masochism.

Randall was missed by Cook off Parsons, when he was on 27, an escape which allowed the partnership to swell to 101 before Randall was leg before on the back foot to Clift. But there was to be no respite. Johnson, playing with total freedom and certainty, was in even more fluent form than either Randall or Rice.

The chances continued to be bungled. When on 71, Rice was so convinced that he was to be caught by Ferris off Cook that his bat was under his arm and he was marching to the pavilion as the ball was in the air. Unbelievably, the chance went Garnham and Blackett (who needed repairs to a damaged finger) when he was at 120 and 143 off the suffering Parsons and Cook.

Johnson had his "life" at 69 when Balderstone failed to cling to an awkward but acceptable slip chance, but it would be wrong to give the impression of batsmen offering catches every few overs. The bowling was dispirited, the fielding became increasingly ragged, but Rice and Johnson were outstanding and the 20-year-old's innings was further confirmation of a rare talent. He looked utter class yesterday.

● Paul Newman, the Derbyshire fast bowler, helped his side recover at Basingstoke, with a career-best 56 not out after coming to the crease with Derbyshire in trouble at 128 for eight against Hampshire. He joined Dallas Moir, and put on 48 runs for the ninth wicket, before Moir was trapped by Malcom Marshall for 40. Newman dominated a last-wicket stand of 70.

Martin Searby at Headingley

Moxon in the mood

WHILE the names of Moxon and Blakey are unlikely to have the same cachet as those of Rhodes and Hirst to future Yorkshire generations, they did at least chip away one of the legendary pair's records at Leeds yesterday when they compiled 223 at a run a minute against a badly-weakened Somerset

Deprived of Botham by the Texaco Trophy, and with six senior players nursing a variety of broken bones and illnesses, Somerset had a further setback when Richards, after bowling seven overs of seam as first change, left the field with a fever.

Boycott had barely rubbed the rust off his strokes before he was caught behind off too-finer a leg glance. Moxon then blossomed on a benign pitch. He drove with eagnerness and elegance, while the 18-year-old Blakey, with nose over the pitch of the ball, measurably grew in confidence between the two intervals, when 157 runs came in 43 overs.

Blakey should have been caught at 61 when Ball, the captain of Millfield School last year, failed to hold an offering on the run at deep mid-on.

It was the only error either batsmen made as they passed the second-wicket record against Somerset of 202, set by Wilfred and George at Bath in 1906. Blakey was 10 short of a century when Marks appeared to find some turn, and Moxon had reached 153 for the third time in his career when a mishit pull went to mid-on.

Love and Sharp then proceeded to thrash the tired bowlers until another mishit pull, this time by the left-hander, brought the declaration, with 103 handsome runs coming in the last 17 overs.

Ball completed an unhappy debut and Somerset a miserable day when Sidebottom flattened his off-stump, then had Gard taken behind. When Popplewell padded up and lost his off-peg in a dramatic final half-hour the day emphatically belonged to Yorkshire.

Frank Keating on another soccer tragedy

Mourning the game again

ONE MORE corpse was carried from the brussels Stadium last night. Soccer itself—draped in the Union Jack. It deserved to be spat upon.

The game in Britain will certainly have a long, long time to mourn. Liverpool will certainly be made an example of, for sure. It is ironically tragic that, upo to last night, they were proud at Anfield of their reputation.

The half dozen other clubs—certainly the English ones—who have qualified for European competitions next season will surely be missing from the respective hats when the draws are made later this summer. The England team itself could well be struck from the World Cup to be played next year in Mexico—and Scotland, Wales and Norethern Ireland, come to that.

Followers of the England team have, if anything, hitherto been worse than those packs who follow the clubs that have rampaged through European cities for a couple of decades now. Even lat week I was glad I was a second-man reporting the extra-mural activities of the supporters when England played in little Finland.

"Football is dead—the holligans have won," said Emlyn Hughes on the radio last night. The former Liverpool captain was in abject despair at the microphone as he and the commentator, Peter Jones, combined to produce a dramatic and harrowing war correspondent's despatch, live from the stadium. Television might have had the pictures but they also had bland, weary public-relations spokesmen and the two radiomen were quite brilliant in describing the wretched scenes from the bunker hut.

Stunned, I found myself pulling my car onto the hard shoulder. It was going to be an extremely good day off — a sublime, silvery-blue, cricketing afternoon in the country, a drive back to base tween the two finest soccer teams in Europe. Jones and Hughes breathlessly pulled the black blinds down.

"It's no use," said Hughes, "fannying on about cancelling special trains or building higher fences — that sort of stuff is meat and drink to these hooligans." For hooligans, now read murderers.

Mrs Thatcher must now show the mettle of her will — indeed, of her whole reputation. She will obviously wish this morning she had never thrown down the gauntlet with, whics it seemed at the time, such sittle thought after the Luton-Millwall affair.

Brussels, 1985, could yet mean more to her than the Falklands, 1981. If that War when many young men died helped make her electoral majority, then Liverpool's war in Brussels could well dilute it on the grand scale.

Graham Snowden following the Milk Race

Attacking Tilford goes to the front

CYCLING

In an unexpected twist, Steve Tilford, a 25-year-old American yesterday took the lead in the Milk Race. Although Jozef Regec gave Czechoslovakia their second consecutive stage victory on the 104-mile third leg from Coventry to Welwyn Garden City, Tilford was the rider with most to gain from a three-man breakaway in the closing stages.

With two lengths seperating them, Regec took the flag at Welwyn from Tilford and Paul Curran, the England amateur rider from Stockton-on-Tees. They were 58 seconds clear of the main field, and with 20-second bonuses for both a "hot spot" sprint and his second place at the line, the American now has a 21-second advantage over the previous leader, Eric van Lancker, at the start of today's run from Chelmsford to Ipswich.

Tilford had launched the decisive attack near Hitchin after 87 miles, with Curran immediately joining him and claiming later that the American contributed nothing to their joint venture. Regec gave chase at Stevenage with Swiss rider Laurent Vecrausaz and dropped his companion in bridging the gap, which he achieved with eight miles remaining.

Behind them, Stephen Spratt of Ireland chased from the bunch, followed by the Polish rider Zenon Jaskula, who eventually led in this second trio at 35 seconds.

Toomas Kirsipuu had gone by himself at 70 miles and had a maximum 42 seconds lead, but van Lancker forced a split in the bunch as he chased to defend his yellow jersey and there was a regrouping before Tilford and Curran made their move.

RESULTS

Soccer
INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT (Melbourne).—Australia 1, Tottenham 0.

Rugby League
TOUR MATCH (Huntly, NZ).—Waikato 34, St Helens 24.

Rugby Union
TOUR MATCHES. — Nagoya, Japan: Kansai 13, Irish XV 44. Darwin. — Northern Territory 12, Canadians 30.

Cycling
THE MILK RACE. — Third Stage: Coventry to Welwyn Garden City (105 miles): 1, J. Regec (Cze) 4hr 1min 42sec; 2, S. Tilford (USA) and 3, P. Curran (Eng) same time; 4, Z. Jaskula (Pol) 4-02-17, 5, L. Vecrausaz (Swi) and 6, S. Spratt (Ire) same time. Team Result: 1, USA 12-06-22; 2, Cze 12-06-32; 3, Eng 12-06-52; 4, Swi 12-07-37; 5, Pol and 6, Ire same time.
Overall positions after stage three: 1, S. Tilford (USA) 12-32-29; 2, E. Van Lancker (Fangio Belgium) 12-32-50; 3, T. Kirsipuu (USSR) 12-32-55; 4, P. Curran (Eng) 12-32-56; 5, M. Knutsson (Swe) 12-33-12; 6, P. Sanders (GB) 12-33-19.
Other English and Irish placings: 12, Elliott 12-34-00; 13, Timmis 12-34-02; 19, Walker 12-34-05; 27, Longbottom 12-34-07; 30, Watson 12-34-08; 32, Bateman 12-34-09; 33, Wainwright 12-34-09; 38, Clay 12-34-12.
Teams: 1, Cze 37-34-48; 2, USA 37-34-58; 3, Swe 37-35-50; 4, Fangio Belgium 37-35-50; 5, Eng 37-35-58; 6, GB 37-36-20. Others: 12, Raleigh Weinmann GB 37-41-15; 13, Ire 37-51-19.
DAUPHINE LIBERE RACE — Stage 3 (Amberieu-Firminy, 170k).—1, C. Jaramillo (Col), 3hr 38min 44sec; 2, K. Andersen (Den), same time; 3, B. Van Brabant (Bel), at 55s. Overall Standings: 1, Andersen, 7-51-38; 2, J. Peller (Fr), at 4s; 3, S. Rooks (Neth), at 8s.
GIRO D'ITALIA. — Stage 12 (Time Trial —Capua to Maddaloni. 236k): 1, B. Hinault (Fr) 46min 30sec; 2, F. Moser (It) at 53sec; 3, G. Lemond (US) at 58sec. Overall standings: 1, Hinault 60hr 17min 10sec; 2, R. Visentini (It) at 1min 14sec; 3, Moser at 2-01; 4, Lemond at 2-39.

Road Running
TOWER HILL (2½ mls). — P. Filler (Orion), 13min 14sec. Veteran winner: A. Aitken (Highgate), 14-31.

CRICKET SCOREBOARD

Britannic County Championship

Sussex v. Glamorgan

HOVE.— Glamorgan (2 pts) are 274 runs behind Sussex (4) and have 5 wkts. Today: 11.0 to 6.30.

SUSSEX V GLAMORGAN
SUSSEX. — First Innings
G. D. Mendis B Malone ... 17
A. M. Green C Davies B Barwick ... 45
P. W. G. Parker lbw B Holmes ... 60
A. P. Wells C Hopkins B Ontong ... 102
C. M. Wells C Hopkins B Ontong ... 11
Imran Khan not out ... 44
I. B. Greig not out ... 17
Extras (b 1, lb 1, w 1, nb 4) ... 7
Total (for 5 dec) ... 303
Fall of wickets: 55, 66, 184, 214, 259.
Did not bat: I. J. Gould, D. A. Reeves, A. C. S. Pigott, C. E. Waller.
Bowling: Thomas 4-0-13-0; Barwick 19-4-5-61-1; Malone 18-4-68-1; Steele 24-8-48-0; Holmes 22-8-54-1; Ontong 12-1-57-2.

GLAMORGAN. — First Innings
J. A. Hopkins b Imran ... 13
G. C. Holmes c Gould b Imran ... 1
Younis Ahmed c Gould b Reeve ... 6
T. Davies not out ... 2
Javed Miandad c Gould b Reeve ... 0
S. P. Henderson c Green b Reeve ... 2
R. C. Ontong not out ... 4
Extras (nb 1) ... 1
TOTAL (for 5) ... 29
Fall of wickets: 2, 20, 20, 20, 22.
To bat: J. F. Steele, J. G. Thomas, S. J. Malone, S. R. Barwick.
Umpires: C. Cook and R. T. Plews.

Notts v. Leicester

TRENT BRIDGE.— Leicestershire (2 pts) are 367 runs behind Nottinghamshire (4) and have all their first-innings wickets in hand. Today: 11.0 to 6.30.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings
B. C. Broad C Cook B Ferris ... 10
M. Newell C Cobb B Cook ... 4
D. W. Randall lbw B Clift ... 48
C. E. B. Rice not out ... 171
P. Johnson lbw B Cook ... 118
J. D. Birch B Cook ... 2
R. J. Hadlee not out ... 9
Extra (b4, lb4, w3, nb9) ... 20
Total (for 5 dec) ... 382
Fall of wickets: 21, 24, 125, 333, 345.
Did not bat: B. N. French, E. E. Hemmings, K. E. Cooper, P. M. Such.
Score after 100 overs: 354 for 5.
Bowling: Ferris 15-4-64-1; Parsons 24-7-68-0; Clift 29-8-100-1; Cook 37-5-120-3; Briers 3-0-22-0.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings
I. P. Butcher not out ... 9
J. C. Balderstone not out ... 4
Extra (lb2) ... 2
Total (for 0) ... 15
To bat: R. A. Cobb, J. J. Whitaker, N. E. Briers, P. B. Clift, G. J. Parsons, M. A. Garnham, N. G. B. Cook, C. J. F. Ferris, M. Blackett.
Umpires: B. J. Meyer and P. B. Wight.

Surrey v. Middlesex

THE OVAL.— Middlesex (4 pts) are 109 behind Surrey (3) and have all their first innings wickets in hand. Today: 11.0 to 6.30.

SURREY.—First Innings
A. R. Butcher run out ... 1
G. S. Clinton c Emburey b Williams ... 0
T. E. Jesty c Brown b Williams ... 0
A. J. Stewart run out ... 77
M. A. Lynch c Hughes b Daniel ... 31
A. Needham run out ... 12
C. J. Richards c Brown b Hughes ... 38
D. J. Thomas c Sykes b Daniel ... 12
S. Monkhouse not out ... 8
P. I. Pocock c Daniel b Emburey ... 41
A. H. Gray run out ... 1
Extras (b 3, lb 16, w 4, nb 11) ... 34
Total ... 255
Fall of wickets: 4, 11, 11, 57, 110, 171, 198, 202, 251.
Bowling: Daniel 13-4-33-2; Williams 16-3-82-2; Hughes 13-3-58-1; Emburey 11-2-44-1; Sykes 4-1-19-0.

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings
G. D. Barlow not out ... 71
W. N. Slack not out ... 57
Extras (b 4, lb 8, nb 8) ... 20
Total (for 0) ... 148
To bat: K. P. Tomlins, R. O. Butcher, C. T. Radley, J. E. Emburey, K. R. Brown, J. F. Sykes, N. F. Williams, S. P. Hughes, W. W. Daniel.
Umpires: M. J. Kitchen and P. B. Wight.

Hampshire v. Derby

BASINGSTOKE.— Hampshire (4 pts) are 113 runs behind Derbyshire (4) and have four first-innings wickets in hand. Today: 11.0 to 6.30.

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings
K. J. Barnett lbw b Marshall ... 6
A. Hill run out ... 20
J. G. Wright c Parks b Connor ... 29
B. Roberts lbw b Tremlett ... 0
W. P. Fowler b James ... 12
G. Miller c Parks b Connor ... 15
R. J. Finney c Connor b Tremlett ... 16
B. J. M. Maher c Marshall b Tremlett ... 8
D. G. Moir lbw b Marshall ... 40
P. G. Newman not out ... 56
A. E. Warner b Connor ... 24
Extras (lb 9, w 1, nb 10) ... 20
Total ... 246
Fall of wickets: 6, 58, 59, 65, 76, 95, 118, 128, 176.
Bowling: Marshall 19-5-57-2; James 19-5-67-1; Connor 15.4-4-40-3; Tremlett 18-6-30-3; Maru 4-0-43-0.

HAMPSHIRE—First Innings
C. G. Greenidge c Miller b Finney ... 17
V. P. Terry lbw b Warner ... 6
M. C. J. Nicholas c Moir b Finney ... 0
C. L. Smith b Miller ... 45
R. A. Smith c and b Moir ... 12
M. D. Marshall not out ... 45
K. D. James c and b Miller ... 0
R. J. Maru not out ... 0
Extras (lb 2, nb 6) ... 8
Total (for 6) ... 133
Fall of wickets: 27, 27, 31, 83, 83, 125.
To bat: T. M. Tremlett, A. J. Parks, C. A. Connor.

Northants v. Warwick

NORTHAMPTON.— Warwickshire (4 pts) are 263 runs behind Northamptonshire (4) and have nine first-innings wickets in hand. Today: 11.0 to 6.30.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings
G. Cook c Ferreira b Hoffman ... 126
W. Larkins lbw b Small ... 45
R. G. Williams run out ... 0
R. J. Bailey c Smith b Gifford ... 14
D. J. Capel c Humpage b Ferreira ... 1
A. C. Storie lbw b Ferreira ... 0
D. J. Wild c Humpage b Ferreira ... 8
R. A. Harper c Hoffman b Wall ... 76
G. Sharp b Wall ... 9
N. A. Mallender c Lloyd b Ferreira ... 13
A. Walker not out ... 7
Extras (b 1, lb 7, w 2, nb 2) ... 12
Total ... 303
Fall of wickets: 68, 68, 85, 97, 97, 97, 204, 244, 291.
Bowling: Small 18-4-68-1; Wall 14-0-67-2; Gifford 33-16-68-1; Ferreira 20.5-2-81-4; Hoffman 6-1-11-1.

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings
T. A. Lloyd not out ... 22
R. I. H. B. Dyer b Harper ... 10
A. I. Kallicharran not out ... 7
Extras (lb 1) ... 1
Total (for 1) ... 40
Fall of wicket: 27.
To bat: D. L. Amiss, G. W. Humpage, P. A. Smith, A. M. Ferreira, D. S. Hoffman, G. C. Small, N. Gifford, S. Wall.
Umpires: D. J. Constant and J. W. Holder.

Yorkshire v. Somerset

HEADINGLEY.— Somerset (1 pt) are 358 runs behind Yorkshire (4) and have seven first-innings wickets in hand. Today: 11.0 to 6.30.

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings
G. Boycott c Gard b Palmer ... 20
M. D. Moxon c Palmer b Turner ... 153
R. J. Blakey b Marks ... 90
K. Sharp c Booth b Garner ... 42
J. D. Love not out ... 62
Extras (b 4, lb 5, w 3, nb 4) ... 16
Total (for 4 dec) ... 383
Fall of wickets: 51, 274, 280, 383.
Did not bat: D. L. Bairstow, A. Sidebottom, P. Carrick, P. W. Jarvis, S. D. Fletcher, P. A. Booth.
Score after 100 overs: 336 for 3.
Bowling: Garner 16.5-5-39-1; Turner 19-5-83-1; Richards 7-1-21-0; Palmer 13-3-58-1; Marks 28-1-105-1; Booth 21-7-54-0; Popplewell 1-0-4-0.

SOMERSET.—First Innings
N. F. M. Popplewell b Jarvis ... 10
P. A. Ball b Sidebottom ... 4
T. Gard c Bairstow b Sidebottom ... 0
N. A. Felton not out ... 2
R. L. Ollis not out ... 0
Extras (b 5, lb 1, nb 3) ... 9
TOTAL (for 3) ... 25
Fall of wickets: 11, 12, 22.
To bat: V. J. Marks, G. V. Palmer, M. S. Turner, J. Garner, S. C. Booth, I. V. A. Richards.
Umpires: J. Birkenshaw and J. A. Jameson.

Other Matches

Oxford v. Kent

THE PARKS.— Oxford University are 317 runs behind Kent and have eight first-innings wickets in hand. Today: 11.30 to 6.30.

KENT—First Innings
S. G. Hinks c Taylor b Thorne ... 10
N. R. Taylor not out ... 120
D. G. Aslett c Thorne b Rutnagur ... 174
G. H. Johnson c Patel b MacLarnon ... 12
E. A. E. Baptiste not out ... 19
Extras (b 8, lb 6) ... 14
Total (for 3 dec) ... 349
Fall of wickets: 24, 287, 324.
Did not bat: R. M. Ellison, L. Potter, S. N. V. Waterton, G. R. Dilley, K. B. S. Jarvis, M. R. Benson.
Bowling: Thorne 12-3-44-1; Toogood 18-4-71-0; Lawrence 23-4-89-0; Rutnagur 24-3-82-1; Brettell 6-2-37-0; MacLarnon 4.6-2-18-1.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY—First Innings
A. J. T. Miller c Potter b Dilley ... 0
D. R. Hagan run out ... 0
G. J. Toogood not out ... 20
C. D. M. Tooley not out ... 5
Extras (lb 7) ... 7
Total (for 2) ... 32
Fall of wickets: 2, 15.
To bat: D. A. Thorne, T. Patel, R. S. Rutnagur, P. C. MacLarnon, D. P. Taylor, M. P. Lawrence, J. G. Brettell.
Umpires: J. H. Harris and H. J. Rhodes.

Second XI Championship

BOURNEMOUTH.— Hampshire (1st innings) 246 for 8 dec (N. G. Cowley 57, D. R. Turner 52, T. Middleton 50). Surrey (1st innings) 6 for 0.
CANTERBURY. — Lancashire (first innings) 138 (Masters 4 for 55). Kent (first innings) 162 for 8 (S. Goldsmith 83).
LEICESTER.— Nottinghamshire (1st innings) 268 for 8 (R. Curtis 78, D. Fraser-Darling 50). Leicestershire.
LENSBURY. — Sussex (first innings) 143. Middlesex (first innings) 80 for 4.
WESTCLIFF. — Essex (first innings) 170 (Lindsay 5 for 30) and 55 for 1. Northamptonshire (first innings) 100 (T. Ritchie 51; Turner 5 for 26, Pont 4 for 33).
WORCESTER. — Glamorgan (first innings) 139. Worcestershire (first innings) 256 for 2 (G. A. Hick 164 not out, D. A. Banks 68 not out).

UFI Minor Counties

KETHERFIELD. — Cumberland 197 for 6 dec (B. W. Reidy 70, D. Lloyd 51) and 189 for 6 dec (G. Clarke 54). Bedfordshire 140 for 9 dec and 100 (Woods 6 for 11). Cumberland won by 116 runs.
HARTLEPOOL. — Hertfordshire 168 for 7 dec and 207 (F. E. Collyer 54). Durham 192 for 6 dec, and 65 for 6.

● Yorkshire's John Player Cup match with Surrey on July 14 will not be played at Bradford and not at Acklam Circle, Hull, a ground criticised by the umpires last season.

صكا من الاجل

Matthew Engel on today's one-day international

'Start of a new era?

CRICKET

IN THE sunshine at Old Trafford yesterday, the 13 men chosen for the three one-day internationals against Australia assembled for the mundane business of nets. Today's opening match has the more elevated purpose of inaugurating a new era for English cricket.

Botham was back, hair bleached like Thomson (although there are rumours that Tommo has gone one jump ahead and dyed his grey) and wearing his caged-tiger look. Willey was there, looking strong and silent. And Gooch.

The whole of Lancashire wanted to shake Gooch's hand, and he responded in the manner of the best modest hero. He tried to be just as stoic later when, as he was bowling in the nets, Lamb drove the ball straight at his rump. Then, when batting, he suffered the indignity of having his off stump removed by Gary Speak of the Lancashire Second XI.

The nets were not a great success. They were soft and slow after the rain earlier in the week, though the Australians had the worst of them when they tried to practise in the morning.

The pitch for the match itself, though, appears dry and Gower thought it would turn. Almost certainly England will play both their spinners — Edmonds and Willey. Cowans' remarkable form and Fowler's home advantage suggest that Robinson and Foster are the players most likely to be omitted.

The batting order remains fluid and subject to what Gower calls his captain's whims. "Sink or win," he announced breezily yesterday, suggesting that he may be feeling brighter about the world than he has done.

The most sensible whim, and an increasingly likely one, is the promotion of Botham to No. 4 or 5, where he will have more chance to turn the match. In 64 one-day internationals, he has a batting average of 20 and that is largely because he usually comes in so late.

The confrontation of the season will be between the Australian fast bowlers and the England batsmen. For the moment, the most fascinating point may be discovering which of the two astonishingly in form batsmen, Botham and Border, can transfer their feet on to the greater stage. After Border's fourth century, at Derby on Saturday (which on some reckonings was the most brilliant of the lot), Geoff Miller said he was even harder to bowl at than Botham.

But the rest of the batsmen are still circling unsteadily around the captain in the order. Border himself reckons the bowlers are "under done", and the fielding has been patchy, as Lawson might fumingly testify. Cold hands should not be among the 'Australians' problem today. The Manchester weather is at its kindest. It should be quite an occasion — and quite a summer.

England from: Gower (Capt), Gooch, Fowler, Robinson, Gatting, Lamb, Botham, Downton, Willey, Edmonds, Cowans, Foster, Allott.
Australia from: Hilditch, Wood, Wessels, Border (Capt), Wellham, Boon, Phillips, Matthews, O'Donnell, Lawson, McDermott, Thomson.
Umpires: David Evans and Ken Palmer.



MOVE ON UP . . . Ian Botham, whose return to the England team today could be at No 4 or No 5 in the batting order

One-day international career records

ENGLAND	M	I	NO	HS	Runs	Avge	100	50	Ct/St	Balls	Runs	Wkts	Avge	4w	Best
P. J. W. Allott	10	5	1	8	13	3.25	—	—	1	651	420	13	32.30	—	3-41
I. T. Botham	72	64	8	65	1147	20.48	—	4	25	3762	2533	96	26.38	1	4-56
N. G. Cowans	20	7	3	4*	12	3.00	—	—	5	1107	805	19	42.36	—	3-44
P. R. Downton	8	7	2	44*	138	27.60	—	—	6/1						
P. H. Edmonds	10	8	3	20	63	12.60	—	—	2	1042	606	19	31.89	—	3-39
N. A. Foster	15	8	3	24	42	8.40	—	—	6	798	545	13	41.92	—	3-44
G. Fowler	13	13	2	81*	488	44.36	—	4	1/2						
M. W. Gatting	39	37	9	115*	865	30.89	1	4	16	248	214	6	35.66	—	3-22
G. A. Gooch	37	36	1	108	1046	29.88	1	8	25	799	612	16	38.25	—	2-12
D. I. Gower	74	71	7	158	2322	36.28	6	8	29	3	5	0	—	—	—
A. J. Lamb	40	39	7	118	1535	47.96	3	9	11	—					
R. T. Robinson	5	5	0	37	64	12.80	—	—	1						
P. Willey	19	18	1	64	475	27.94	—	5	3	756	481	9	53.44	—	3-33

(* not out)

AUSTRALIA	M	I	NO	HS	Runs	Avge	100	50	ct/st	Bls	Rns	Wks	Avg	4w	Best
A. R. Border	111	103	15	127*	2710	30.79	—	1	2	16	13	0	—	—	—
A. M. Hilditch	7	7	0	72	222	31.71	3	16	39	476	691	20	34.55	—	3-21
G. F. Lawson	67	47	16	33*	358	11.55	—	1	1						
C. J. McDermott	14	7	1	19	38	6.33	—	—	16	3586	2153	73	29.50	—	3-11
G. R. J. Matthews	5	5	0	24	47	9.40	—	—	2	847	623	22	28.31	—	3-30
S. P. O'Donnell	18	14	3	74*	297	27.00	—	—	—	240	201	5	40.20	—	2-33
J. R. Thomson	48	30	6	21	181	7.54	—	2	3	915	686	20	34.30	—	2-19
D. M. Wellham	1	1	0	42	42	42.00	—	—	9	2582	1845	54	34.16	1	4-67
K. C. Wessels	73	49	3	107	1644	35.73	—	—	—						
G. M. Wood	73	69	8	108	2002	33.36	1	13	19	737	656	18	36.44	—	2-16
D. C. Boon	10	8	0	55	233	29.12	2	11	17						

Bill Frindall

OLYMPIC GAMES
John Rodda in Lausanne

IOC sign deal with Adidas

The three stripes of the Adidas running shoe have now become entwined, officially, with the five rings of the Olympic Games.

Horst Dassler, head of the shoe company who is never far from Olympic or international sports federation meetings, has signed a multi-million dollar contract with the International Olympic Committee to market the rings world-wide and any other part of their paraphernalia which is saleable.

He has accomplished this through one of his companies registered in Lucerne, International Sport and Leisure, by convincing the Olympic Movement that they would be better off financially by allowing the major multi-nationals to use the IOC emblem rather than by each National Olympic Committee doing so for their domestic markets.

A complicated agreement which will run until the end of the 1988 Games has been worked out with ISL guaranteeing, I understand, $15 million. Their market research forecasts some heady return for all the NOC's and the Games' organising committees, once the project is under way.

Dassler has been working on the scheme for over three years, overcoming a reluctance by some of the bigger Olympic countries, including Britain, to concede what is an essential part of their fund-raising operations. ISL has a list of 43 international products on which to concentrate attaching the Olympic emblem, leaving such items as beer to domestic breweries. Initially, the main beneficiaries are going to be the smallest Olympic countries which find fund raising is difficult.

Marketing seemed to dominate most of the Olympic business in Lausanne yesterday, as the IOC has moved into the record and video-cassette business. They have produced a record of the Olympic anthem with, on the reverse side, a song entitled "Let the Nationas Play" written by an Irish Olympic high jumper of a few years ago, Brendan O'Reilly. It seems to be in the same musical bracket as the "Band Aid" record to help Ethiopia.

The President of the IOC, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said he thought the record would have won the European Song Contest, which is a condemnation I do not think he intended. The younger members of the IOC secretariat seemed reluctant to place it anywhere in the charts.

On a more practical level, the IOC (with sponsorship from Philips) have given 300 television sets and video recorders to NOC's, international federations and IOC members in order to promote a series of films which the IOC is making about the Olympic Movement.

● Carl Lewis, who won gold medals in the sprints and long jump in last year's Olympics, is considering competing in the 100m hurdles this summer.

Lewis last competed in the hurdles when he was in high school, and he will probably race over hurdles at the Nice Grand Prix meeting on July 16. He'll make his seasonal European debut at the AAA Championships at Crystal Palace on July 13.

Another Brighton pile-up

RACING

Richard Baerlein

The accident rate at Brighton both to horses and jockeys is probably unequalled by any other course in the country. The most serious to date was the fatal fall of Joe Blanks four years ago and yesterday there was a triple accident at *almost the same spot.* Three furlongs from home in the Shoreham Fillies Stakes the mounts of Gay Kellaway, Mick Miller, and Kenny Radcliffe, all came down. The horses got up quickly and galloped past the stands but not so the riders.

The ambulance picked them up and took them straight to the Royal Sussex Hospital where Miller was detained with a fractured pelvis. Gay Kelleway, Britain's leading professional lady jockey, has a broken collar-bone, and Radcliffe is being treated for a broken bone in his foot.

Miller on the odds on Glikiaa Mou fell first and brought down Chalfont Mo and Ardent Partner.

Pat Eddery who was behind them all was lucky to escape the schemozzle for his mount Csillage jumped first one and then another of the fallers.

The stewards held an inquiry but as they could not interview the riders concerned they got nowhere. The stewards said the ground was good but the jockeys complained that it was rough and firm, and that there were numerous potholes rom the oot marks of horses at an earlier meeting.

Eddery told me, "This fall had nothing to do with a bend in the course which was blamed or this accident to Joe Blanks. We were in the straight when Glikiaa Mou put her foot in a hole and came tumbling down. The ground was very rough at this point."

The stewards had not actually been to the scene of the accident when describing the ground as good but sent the clerk *of the course Cliff* Griggs to investigate.

To adjudicate between the considerable difference of opinion between the jockeys and the stewards I went down to the scene of the fall accompanied by Doug Marks. Marks has trained numerous winners here and has been a great supporter of the track. Our unanimous opinion was that the ground was firm and rough with numerous potholes. It was particularly bad round the three furlong marker where the accident happened. We agreed with Eddery that the course was probably dangerous. The track had firmed very quickly and it was too late to put it in order. This should have been done after the last meeting when the ground was malleable.

Alice Hill trained by Tony Ingham and ridden by Tyrone Williams was the lucky 16-1 winner by a neck from Ole Flo.

Richard Quinn was somewhat unlucky to fail by a short head on Dr Naeem to catch Embroideress in the Clayton Handicap. Quinn decided to keep his pitch on the far rails from the three furlong marker and was lucky to find a clear run in the final furlong.

Tyrone Williams completed a 577-1 double when the 33-1 chance Derby Day ran away with the Channel Handicap beating Aberfield six lengths. Greville Starkey deputised for the injured Gay Kelleway on the latter. Derby Day has the same sire Shirley Heights as the Derby favourite Slip Anchor.

George Duffield also completed a *long priced* 272-1 double on Embroideress and Pyrotechnic.

At Brighton this afternoon I take Party Game to win the Balcombe Handicap. After an easy two-year-old season Party Game came out and won at the first time of asking and may not have been too lucky when finishing second on her next appearance. Simon Whitworth a lucky rider for Ron Smyth claims the 3lb allowance and should prove successful.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS: Nap — PARTY GAME (2.00 Brighton); Next best— VENETIAN SKY (4.30 Brighton).

CATTERICK

2.15 Websters Feast | 3.45 Runaway
2.45 Manhattan Boy | 4.15 Chakko
3.15 Able Maybob | *4.45 Meziara*
5.15 Moffat Lad

DRAW: LOW numbers best up to 7f. GOING: Good to soft.
★ — DENOTES BLINKERS

2 15—E. B. F. STAPLETON STAKES: 2-Y-O; 5f; £826 (9 runners).
1 (4) 0114 WEBSTERS FEAST M. McCormack 9-4 ... R. Cochrane
4 (3) BURNING BRIGHT D. Ringer 8-11 ... P. D'Arcy
6 (9) 0 PRICE-OF-PRIDE J. Parkes 8-11 ... R. Elliott
7 (7) 3 TARANGA M. Tompkins 8-11 ... G. Duffield
8 (5) 0 ARRANMORE GIRL G. Fletcher 8-8 ... A. Bond
9 (6) JUMP TO IT D. Moorhead 8-8 ... J. Lowe
10 (2) LINDON G. Fletcher 8-8 ... N. Day
11 (8) 0 LUX PERPETUA W. O'Gorman 8-8 ... T. Ives
12 (1) OWL'S WAY W. Bentley 8-8 ... O. Gray
Betting forecast: 11-10 Websters Feast, 2 Taranga, 6 Lux Perpetua, 10 Arranmore Girl, 16 Burning Bright.
TOP FORM TIPS: Websters Feast 9, Taranga 7.

2 45 — PEN HILL SELLING STAKES: 3-Y-O; 1¼m; £1,032 (7 runners).
2 (4) 0-030 KAMARCCK ★ C. Spares 9-0 ... D. Gibson
3 (3) 03023-1 MANHATTAN BOY C. Tinkler 9-0 ... M. Birch
4 (1) 0-0 MARINER'S BELL P. Rohan 9-0 R. Fahey (7)
6 (2) 000-003 SHUTTLECOCK STAR K. Brassey 9-0 ... J. Bray (7)
12 (5) 0000-00 HOBOURNES GIRL R. Hollinshead 8-11 S. Perks
13 (7) 0-0000 JUNIPER DAZE P. Rohan 8-11 J. Quinn (7)
15 (6) 0000-00 *MOUNT EPHRAIM* ★ G. Harman 8-11 F. Ives
1984: Scott's Hill, 8-6 W. Ryan, 3-1, Hbt Jones, 7 ran.
Betting forecast: 10-11 Manhattan Boy, 13-8 Shuttlecock Star, 8 Mariners Bell, 12 Hobournes Girl.
TOP FORM TIPS: Manhattan Boy 8, Shuttlecock Star 7, Mariner's Bell 6.

3 15—HAWES HANDICAP: 3-Y-O; 6f; £1,912 (13 runners).
7 (6) 22000-1 GRANGE FARM LAD (7lb ex) C. Drew 9-10 ... S. Keightley
8 (2) 31200-0 ILFET J. Hindley 9-7 ... M. Hills
9 (10) 410400- MRS CHRIS M. H. Easterby 9-6 ... M. Birch
11 (7) 000-002 SNAKE RIVER (BF) P. Haslam 9-5 G. *Duffield*
12 (9) 0240-00 MY ANNIVERSARY R. Williams 9-4 ... T. Ives
13 (4) 2043-04 AYRSHIRE LASS I. Balding 9-2 ... J. Matthias
20 (1) 30-3200 STEVEJAN B. Morgan 9-1 ... R. Adams (7)
23 (5) 00-00 BROTHER ADAM E. Weymes 8-10 ... K. Darley
24 (13) 0-00242 GLEN GLORY D. Chapman 8-8 ... D. Nicholls
26 (8) 0-000 LUCKY STARKIST Ron Thompson 8-7 ...
27 (3) 304-002 ABLE MAYBOB G. Gaines 8-7 ... G. Carter (5)
28 (11) 10-0 VIDEO (D) M. Leach 8-6 ... N. Leach (7)
29 (12) 2440-00 ITS MY TURN R. Hollinshead 8-6 ... W. Ryan
1984: Triad Treble 8-8 K. Darley 25-1 Hbt Jones 13 ran.
Betting forecast: 5-2 Grange Farm Lad, 4 Ayrshire Lass, 5 Able Maybob, 11-2 Its My Turn, 8 Ilfet, 10 Snake River, Glen Glory, 14 My Anniversary, 16 Stevejan.
TOP FORM TIPS: Grange Farm Lad 8, Ayshire Lass 7, Its My Turn 6.

3 45—GRINTON STAKES: 2-Y-O; 5f; £1,033 (4 runners).
1 (1) 01 JOAB (D) F. Durr 9-9 ... G. Duffield
2 (3) 4141 RUNAWAY (D) R. Hollinshead 9-9 ... S. Perks
7 (2) FEATHER GIRL M. Leach 8-8 ... D. Nicholls
9 (4) 00 SWEET NICOLA W. O'Gorman 8-8 ... T. Ives
Betting forecast: 8-13 Runaway, 5-2 Joab, 5 Sweet Nicola.
TOP FORM TIPS: Runaway 9, Joab 7.

4 15—WIN WITH THE TOTE MAIDEN STAKES: 1¼m; 40yds; £1,032 (17 runners).
1 (3) 0-00 BUCKSKIN'S BEST J. Spearing 3-9-0 ... D. Nicholls
2 (11) 0-0 CAPAGENIE R. Whitaker 3-9-0 ... J. H. Brown (5)
3 (1) 34-3444 CHAKKO R. Williams 3-9-0 ... T. Ives
4 (5) 000-000 OCEANUS Denys Smith 4-9-0 ... M. Fry
5 (9) RUNNING ARROW D. Moorhead 4-9-0 M. Birch
6 (14) 00 SEASONAL-SONG A. Smith 4-9-0 S. Webster
8 (4) 00 TRESIDDER M. W. Easterby 3-9-0 K. Hodgson
10 (15) 0 ALI-CLAIRE A. Scott 4-8-11 ... J. Lowe
13 (10) 00 COMEDY PRINCESS K. Bridgwater 3-8-11 ... P. D'Arcy
14 (8) 00-230 EYE FLASHER G. P-Gordon 3-8-11 G. Duffield
15 (13) 0000/00 JUST A SPARK J. Mulhall 6-8-11 ...
18 (6) 20044-0 MOSSBERRY FAIR J. Etherington 4-8-11 ... M. Wood
19 (12) 0000-00 SOBRIQUET Miss L. Siddall 4-8-11 E. Guest
20 (16) .0/ SPANISH RAINBOW M. Reddan 4-8-11 D. Gray
22 (17) 0 SUVADERA G. Fletcher 4-8-11 ... A. Bond
23 (2) TELECONGOLD N. Bycroft 4-8-11 ... M. Richardson
24 (7) 00 WONGALILLI J. Rowlands 4-8-11 ... M. Beecroft
Betting forecast: 11-4 Eye Flasher, 3 Chakko, Mossberry Fair, 9-2 Tresidder, 10 Ali-Claire.
TOP FORM TIPS: Eye Flasher 8, Chakko 7, Mossberry Fair 6.

4 45—TAN HILL HANDICAP: 1¼m 40yds; £1,282 (7 runners).
4 (4) 00/003- HALF SHAFT W. A. Stephenson 4-9-7 ... E. Guest (5)
5 (5) 0130-00 MEZIARA ★ A. Ingham 4-9-6 ... C. Dwyer
7 (1) 013030 BANDORO J. Mulhall 6-9-4 ...
10 (7) 200-300 MOUNT RULE D. Yeoman 5-8-11 S. Webster
14 (6) 000/ WORLING DUKE G. Gaines 5-8-4 ... G. Carter (5)
15 (3) 40020-0 THARALEOS F. Watson 5-8-3 ... M. Fry
16 (2) 400000/ ANVIL LARK M. Reddan 7-8-2 ... D. Gray
Betting forecast: 7-4 Bandoro, 9-2 Meziara, 3 Half Shaft, 5 Tharaleos, 8 Mount Rule.
TOP FORM TIPS: Meziara 8, Bandoro 7, Tharaleos 6.

5 15 — MUKER MAIDEN STAKES: 1m 5f 180yds; £790 (18 runners).
1 (14) 03-000 FIDALCO W. Pearce 6-9-9 ... S. Buckley (7)
2 (3) 3470-00 GANON M. Leach 5-9-9 ... N. Leach (7)
3 (13) 0400-0 GRACEFUL KICKER ★ J. Edwards 4-9-9
5 (2) 0/0 JAI-ALAI J. FitzGerald 4-9-9 ... R. Brown (7)
7 (15) 00 PRINCE OF DAWN D. Chapman 4-9-9 D. Nicholls
8 (12) 000-00 ROVIGO W. A. Stephenson 4-9-9 ...
10 (17) 0-00033 TROMEROS Denys Smith 4-9-9 D. Leadbitter (5)
12 (10) 0 ANOTHER MOSS A. Scott 5-9-6 ... J. Lowe
14 (6) 00- CHATTY CHEZ Denys Smith 4-9-6 ... M. Fry
16 (11) 000-00 ALCAZAPA F. Carr 3-8-5 ... S. Morris
18 (7) 20-0 AVEBURY F. Durr 3-8-5 ... G. Duffield
19 (1) 0-00 CHASING THE DRAGON D. Ringer 3-8-5 ... P. D'Arcy
21 (4) 0224-00 MOFFAT LAD ★ J. Hindley 3-8-5 ... M. Hills
23 (18) 0-03 QUEENS MAN E. Weymes 3-8-5 E. Guest (5)
24 (5) 000-200 RACING DEMON F. Carr 3-8-5 ... J. Carr (7)
25 (16) 0000-00 SOUND DIFFUSION R. Whitaker 3-8-5 ... J. H. Brown (5)
26 (9) 0 APRIL BRIDE R. Hollinshead 3-8-2 ... W. Ryan
31 (8) 0-00 SUN STREET C. Brittain 3-8-2 ... A. Mackay
Betting forecast: 11-4 Avebury, 7-2 Moffat Lad, 9-2 Sun Street, 6 Queens Man, 8 Tromeros, 12 Fidalco.

BRIGHTON

2.00 Party Game (nb) | 3.30 Fancy Pages
2.30 Sarahs Venture | 4.00 Bel Oscar
3.00 *METROPOLITAN STAR* (nap) | 4.30 Venetian Sky

DRAW: LOW numbers best over 5 and 6f. GOING: Good to firm.

2 0—BALCOMBE HANDICAP: 3-Y-O; 5f; £1,682 (10 runners).
2 (1) *00-0 BIDDLESTONE LASS* D. Elsworth 9-7 B. Rouse
4 (8) 202300- DOWNSVIEW A. Moore 9-3 ... A. Clark
5 (2) 020021- SALLY O'BRIEN P. Makin 9-1 ... G. Baxter
6 (7) 200-12 PARTY GAME (BF) R. Smyth 9-1 ... S. Whitworth (3)
7 (5) 02000-0 POLLY'S TEAHOUSE C. Benstead 9-0 ... R. Lines (3)
8 (9) 400-000 SILKEN OYSTER R. Hannon 8-13 ... P. Cook
9 (6) *0000-00 DISPORT W. Wightman 8-13 ... I. Johnson*
12 (10) 0-0 MRS KILROY G. Hunter 8-8 ... R. Hills
14 (3) 11000-0 CREETOWN LADY (D) J. Holt 8-6 ... R. Fox
15 (4) 13-0003 LEAN STREAK ★ R. Simpson 8-5 ... J. Reid
1984: Shambolic 8-2 S. Whitworth 16-1 R. Smyth 16 ran.
Betting forecast: 13-8 Party Game, 7-2 Biddlestone Lass, 5 Lean Streak, 7 Sally O'Brien, Polly's Teahouse, 10 Disport.
TOP FORM TIPS: Party Game 9, Sally O'Brien 7, Lean Streak 6.

2 30—GLYNDE APPRENTICE HANDICAP; 1¼m; £1,755 (10 runners).
1 (4) 402-100 DHOFAR (C) G. P-Gordon 5-9-10 S. Childs (5)
2 (5) 300044 WIDD (C/D) D. Mills 8-9-5 ... G. Landau
3 (7) 20140-0 NEW ZEALAND (C/D) D. Marks 4-9-4 ... M. Lynch
4 (3) 400013/ FULVIO J. Jenkins 5-9-3 ... A. Roper
6 (6) 040000- SIR BLESSED R. Williams 6-8-13 David Eddery
7 (10) 1100-00 SARAH'S VENTURE (D) (BF) C. Horgan 6-8-13 ... I. Salmon
11 (9) 000-R30 NORFOLK FLIGHT (C/D) M. Tompkins 8-8-9 ... Z. FitzGerald (5)
12 (8) 3-34201 MOSS EMPIRE (7lb ex) R. Hannon 3-8-9 ... L. Jones
18 (1) 00000-0 BRIGADIER HAWK (D) D. Jermy 7-7-9 ... D. Brown
19 (2) 200000/ BRITISH CROWN M. Madgwick 9-7-9 ... L. Johnsey
1984: Widd 7-8-13 G. Landau 10-1 D. Mills 10 ran.
Betting forecast: 7-4 Moss Empire, 3 Sarah's Venture, 9-2 Widd, 6 New Zealand, 8 Dhofar, 12 Norfolk Flight.
TOP FORM TIPS: Moss Empire 8, Widd 7, Sarah's Venture 6.

3 0—"PARK TOP" FILLIES HANDICAP: 1m; £3,377 (5 runners).
2 (5) 23221-2 RAABIHAH Thomson Jones 3-9-7 ... A. Murray
4 (2) 000-012 CASCABEL (5lb ex) R. Williams 4-8-13 ... M. Kettle
7 (4) 12 METROPOLITAN STAR (D) O. Douieb 3-8-10 ... A. Lequeux
8 (1) 110-000 LAFROWDA (C) R. Hoad 4-8-7 ... B. Rouse
11 (3) 0340-00 LINGFIELD LADY P. Mitchell 3-7-7 ... P. Simms (7)
1984: Channel Affair 3-8-10 T. Quinn 4-1 P. Cole 7 ran.
Betting forecast: 11-8 Raabihah, 9-4 Metropolitan Star, 4 Cascabel, 8 Lingfield Lady.
TOP FORM TIPS: Metropolitan Star 8, Raabihah 7, Cascabel 6.

3 30—PATCHAM SELLING STAKES: 2-Y-O; 5f; £796 (7 runners).
1 (1) AFFOO A. Moore 8-11 ... A. Clark
2 (6) ARCTIC BREEZE R. Simpson 8-11 ... J. Reid
7 (7) 03 AVALON LASS R. Hannon 8-8 ... A. McGlone
8 (4) 1 FANCY PAGES (D) Pat Mitchell 8-8 R. Fox
9 (3) FLITTER FLUTTER J. Bridger 8-8 ... David Eddery (7)
10 (2) 00 PARADING R. Smyth 8-8 ... S. Whitworth (3)
11 (5) PERSIAN BAZAAR J. Bridger 8-8 N. Adams (5)
1984: French Emperor, 8-11, I. Jenkinson, 5-1.
Betting forecast: 10-11 Fancy Pages, 7-2 Avalon Lass, 9-2 Arctic Breeze, 7 Parading, 12 Affoo.

4 0—PORTSLADE MAIDEN STAKES: 3-Y-O; 1¼m; £822 (10 runners).
1 (10) 0 BEL OSCAR O. Douieb 9-0 ... A. Lequeux
2 (8) 000- DARING ACE R. Johnson 9-0 ... J. Reid
4 (7) 0-0 EMIR SULTAN G. Harwood 9-0 ... G. Starkey
7 (2) 034-0 HIGH TENSION G. P-Gordon 9-0 ... W. Carson
8 (5) *000-000 JACK'S ISLAND ★ C. Brittain 9-0 P. Robinson*
12 (1) 04-040 SCHLEMMER P. Kelleway 9-0 ... —
14 (4) 00-0 STATE BANQUET M. Usher 9-0 ... M. Wigham
16 (6) 000-0 ATAK J. Jenkins 8-11 ... J. Williams
19 (9) 004008- MOONED R. Smyth 8-11 ... S. Whitworth (3)
21 (3) VARIETY ACT M. Stoute 8-11 ... B. Thomson
1984: Maissan 9-0 N. Howe 20-1 P. Walwyn 17 ran.
Betting forecast: 2 Bel Oscar, 5-2 Variety Act, 4 High Tension, 9-2 Emir Sultan, 6 State Banquet.
TOP FORM TIPS: Bel Oscar 10, High Tension 8, Emir Sultan 7.

4 30—WHITEHAWK STAKES: 3-Y-O; 7f; £1,903 (11 runners).
2 (6) 00-1 VENETIAN SKY (D) R. Armstrong 9-8 ... W. Carson
3 (5) 03-340 ARNOUX C. Horgan 9-0 ... A. Clark
4 (11) 00-0 BARTRAMS G. P-Gordon 9-0 ... A. Murray
6 (3) *0000-00 FORT DUCHESNE M. Madgwick 9-0 B. Gnest*
11 (9) 0030-0 LAKH P. Cole 9-0 ... T. Quinn
12 (2) 24-0 ROCK ON DEE D. Werden 9-0 T. Williams (3)
14 (8) SOME POSSE ★ M. Hayes 9-0 ... J. Reid
16 (7) EVENING BLUSH O. Douieb 8-11 ... A. Lequeux
18 (1) GIPSYARNA R. Akehurst 8-11 ... B. Rouse
19 (4) 032330- JEWEL IN THE CROWN R. Williams 8-11 ... M. Kettle
23 (10) 0-0 WINSOME LASS J. Holt 8-11 ... R. Fox
1984: Tamertown Lad, 9-0, A. McGlone, 33-1, C. Horgan, 15 ran.
Betting forecast: 4-5 Venetian Sky, 7-2 Evening Blush, 6 Lakh, 8 Arnoux, 12 Rock On Dee.
TOP FORM TIPS: Venetian Sky 9, Lakh 7, Arnoux 6.

Metropolitan to star

Olivier Douieb first made his name as a trainer in France with the filly Sanedtki whom he bought cheaply and made into an outstanding performer over six furlongs to a mile. Now Douieb trains Sanedtki's first foal Metropolitan Star who looks useful herself and appears the likely winner of the Park Top Fillies Handicap at Brighton today.

Metropolitan Star (3.0), by Lyphard, made an impressive winning debut at Pontefract in a 24 runner maiden and ran well to be beaten *only a length and a half* by the highly rated Protection at Beverley last time. With 8st 10lb this afternoon she has an undeniable chance.

CHRIS HAWKINS

David Frost reports from Dunedin on a successful training experiment

England polish up coachwork

RUGBY UNION

WHATEVER the result of the *forthcoming two-match* Test series against the All Blacks, there can be no doubt that England's experiment of bringing two coaches on tour for the first *time, instead of the usual* one, has proved an outstanding success.

Martin Green, who played at loose-forward for Cambridge University, Coventry and Moseley, is in overall control of coaching, while Brian Ashton, who went on England's tour of Australia in 1975 as a scrum-half, is his assistant, with particular responsibility for the backs.

Having only one coach on tour can cause something of a hiatus when, as usually happens, the backs are split from the forwards in the first half of a practice session in order to work on unit skills. *If the solitary* coach has a lot of work to do with the forwards, for instance, the backs have to be left to their own devices for long periods.

*Under England's new sys*tem, Green can spend this entire first half of a session working to improve the forward drills, while the backs are under the constant supervision of Ashton. Thus the amount of expert coaching available to the party as a whole has been doubled, without increasing the length of time spent on the practice field.

When the forwards and backs eventually join forces for a combined practice, Green, complete with whistle, takes over all control. Ashton, meanwhile, is left free to move about the field, *offering* quiet advice to individual players as faults appear.

The arrangement has worked extremely well, and Green has had his men work*ing hard every day of the* tour, with the exception of match days. Yesterday, in the build-up to Saturday's first Test at Christchurch, Green decided for the first time to give *his* players a break from training. Several of them, however, asked if they could have a practice. So Green and Ashton took them out for a session.

When Dick Greenwood, England's regular coach at home, announced he was unable to come on this tour because of pressure of work, it was felt that Green might have some difficulty in taking over the reins which had been held throughout the previous domestic season by another man. But Green has settled into the job as smoothly as anyone could have wished.

One feature of Green's sessions has been the way he has allowed the pack-leader for the next match — usually David Cooke but, for the Otago match, Bob Hesford — to have a *big say in* the rehearsals of forward methods and drills. Hence a happy party, and a team who can be guaranteed to put up a spirited performance on Saturday.

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Brian Crowther on the GB squad for Sofia

Cooper makes Euro team

SWIMMING

Britain's selectors went against one of their own rulings in choosing Caroline Cooper as one of the 16 swimmers to take part in the European Championships in Sofia, Bulgaria, in August.

The selectors had said that attendance at last weekend's trials in Leeds was a condition of team membership. Faced with trial results of low quality, however, they decided to accept Cooper's excuse for absence of examinations at the University of Cincinatti.

THE GREAT BRITAIN TEAM.

Men: 100m, Freestyle: A. Jameson (C of Liverpool); 200m Free: J. Davey (Salford); 400m Free: S. Willmott (Stockton Aquatics), A. Day (City of Leeds); 1500m Free: Day, Willmott; 200m Backstroke: Davey; 100m Breaststroke: A. Moorhouse, M. Buswell (both City of Leeds); 200m Breast: Moorhouse, Buswell; 100m Butterfly: A. Jameson (City of Liverpool); 200m Fly: S. Poulter (Wigan Wasps); 200m Individual Medley: Davey, R. Brew (Kelly College); 400m Medley: Poulter, Davey.

Women: 100m free: C. Cooper (Potters Bar), C. Foot (Millfield); 200m free: S. Hardcastle (Southend Synchro); 400m ... 100m back: C. White (City of Leeds), Read, White; 100m breast: J. Hill (Larkhall Avondale), S. Brownsdon (Millfield); 200m breast: Brownsdon, Hill; 100m fly: Foot, Cooper; 200m fly: S. Purvis (Stockton Aquatics); 200m medley: Purvis, Brownsdon; 400m medley: Hardcastle.

John Samuel reports from the FIS Congress in Vancouver

The racing uncertainties

SKIING

AS VANCOUVER celebrates the arrival of a one-legged man after a 14-month coast-to-coast trek of 5,000 miles, those who risk both legs, and quite a *lot* else, in the sport of skiing are having their affairs looked over by 350 delegates from 50 countries at the FIS Congress this week.

The *FIS (it stands for* Federation Internationale de Ski) in its quieter moments looks after safety standards for the ordinary skiier and other such worthy enterprises, but this time round — it meets every two years — its outstanding problem is how to beat off a challenge to cream away the world's best downhillers for a professional grand prix circuit next season.

The heart of the problem is, of course, money. Ski racing was long a thorn in the *flesh of amateur* diehards like Avery Brundage and the Marquess of Exeter, who understood that the expensive skis, boots and clothes needed for playing games on mountain sides would *lead* automatically to endorsement and an inbuilt professionalism. In that respect they were right.

But those were the days when track and field athletes wore plimsolls, not the products of Adidas, Nike or Puma, and tracksuits were not de rigeur in the jogging lanes. Before, too, television satellites dotted space, and before even Mongolia and Mexico wanted to join the FIS.

Athletics, with its first grands prix down the coast at San Jose last week and Eugene this Saturday, now pays track and field athletes. At a more sophisticated level of professionalism the FIS, fundamentally an amateur body with a small professional administration, must come to terms with racers like Bill Johnson, whose declared ambition after winning the Sarajevo Olympic downhill was to make a million bucks.

Things have gone badly wrong for Johnson. He now rates only 18th in the world — out of the top-seeded 15 who draw the best snow conditions — and Vancouver 15 months ago was his last victory. Yet Johnson was among the world's leading downhillers offered *a* guarantee of $40,000, and possible prize money totalling $10 million, in a circuit of 11 downhills to begin next season.

The men behind the World's Sports Association, the outfit behind the new scheme, include the West German entrepreneur, Lothar Bock, who brought Russian circus and ballet groups to Europe and was a prime go-between for Moscow's Olympic television deals with the US networks.

The new group gave the skiiers until the end of May to sign after a meeting at Rottoch Egern, near Munich, which was attended by most of the Austrian team, including Franz Klammer, now retired from World Cup, and the 1985 winner, Helmut Hoeflehner. The veterans like Harti Weirather and Conrad Cathomen were clearly interested. The younger ones said they were there to listen.

Gianfranco Kasper, the secretary-general of FIS, has refused to be panicked by the deadline, though the loss of the World Cup downhill big names would obviously be a serious blow.

"The meeting was to try and impress sponsors, but only a dozen or so turned up of the 70 invited," Kasper said. "Nine of the 11 venues mentioned by the groups said they had never been contacted, and they also confirmed they would never organise a professional race. We exclude any racers who compete in a professional event".

With resorts falling over themselves to gain FIS approval for world championships or Olympics, it is clear where the trumps lie. All the same, the pressures are on the FIS here to come up with a better deal for racers. It is a high-risk sport: one accident, one fall, can finish a racer's career — one of the reasons why television over downhill, costly though it is to cover.

The FIS has the classic courses — Kitzbuehel, Wengen and so on. No pro *group could* rival them, any more than the breakaway tennis promotors could rival Wimbledon. All the same Serge Lang, the World Cup chairman, is anxious to create a professional group within the FIS.

Results

BRIGHTON

2.0 (5f): 1, ALICE HILL, T. Williams, (16-1); 2, Ole Flo (12-1); 3, Snowblaght, *(14-1). Also: 4-9 fav Glikiaa Mou, fell,* 10 Chalfont Mo, bd, Cresta Leap 4th, 16 Dualavin 5th, 33 Ardent Partner, bd, 12, April Fool, 14, Prince Hab, £108.52.

2.30 (7f): 1, EMBROIDERERS, G. Duffield (20-1); 2, Dr. Naeem (5-1); 3, Viceroy Bay (7-1). Also: 7-2 fav The *Andlystan 5th, 4, Home Flyer, 6,* Laurie 12, April Fool, 14, Prince Hab, 20, 20, Cape Town Girl. (10 ran) Sht hd, 1½, nk, 2, ½. (D. Morley). Tote: £21.70, £3.80, £1.50, £1.70. DF: £101. CSF: Waller.

3.0 (6f): 1, SINGING SAILOR, R. Wernham (7-1); 2, Little Starchy (10-1); 3, *Canif (7-2 fav). Also:* 4 Scintillo, 11-2 Manchesterskytrain 6th, 7 Godstruth 5th, 9 Boas Festas, 16 Shared, 33 Merika, St Terramar 4th, Cadees. (11 ran). 1l, 1½, ¾, hd, nk. (R. Hannon). Tote: £6.60; £1.90, £3.80, £1.90. Dual F: £19.40; CSF: £66.19. Tricast: £255.34 NR: Elaine Ann.

3.30 (1m): 1, TRAILFINDER, I. Johnson *(13-2); 2, Deanemenne* (5-1); 3, Fair Elenor (10-1). Also: 7-2 fav French Emperor, 6 Specially Vague 4th, 8 Bay Dimple, 9 Matchstick Man, 12 Fille de Smith 5th, 14 Sussex Overseas, 20 Indian Vanity 6th, 33 Just Blair, Shamim's Pride. (12 ran). 2½l, 5, ¾, sh hd, 1. (C. Nelson). Tote: £8.60; £2.70, £1.40, £2.00. Dual F: £19.90; CSF: £37.08.

4.0 (1¼m): 1, DERBY DAY, T. Williams (33-1); 2, Aberfield (11-2); 3, Yabis (9-2 jt-fav). Also: 9-2 jt-fav King of Speed 4th, Profit Warrant 5th, Trumps, 8 Peanday, 16 Arckaringa, 33 Our Katy 6th. (9 ran). 6l, 4, 2, 1½, nk. (D. Wilson). Tote: £34.30; £13.20, £2.00, £1.70. Dual F: £86.50; CSF: £177.42.

4.30 (1¼m): 1, PYROTECHNIC, G. *Duffield* (12-1); 2, King of Comedy (9-1); 3, Careen (6-1). Also: 8-13 fav Icleworth 6th, 9 Jazzy Lady 5th, 16 Harlestone Lake, 33 Lillylee Lady, Water Dragon 4th, 50 Summerhill Gold, Wingingin, Dodge the Thistle, Park Oak's, Norfolk Ply, Norsha, Whistley Maid. (15 ran). ½l, 12, 2½, 3, 4. (G. Pritchard-Gordon). Tote: £13.10; £3.00, £1.30, £1.40. Dual F: £31.70; CSF: £107.69. NR: Blair's Winnie.

PLACEPOT: Not won. £2,111.00 carried forward.

CARTMEL

2.15 (2m 7f Hurdle). 1, CLEODDE STAR *Mr. G. Harker (7-2); 2, Not Easy, (5-1)* 3, Zicrib, (11-2). (1 ran). Mount Nugent (7-4 fav) (Mrs G. Reveley). Tote: £4.40, £1.50, £2.30, £1.40. DF: £4.30. CSF: £21.71. Tricast £87.41. NR: Milliondollarman, Young Lofty.

2.50 (2m 1f hurdle): 1, HAWAIIAN Technical Merit, (6-1) 3, Inspired (9-1), (11 ran), (W. Clay). Tote: £3.80, £1.90, £2.40, £2. DF: £9.90, CSF: £22.09. NR: Dreadnought Grulmastorm to winner overruled.

3.25 (2m 1f ch): 1, SAINT MUNN J. J. O'Neill (5-1); 2, Ominous (12-1); 3, Fair Babu (4-1). 11 ran) North Yard (3-1 fav). (Miss D. Culham). Tote: £4.50 £1.40, £4.40, £2.60. DF: £32. CSF: £60.23 Tricast: £243.29. NR: Harbour Bazaar.

4.0 (2m 1f Hdle): 1, BATON MATCH, J. J. O'Neill (8-1); 2, Ruler On a Lark, (100-30 jt-fav); 3, High Drop (10-1); 4, Rubirius (100-30 jt-fav). (17 ran). (M. Chapman). Tote: £9.90, £2.60, £1.80, £3.30, £1.40. DF: £29.20. CSF: £40.83. Tricast: £270.04.

4.35 (2m 5f Ch): 1, SCOTTISH DREAM, P. Tuck (7-2). 2, Park Tower, (3-1 jt fav). 3, Bushello (20-1), Edward's Corner (3-1 jt fav). (11 hran). (G. Richards) Tote £3.20, £1.50, £1.50, £3.50. DF: £6.80. CSF: £16.12. NR Greyrose Academic.

5.10 (2m 1f Hdle): 1, JIM THORPE, D. Coakley (4-11 fav); 2, Johnston's Pride (16-1); 3, Copy Writer (16-1). (10 hran) (G. Richards). Tote: £1.20, £1.10, £1.80, £2.10. DF: £7.60. CSF: £8.53. NR Royal Revenge.

PLACEPOT: £10.55.

● Mike Easterby was yesterday fined £525 by the Jockey Club disciplinary committee at an inquiry into a positively tested urine sample from Miss Goldingay after she had won the Coldstream Novices' Hurdle at Kelso on February 1 1985. The sample was found to contain theobromine, a prohibited substance, but the committee was unable to establish the *source.*

TELEVISION

PROGRAMME GUIDE BY SANDY SMITHIES

BBC-1

6 0 am Ceefax Am. 6 50 Breakfast Time. 9 20 Pages from Ceefax. 10 20 Play School. 10 40 International Cricket: England v Australia for the Texaco Trophy from Old Trafford. 1 5 pm News after Noon. 1 32 Regional News. 1 35 Cricket: England v Australia. 3 53 Regional News (except London and Scotland). 3 55 Mop and Smiff. 4 10 Ivor the Engine. 4 15 Jigsaw. 4 30 Bananaman. 4 35 Dogtanian and the Three Muskehounds. 4 55 John Craven's Newsround. 5 5 Blue Peter. Ceefax sub-titles. 5 35 Dr Kildare.

6 0 **NEWS**; Weather News.

6 35 **REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.**

7 0 **EASTENDERS.** Ceefax sub-titles.

7 30 **TOMORROW'S WORLD.** More reports on what science and technology have in store for us.

7 55 **TOP OF THE POPS.** A live edition, introduced by John Peel and Janice Long.

8 25 **THE LITTLE AND LARGE SHOW.** Starting a re-run of Syd and Eddie's not-exactly-Lenny-Henry comedy series, with fellow jokers Frank Carson and Dudley Doolittle.

9 0 **NEWS**; Weather News.

9 25 **MATT HOUSTON:** The Ghost of Carter Gault. He being the newspaperman who hasn't actually passed over as yet, but who looks to be heading that way after being blown up in his car. Lee Horsley as the Texan investigator taking up his story — about a bent union boss — which someone is trying to stop at all costs.

10 15 **QUESTION TIME.** Donald MacCormick takes the show to Plymouth, where questions from a South-west audience go to MPs Margaret Beckett, Alex Carlile, George Walden, and Professor Laurence Martin.

11 15 **THE LEARNING MACHINE:** Intelligent Pets. Should we be wary of relinquishing too much power to machines? Should we learn more about the learning process itself before planning to automate the experience? Tim O'Shea concludes his series with a look at the development of artificial intelligence programmes for education, and the *implications* of a computer-dominated lifestyle.

11 40 Weather, Close.

Wales: 5 35-6 0 pm Wales Today. 6 35-7 0 Dr. Kildare. 8 25-9 0 Week In Week Out. Northern Ireland: 5 35 pm Today's Sport. 5 40-6 0 Inside Ulster. 6 35-7 0 Dr. Kildare.

BBC-2

6 30-7 20 am Open University. 9 0 Pages from Ceefax. 12 50 pm Volunteers and Social Management. 1 5 Biotechnology. 1 40 Camberwick Green. 1 55 Interval. 2 0 You and Me. 2 15. International Show Jumping from Hickstead. 3 50 Cricket: England v Australia from Old Trafford.

7 30 **NEWS** with sub-titles; weather.

7 35 **FLOWER OF THE MONTH:** Clematis. With Geoffrey Smith.

7 45 **RECOVERY:** 4. Brian Redhead learns how new management, new designs, new production methods, and an aggressive new marketing strategy turned round gas cooker manufacturers New World of Warrington.

8 10 **LOST IN MUSIC.** On the little island of St Kitts, Clement "Monarch" O'Garro is recognised as a promising young musician and a leading exponent of soca, the blend of soul and calypso which is the pop music of the East Caribbean. He wants to break into the international music scene — but that means leaving his roots and heading for New York. In this latest film in the series, scripted by St Kitts-born Caryl Phillips and directed by Robin Denselow, Monarch, his family, and the island people act out his dilemma, his decision, and the result.

9 0 **LEAVING.** Keith Barron, Susan Hampshire as the divorced pair who can't quite make the break, in Carla Lane's long drawn out comedy. Ceefax sub-titles.

9 30 **ALEC CLIFTON-TAYLOR'S ENGLISH TOWNS:** Warwick. Another repeated tour, taking in some fine timber framed buildings as well as the superb castle and famous Beauchamp Chapel in St Mary's Church, both made of the local sandstone. Our guide points out that there used to be a particularly fine view of the church — until twentieth century planning stuck the county council's concrete office block in the way. Ceefax sub-titles.

10 10 **INTERNATIONAL CRICKET:** England v Australia. Peter West introduces highlights of today's one-day international at Old Trafford.

*11 0 **NEWSNIGHT.** 11 45 Weatherview.* 11 55 Open University.

12 50 Close.

ITV London

6 15 am Good Morning Britain with Roland Rat (9 0-9 20). 9 25 Headlines; Sesame Street. 10 25 The Poseidon Files. 11 20 Cartoon Time. 11 30 About Britain. 12 0 Foxtales. 12 10 pm Mooncat & Co. 12 30 The Sullivans. 1 0 News. 1 20 Thames News. 1 30 Scarecrow and Mrs King. 2 25 Home *Cookery Club. 2 30 Play It Again.* 3 0 Take the High Road. 3 25 News Headlines. 3 30 Sons and Daughters. 4 0 Foxtales. 4 15 Crystal Tipps and Alistair. 4 20 Wonders in Letterland. 4 40 First Post. 5 0 Dangermouse. 5 15 Thames Sport.

5 45 **NEWS**; Weather News.

6 0 **THAMES NEWS.**

6 25 **HELP!** with Viv Taylor Gee.

6 35 **CROSSROADS.**

7 0 **EMMERDALE FARM.**

7 30 **WHOSE BABY?** Bernie Winters hosts another round of the famous-parents quiz, challenging Nanette Newman, Kenneth Williams and Big Daddy to identify the progeny of more celebrities.

8 0 **ON THE BUSES.** Reg Varney, Doris Hare lead big-screen spin-off from the cheerfully vulgar sitcom, with *the bus company blokes going off* their trolley at the prospect of women behind the wheel.

9 30 **TV EYE:** The Defector. Arkady Shevchenko, the highest ranking *Soviet diplomat to defect to the West* since the war, tells Alastair Burnet about the workings of the Kremlin and the cynical attitudes of the Russian leaders to disarmament.

10 0 **NEWS AT TEN**; weather.

10 30 **SHELLEY.** Hywel Bennett as the philosopher (failed) in a re-run of the memorable episode which finds him sharing a prison cell with Max Wall.

11 0 **PARENTS AND TEENAGERS:** Not Talking. Uncommunicative kids may create family problems — but are parents just as guilty of keeping their thoughts to themselves?

11 30 **MAN DETAINED.** Bernard Archard leads this latest old thriller in the Edgar Wallace Presents strand, about a burglar who finds himself on *a far from petty charge.*

12 35 **NIGHT THOUGHTS** with the Bishop of Durham. Closedown.

Channel 4

2 30 pm Film: Summer Stock. 1950 musical with Judy Garland, Gene Kelly. 4 30 Television Scrabble.

5 0 **THE WINDS OF WAR.** Starting a repeat showing of ITV's flatulent epic based on Herman Wouk's bestseller about a Yank family fighting WW2 on every front, memorable mainly for Robert Mitchum's somnambulistic playing of the naval hero father, and Ali McGraw's definitively awful portrayal of a young Jewish girl.

7 0 **CHANNEL FOUR NEWS.** 7 50 Comment. By Najma Hafeez, lecturer in equal opportunities. Weather.

8 0 **MIRROR IMAGE — SWANS WAY.** The three-strong Birmingham band talk to David Wigg about their individual way of working and their long and difficult road to a recording contract, while delivering the goods *at London's Astoria Theatre.*

9 0 **THE BRIGHT SIDE:** On the Move. Continuing Willis Hall's comedy, with Paul Copley as prisoner Paul, having settling-in problems in his new dormitory. *Paula Wilcox* as the wife on the outside, facing a much more traumatic transfer.

9 30 **FILM ON FOUR: SUMMER LIGHTNING.** Turgenev's story of adolescent passion and jealousy, *First Love* is the basis for this 1984 drama — though writer/director Paul Joyce transposes it to an Irish setting, just before the Famine. Paul Scofield *leads an impressive* cast as the ageing man recalling the summer many years before which blighted his life, with Edward Rawle-Hicks as his younger self, a 14-year-old falling violently and tragically in love with an older girl (Leonie Mellinger). With Tom Bell, Dearbhla Molloy as young Robert's parents, plus David Warner, Maureen Toal, Jonathan Ryan.

11 10 **THE UNREPEATABLE "WHO DARES WINS . . ."** More scurrilous sketches culled from last autumn's late-night revue.

11 40 **ARE YOU TAKING THE TABLETS?** Thou Shalt Not Commit Adultery. Another examination of the contemporary relevance of the Ten Commandments, with sex therapist and marriage guidance counsellor Pemma Littlehailes offering this week's expert view. 12 10 Close.

Anglia

6 15 As London. 10 25 Cartoon Time. 10 40 The Protectors. 11 5 Fireball XL5. 11 30 As London. 1 20 Anglia News. 1 30 Falcon Crest. 2 30 As London. 5 15 Connections. 5 45 News. 6 0 About Anglia. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Anything Goes. 7 30 Keep It In The Family. 8 0 Film: Raw Edge. 1956 Western thriller, with Yvonne de Carlo. 9 30 TV Eye. 10 0 News At Ten. *10 30 The Milk Race.* 11 0 Parents and Teenagers. 11 30 The Yellow Rose. 12 30 Thursday Topic.

Central

6 15 As London. 9 25 Sport Billy. 9 50 Mysteries, *Myths and Legends.* 10 10 History Captured in Jewellery. 10 40 Butlin's Grand Masters Darts. 11 30 As London. 12 25 European Folk Tales. 12 40 Contact. 1 0 News. 1 20 Central News. 1 30 Hart to Hart. 2 30 As London. 5 15 Connections. 5 45 News. 6 0 Crossroads. 6 25 Central News. 7 0 Emmerdale Farm. 7 30 Street Hawk. 8 30 Minder. 9 30 TV Eye. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Central Lobby. 11 0 Parents and *Teenagers.* 11 30 Fight Night.

Channel

6 15 As London. 9 25 Vintage Spirit. 10 25 The Intruders. 10 50 Fireball XL5. 11 15 From Cow to Counter. 11 30 As London. *1 20 Channel News.* 1 30 Hotel. 2 30 As London. 5 15 The Beverly Hillbillies. 5 45 News. 6 0 Channel Report. 6 30 Crossroads. 6 55 Jan and Steve. 7 0 Emmerdale Farm. 7 30 Street Hawk. 8 30 Minder. 9 30 As London. 11 30 Return of the Saint. 12 30 Actualites;

Granada

6 15 As London. 9 25 Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 9 55 The Jacksons. 10 20 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 10 45 Tarzan. 11 30 As London. 1 20 Granada Reports. 1 30 Scarecrow and Mrs King. 2 30 As London. 3 30 The Young Doctors. 4 0 As London. 5 15 Connections. 5 45 News. 6 0 This Is Your Right. 6 5 Crossroads. *6 30 Granada Reports.* 7 0 Emmerdale Farm. 7 30 Hart to Hart. 8 30 Minder. 9 30 As London. 11 30 Fight Night.

HTV

6 15 As London. *10 25 The Magic Planet.* 11 15 Prairie Album. 11 30 As London. 1 20 HTV News. 1 30 A Country Practice. 2 25 Home Cookery Club. 2 30 As London. 5 15 Connections. 5 45 News. 6 0 HTV News. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Emmerdale Farm. 7 30 Street Hawk. *8 30 Minder.* 9 30 TV Eye. 10 0 News At Ten. 10 30 Weekend Outlook. 10 35 The West This Week. 11 5 Parents and Teenagers. 11 30 The New Avengers. 12 30 Weather; close. Wales: As West except: 6 0-6 35 pm Wales at Six. 10 30-11 5 Wales This Week.

South

6 15 As London. 10 25 Cartoon. 10 40 Matt and Jenny. 11 5 Crazy World of Sport. 11 30 As London. 1 20 TVS News. 1 30 Home Cookery Club. 1 35 Falcon Crest. 2 30 As London. 3 30 The Parlour Game. 4 0 As London. 5 15 Connections. 5 45 News. 6 0 Coast to Coast. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Emmerdale Farm. 7 30 Street Hawk. *8 30 Minder.* 9 30 TV Eye. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 Putting on the South. 11 0 Parents and Teenagers. 11 30 The New Avengers. 12 30 Company; close.

South-West

6 15 As London. 9 25 Sesame Street. 10 25 The Intruders. 10 50 Fireball XL5. 11 15 From Cow to Counter. 11 30 As London. 1 20 TSW News. 1 30 Hotel. 2 30 As London. *5 15 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays.* 5 20 Crossroads. 5 45 News. 6 0 Today South-West. 6 30 Gardens for All. 7 0 Emmerdale Farm. 7 30 Street Hawk. *8 30 Minder.* 9 30 As London. 11 30 Return of the Saint. 12 30 Postscript; weather; Close.

Tyne-Tees

6 15 As London. 9 25 North-East News. 9 30 Film: David Copperfield (1970) with Robin Phillips, Susan Hampshire. 11 30 As London. 1 20 North-east News; Look-around. 1 30 R.T.E. Play: Winter Music. 2 30 As London. 5 15 Connections. 5 45 News. 6 2 Crossroads. *6 25 Northern Life.* 7 0 Emmerdale Farm. 7 30 Street Hawk. 8 30 Minder. 9 30 TV Eye. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 32 Parents and Teenagers. 11 0 The Yellow Rose. *11 55 Images of the Holy Spirit;* close.

Yorkshire

6 15 As London. 10 0 Vicky the Viking. 10 50 Day of a Bear Cub. 11 15 European Folk Tales. 11 30 As London. 12 30 Calendar Lunchtime Live. 1 0 News. 1 20 Calendar Headlines. 1 30 The Love Boat. 2 30 As London. 5 15 Connections. 5 45 News. 6 0 Calendar. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Emmerdale Farm. 7 30 Street Hawk. 8 30 Minder. 9 30 TV Eye. 10 0 News at Ten. 10 30 The Northern Line. 11 0 Parents and Teenagers. 11 30 Fight Night. 12 30 Close.

S4C

1 15 Ffalabalam. 1 30 Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yr Urdd. 4 45 Ffalabalam. 5 0 Wil Cwac Cwac. *5 5 Y Gwyllt.* 5 30 Bewitched. 6 0 Brookside. 6 30 Wheeltracks. 7 0 Newyddion Saith. 7 30 Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yr Urdd. 8 30 Coleg. 9 5 Awyr Iach. 9 35 Llygad y Geiniog. 10 5 End of Empire. 11 5 About Time. 12 5 Diwedd.

RADIO

Radio 1

6 0 am Adrian John. 7 0 Mike Read. 9 0 Simon Bates. 12 0 Gary Davies. 2 30 pm Steve Wright. 5 0 Bruno Brookes. 7 30 Janice Long. 10 0-12 0 Into the Music.

Radio 2

4 0 am *Colin Berry.* 6 0 *Ray Moore.* 8 5 Ken Bruce. 10 30 Jimmy Young. 1 5 pm David Jacobs. 2 5 Gloria Hunniford. 3 30 Music All the Way. 4 5 David Hamilton. 6 5 John Dunn. 8 0 Wally Whyton. 10 0 The Good Human Guide. *10 30 Star Sound Extra.* 11 0 Bernard Falk. 1 0 am Bill Rennells. 3 0 Male Voice Choir Competition. 3 45-4 0 Ed Welch, at the piano.

Radio 3

VHF:

6 35 Open University: Weather.

7 0 News; Morning Concert.

9 0 News; This Week's Composer: Rameau. Cantata: Aquilon et Orithie (Gregory Reinhart/Les Dominos); Suite in A minor (Stanislav Heller, harpsichord).

10 0 Chamber Orch of Europe. Bach: Concerto in C minor (Marieke Blankestijn, violin, Douglas Boyd, oboe, cond Alexander Schneider); Mozart: Symphony No 39 (Cond. Solti).

10 50 Music for Bassoon and Piano (Robert Codd/Martin Jones). Standford: Four Preludes; Hurlstone: Sonata in F.

11 15 Camerata Bern. Heinz Holliger (oboe). Rameau: Concerto No 6; Leclair: Oboe Concerto in C.

11 50 Six Continents.

12 10 Camerata Bern. Vaughan Williams: Concerto for oboe and strings; Bartok: Divertimento.

1 0 News; Bristol Lunchtime Concert: Christian Blackshaw, piano. Bach: Partita No 1; Scriabin: Sonata No 9; Bartok: Sonata.

2 0 Lucia di Lammermoor. Three-act opera by Donizetti, sung in Italian with Edita Gruberova (Lucia), RPO, cond. Nicola Rescigno. Intervals at 2 45, 3 40.

4 55 *News; Mainly for Pleasure.*

6 30 Bandstand: Lewisham Concert Band. Washburn: Prelude and Paragrams; John Barnes Chance: Variations on a Korean folk song; Norman Dello Joio: Satiric dances; *Roger Nixon: Fiesta del Pacifico.*

7 0 Mozart: String Quartet in C K465. Melos Quartet.

7 30 New York PO/Zubin Mehta. Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No 3; first UK performance of George Crumb's A Haunted Landscape.

8 0 Poetry Now.

8 20 NYPO. Mahler: Symphony No 5.

9 40 A Ticket to Spare. Story by Zinovy Zink.

10 0 Music in Our Time. Chamber concertos from the Americas performed by Lontano/Odaline de la Martinez. Elliott Schwartz: Chamber Concerto II (Antony Pay, clarinet); *Manuel Enriquez:* Concierto para 8; Robert Aitken: Lalita — Shadows II (Ingrid Culliford, flute); Elliott Schwartz: Chamber Concerto IV (John Harle, saxophone).

11 0 Nocturne: BBC SO/Pritchard. Anthony Rolfe Johnson. Britten: Nocturne for tenor, seven obbligato instruments and strings; Delius: Paris.

11 57 News.

Medium Wave: 10 40 am-7 30 pm Cricket: England v. Australia. One-day international from Old Trafford.

Radio 4

5 55 Shipping Forecast.

6 0 News Briefing.

6 10 Farming Today.

6 25 Prayer for the Day.

6 30 Today, including 7 0, 8 0 News.

8 43 Alice's Adventures in Wonderland read by Alan Bennett (4).

9 0 News; Checkpoint. Last of Roger Cook's investigations into sharp practice.

9 30 Hush . . . Money. Laurie Taylor breaks the taboo on talking about hard cash.

10 0 News; Medicine Now: children's psychiatric problems.

10 30 Morning Story: Dear Debbie by Audrey Evans.

10 45 An Act of Worship.

11 0 News; Analysis: Transport and General. Disarray at the TGWU.

11 48 One Man and his Bog. Barry Pilton's struggle along the Pennine Way.

12 0 News; You and Yours.

12 27 After Henry. Comedy series.

1 0 The World at One: News.

1 40 The Archers.

2 0 News; Woman's Hour: You are what you wear — putting on a uniform.

3 0 News; Afternoon Play: The Lover in the Cards. Tragi-comedy by Patrice Chaplin.

4 0 News; Enquire Within.

4 10 Bookshelf.

4 40 Story Time: Dead Man Leading by V. S. Pritchett (9).

5 0 PM. News magazine.

6 0 The Six O'Clock News.

6 30 Brain of Britain 1985. General knowledge contest.

7 0 News; The Archers.

7 20 Any Answers?

7 40 Wrecking the Joint: new ideas on arthritis and rheumatism.

8 0 Does He Take Sugar? Magazine for the disabled.

8 30 The Huguenot Heritage. 300 years after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Robin Gwynne assesses the contribution of the French protestants who fled to Britain.

9 45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine.

10 15 A Book at Bedtime: Weights and Measures by Joseph Roth (4).

10 30 The World Tonight.

11 15 The Financial World Tonight.

11 30 Faces — what are they for and what do they tell us?

12 0 News; Weather: Interval.

12 33 Shipping Forecast.

VHF: 1 55-2 0 pm Listening Corner. 11 0 Study on 4. 11 30-12 0 Open University.

Wales (340m): 4 0 am As Radio 2. 6 25 Daloni Roberts. 7 33 AM. 10 3 Mike Flynn. 11 30 Maureen Staffer. 12 30 pm Meet For Lunch. 1 40 Catchphrase 1. 1 45 Paul Hennessy. 3 30 Landmark. 4 0 Four-Five-Six. 6 0 As Radio 4. 7 0 Catchphrase 2. 7 5 As Radio 4. 9 45 Rockpile. 11 2-4 0 am As Radio 2.

Cymru (VHF): 5 55 am Weather. Gwefer Radio 4. 6 25 Relo Bobol. 9 5 Rett a'i Phobol. 9 45 Llafal. 10 25 Byd y Meddyg. 11 0 Tafodau Taf. 1 0 pm Ar yr Awr. 1 20 Cardiaw. 1 50 O Glawr i Glawr. 2 0 Tafodau Taf. 5 0 Post Prynhawn. 6 0 Gwefer Radio 4. 7 0 Gwefer Wales. 7 5 Gwefer Radio 4. 10 15 Newyddion. Tri Deg Wyth Deg. 11 30 Open University. 12 0 -Close Gwefer Radio 4 VHF.

Scotland (370m): 6 0 am As Radio 4. 6 25 Programme News. 6 30 Good Morning Scotland. 8 45 Jimmy Mack. 11 3 The Gathering. 12 2 pm Tell Me More. 12 30 Lunchtime Report. News. 1 0 As Radio 4. 1 40 Rab Noakes's Sidetracks. 2 2 Taking Issue with Colin Bell. 3 3 Art Sutter. 5 0 Good Evening Scotland. 6 0 News. Farming News. 6 30 Eastern Echoes. 7 2 Wages Council — The Last Safety Net. 7 30 Take the Jazz Train. 8 30 Travelling Folk. 10 0 News: Tom Ferrie. 12 0-Close As Radio 4.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648kHz (463m) at the following times GMT:

5 0 am Newsdesk. 5 30 Nature Notebook. 5 40 The Farming World. 7 0 News. 7 9 Twenty-four Hours. 7 30 Kings of Swing. 7 45 Network UK. 8 0 News. 8 9 Reflections. 8 15 International Soccer Special. 8 30 John Peel. 9 0 News. 9 9 British Press Review. 9 15 The World Today. 9 30 Financial News. 9 40 Look Ahead. 9 45 Monitor. 10 0 News. British String Quartets. 11 0 News. 11 9 News About Britain. 11 15 New Ideas. 11 25 A Letter from England. 11 30 Assignment. 12 0 Radio Newsreel. 12 15 pm Top Twenty. 12 45 Sports Roundup. 1 0 News. 1 9 Twenty-four Hours. 1 30 Network UK. 1 45 It's All Been Done Before. 2 0 Outlook. 2 45 Guitar Workshop. 3 0 Radio Newsreel. 3 15 The Pleasure's Yours. 4 0 News. 4 9 Commentary. 4 15 Assignment. 7 45 Report on Religion. 8 0 News. 8 9 Twenty-Four Hours. 8 30 Business Matters. 9 0 News; Book Choice. 9 5 In The Meantime. 9 15 A Jolly Good Show. 10 0 News. 10 9 The World Today. 10 25 A Letter from England. 10 30 Financial News. 10 40 Reflections. 10 45 Sports Roundup. 11 0 News. 11 9 Commentary. 11 15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11 30 Meridian. 12 0 News. 12 9 am News About Britain. 12 15 Radio Newsreel. 12 30 Randy Newman's America. 1 0 News. Outlook. 1 30 The Poem Itself. 1 45 Book Choice. 1 50 In the Meantime. 2 0 News. 2 9 British Press Review. 2 15 Jewels for a Princess: The Sonatas of Scarlatti. 2 30 Bach: The 48. 3 0 News. 3 9 News about Britain. 3 15 The World Today. 4 45 Financial News. 4 55 Reflections. 5 0 News. 5 9 Twenty-Four Hours. 5 45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 4—1,500m (200kHz), London only 417m (720kHz). VHF: Radio 3—247m (1,215kHz). VHF: Radio 2—433m (693kHz), 330m (909kHz). VHF: Radio 1—285m (1,053kHz), 275m (1,089kHz).

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

THEATRES

London

ADELPHI. 836 7611 or 240 7913/4. CC 741 9999/836 7358. Group Sales 930 6123. "HAPPIEST SHOW IN TOWN" S. Exp. THE LAMBETH WALK MUSICAL ME AND MY GIRL ROBERT LINDSAY "An Absolutely Inspired Performance" Fin. Times. FRANK THORNTON EMMA THOMPSON DIRECTED BY MIKE OCKRENT Nightly at 7.30. Mats. Wed. 2.30 & Sat. 4.30 & 8.0. SOME RETURNS USUALLY AVAILABLE FROM MID-AFTERNOON.

ALBERY. 836 3878. CC 379 6565/379 6433. Grp. Sales. 930 6123/836 3962. Eves 8.00. Thurs. mat. 3.00 and Sat. 5.00 and 8.15. THE SEVEN YEAR ITCH by GEORGE AXELROD "SPARKLING COMEDY" D. Tel. Starring PATRICK MOWER "Dashing rakish." Gdn. ADRIENNE POSTA "Impish vivacity." D. Tel. ROYCE MILLS "Brilliant." D. Tel. ISABELLE AMYES "Subtle sex appeal." D. Mail. Directed by JAMES ROOSE EVANS "SPRIGHTLY PRODUCTION" Std. Last 2 weeks.

ALDWYCH THEATRE. 01-836 6404/0641. CC 379 6233. Evgs 7.30. Wed. 2.30, Sat. 4.0 & 8.0. PAUL EDDINGTON & FELICITY KENDAL SIMON CADELL in TOM STOPPARD'S JUMPERS with ANDREW SACHS Directed by PETER WOOD

AMBASSADORS. 836 6111. CC 379 6433. Eves. 8.0. Mats. Tue. & Sat. 5.0. FIGARO MOZART'S MUSICAL COMEDY THE BRITISH STAGE VERSION WITH ADDED BRYLCREEM Prevs. from June 6. Opens June 12.

APOLLO THEATRE. SHAFTESBURY AVE. W1. CC 01-437 2663. 01-434 3598. JACK GILFORD "Perfect" (Observer) in LOOK TO THE RAINBOW The new hit Musical "FASCINATING" Times. "OUTSTANDING" Fin. Times. "A JOYOUS NIGHT OUT" City Limits. "AN OVER THE MOON OCCASION" Guardian. The musical history of Yip Harburg. Eves. Mon.-Fri. 8.0. Mats. Weds. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Group Sales 930 6123. FINAL WEEK.

APOLLO VICTORIA. 828 8665. CC 630 6262. Group Sales 930 6123. STARLIGHT EXPRESS Music by ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER Lyrics by Richard Stilgoe Directed by Trevor Nunn "A MUSICAL THAT SURPASSES ANYTHING AROUND IN EVERY DIMENSION." D. Exp. Evgs. 7.45. Mats. Tues./Sat. 3.0. BOX OFFICE OPEN 10 am-8 pm. A limited number of seats avail. for Tues. Mat. limited to 2 per person. Some £2 standing room tickets are avail. ½ hour before every performance for the unwaged and students. NEW BOOKING PERIOD NOW OPEN TO MARCH '86.

BARBICAN. 01-628 8795/638 8891 CC (Mon.-Sun. 10 am-8 pm). For inc. hotel package 01-330 7111. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY BARBICAN THEATRE. HAMLET today 2.0 & 7.30 (runs 3 hrs. 40). Tkts. avail. HENRY V June 6. Day seats from 10 am. Booking open for perfs July - Sep. THE PIT WAR PLAYS by Edward Bond. Pts. 1 & II from tomor (ton't perf cancelled). RSC also at Mermaid.

CHICHESTER. 0243 781312. CAVALCADE / ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. 7.30. Mat. Thur. & Sat. 2.30.

CABARET PICCADILLY, Denman St. 437 5000, CC 379 6565/6433. This Fri. & Sat. 11 pm. Adm. £7.50/£5. FASCINATING AIDA

COMEDY 01-930 2578. CC 839 1438. Eves 8.0. Fri. and Sat. 6.0 & 8.45. MONSTER MUSICAL HIT LITTLE SHOP OF HORRORS 2nd MOUTH-WATERING YEAR "I LOVED IT—HOPE IT RUNS FOR A 1,000 YEARS" Time Out. Seats at some Perfs from £6.50 Group Sales Box Office 930 6123.

CRITERION S 930 3216 CC 379 6565 / 379 6433 / 741 9999. Groups 836 3962. Eves 8.0. Mats. Thur 2.30, Sat 5.30 & 8.30. BRITISH FARCE AT ITS BEST The Theatre of Comedy Company ROBIN ASKWITH GEOFFREY HUGHES BILL PERTWEE TESSA WYATT ANITA GRAHAM with GARETH HUNT and BARRY HOWARD in RUN FOR YOUR WIFE Written and Directed by RAY COONEY Over 800 side-splitting performances. "SHOULD RUN FOR LIFE." S. Exp. Seats £4.50 to £9.50 Special Theatre Dinner Criterion Brasserie / Stalls or Circle Tkt £14.60.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL. 01-836 8108, 01-240 9066. 01-240 9067. David Merrick's 42ND STREET "The show has now swept up all the top prizes for musicals." D. Exp. BEST MUSICAL Standard Drama Award "Exhilarating" D. Tel. BEST MUSICAL Laurence Olivier Award "Dazzling." D. Mail. BEST MUSICAL Plays and Players London Theatre Critics Award "You won't find a show in London with more razzle dazzle" D. Exp. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. Group Sales 01-930 6123. Booking until July 1986 BOX OFFICE OPEN Mon.-Sat. 10 am-8 pm.

DUCHESS THEATRE. 836 8243. 240 9648. "Superbly played by . . ." Mail on Sun. COLIN BLAKELY DOROTHY TUTIN in OTHER PLACES by Harold Pinter Directed by Kenneth Ives "The acting by Colin Blakely . . . Dorothy Tutin & Susan Engel has no equal in London." S. Times. "A Kind of Alaska & One For The Road are indisputably masterpieces." "As rewarding an evening of theatre as to be found anywhere now in London." S. Tel. "Spellbinding." Times. Evgs. Mon.-Thurs. 7.30, Fri. & Sat. 6.00 & 8.30.

DUKE OF YORK'S. S 836 5122. CC 836 9837/379 6433. Grp Sales 930 6123. Eves. 8. Mat. Thu. 3. Sat 5 & 8.30. "TRIUMPH ON TAP" Eve Std. STEPPING OUT The Hit Comedy by Richard Harris Directed by Julia McKenzie THIS YEAR'S COMEDY OF THE YEAR Standard Drama Award 1984. "LAUGH YOURSELF SILLY" T. Out. "Had the first night audience yelling for more." D. Mail. "Must surely take the town . . . GO NOW." D. Tel. "Roars of approval." Times. "It's going to tap, tap, tap forever." N.O.W. "A brand new All Dancing, All Joking Smash Hit Comedy . . . A GREAT EVENING." BBC.

DONMAR WAREHOUSE. 01-379 6565. SHOW PEOPLE hail JEROME KERN. Elaine Delmar, David Kernan, Liz Robertson, Elisabeth Welch. Tue. to Thur. 10 p.m.. Fri. & Sat. 11 p.m.. Sun. 5.0 & 7.30. CC 741 9999/379 6433. Grp Sales 930 6123.

DONMAR WAREHOUSE. Earlham St., Cov. Gdn. 836 3028. CC 379 6565/6433. Opens Ton't. at 7.0. Sub. Eves 7.30. Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.30. Jules Feiffer's New Revue FEIFFER'S AMERICA From Eisenhower to Reagan Prev. tkt. offer: 2 for price of 1.

FORTUNE S. CC. 836 2238. Evgs. 8.00. Fri. & Sat. 6.00 & 8.30. THIS YEAR'S COMEDY OF THE YEAR Laurence Olivier Awards 1984 UP 'N' UNDER "A wonderful comedy." S. Times. "Splendid . . ." — D. Tel. "One of the funniest and least pretentious plays you are ever going to see." "Totally hysterical" — Obs. "Excitement and hilarity. . . . Persuading the audience to clap and cheer" — S. Tel. "A joy" S. Exp.

GARRICK S. CC 01-836 4601. Evgs. 8.0. Wed. Mat. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0. 14th HYSTERICAL YEAR. LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY IN THE WORLD NO SEX, PLEASE — WE'RE BRITISH 2 hrs of non-stop laughter Directed by Allan Davis CC379 6433. Grp Sales 930 6123. OVER 5,555 FANTASTIC PERFS

GLOBE. CC 437 1592. Andrew Lloyd Webber presents COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1983 DAISY PULLS IT OFF By Denise Deegan Directed by David Gilmore "ABSOLUTELY SPIFFING" D Tel "FULL MARKS FOR DAISY" Std "A gold star to Daisy for a delightful show." Daily Mail. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. 3. Sat. 4. Group Sales 930 6123. "THIS IS AN ABSOLUTE HOOT & A SCREAM." Sunday Times. THIRD GREAT YEAR

GREENWICH THEATRE 01-858 7755. Evenings 7.45. Mats. Sat. 2.30. TENNESSEE WILLIAMS'S THE GLASS MENAGERIE. "A powerful performance of a perennially touching play." F.T. "Meticulous production wonderfully worth seeing." D. Tel.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL. 01-930 9832. Group Sales 01-930 6123. LIV ULLMANN MICHAEL GAMBON NICOLA PAGETT in OLD TIMES by Harold Pinter Directed by David Jones "It is thrilling to see work of such quality in the West End." S. Times. "Extraordinarily funny." S. Tel. "Immaculate, teasing . . . unequivocally sexual . . . a gilt-edged, all-star, first rate revival." Gdn. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. 2.0. Sats. 4.30. Must close June 22.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL. 01-930 9832. Group Sales 930 6123. Reduced price previews from Wed., June 26. Opens Tues., July 9 at 7.0. Subs eves Mon. to Sat. 7.30. Mats Weds & Sats 2.30. LAUREN BACALL IN TENNESSEE WILLIAMS SWEET BIRD OF YOUTH Directed by Harold Pinter

HER MAJESTY'S 01-930 6606. CC 01-930 4025. Group Sales 930 6123. WEST SIDE STORY SECOND TRIUMPHANT YEAR "FINGER CLICKING GOOD." Std. "THE BEST MUSICAL EVER WRITTEN" City Limits. Mon-Fri. Evgs. 7.30. Sat. 4.45 & 8.0. Mat. Wed. 2.30. ALL SEAT PRICES ON SALE THROUGH SUMMER.

KING'S HEAD. 226 1916. Prevs from Tomor. Dnr. 7. Show 8. MR JOYCE IS LEAVING PARIS by Tom Gallacher.

LYTTELTON. 928 2252. CC 928 5933. S. (National Theatre's proscenium stage) To'nt., Tomor. 7.45, Sat. 3.00 (low price mat.) & 7.45, last perfs. THE ROAD TO MECCA by Athol Fugard.

LONDON PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Evgs. 7.30. Matinees Wednesday & Saturdays 2.45. THE STAR STUDDED SPECTACULAR MUSICAL TOMMY STEELE in SINGIN' IN THE RAIN with ROY CASTLE NEW BOOKING PERIOD TO SEPT. 28 — OPEN NOW. Credit cards 01-437 2055, 734 8961. Night/Sunday Ansafone 01-437 6892.

LYCEUM THEATRE re-open (Strand WC2 7DN. Box Office & CC Bkgs 379 3055/379 6433 'S') Limited season National Theatre's THE MYSTERIES THE NATIVITY Tues. 8 pm. Thur. 5 pm & Sat. 11 am. THE PASSION, Wed. 3 pm. Thur. 8 30pm & Sat. 3 30 pm. DOOMSDAY Wed., Fri. & Sat. all 8 pm. Prices from £7.50. "BEST SHOW IN BRITAIN" (Observer).

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH. S CC 741 2311. LAST WEEK. Evgs. 7.45. Mats. Sat. 4.0. THE SEAGULL Directed by Charles Sturridge "Actually funny . . . finely balanced." D. Mail. "Performances are spot on . . . the best thing I have seen JOHN HURT do." Gdn. "Marvellously lively, robustly idiomatic." F.T. Prevs. June 5. THE LONDON CUCKOLDS

LYRIC STUDIO: Last Week. Evgs. 8.0. IN THE BELLY OF THE BEAST. Presented by the Wisdom Bridge Theatre of Chicago. Prevs. from June 7. THE WOOLGATHERER.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY AVE. 437 3686/7 cc 434 1050. 434 1550. JUDI DENCH DANIEL MASSEY in The Royal Shakespeare Co. Production of WASTE by Harley Granville Barker Directed by John Barton "Flawless revival . . . a pilgrimage half London should feel privileged to make" D. Mail. Mon.-Fri. 7.30, Thurs. Mat. 3.0. Saturday 3 & 8.15. STRICTLY LIMITED SEASON MUST CLOSE JULY 27

MAYFAIR S CC 629 3036. Mon.-Thur. 8. Fri./Sat. 5.40, 8.10. Gp. 930 6123. RICHARD TODD ERIC LANDER ANNETTE ANDRE THE BUSINESS OF MURDER The Hit Thriller by Richard Harris. "The best thriller for years." S. Mir. "An unabashed winner." S. Exp. "A thriller that achieves it all. Sensational." Times. "The most ingenious mystery to have appeared in a decade. A play to be seen." D. Mail. 5th GREAT YEAR OVER 1,600 PERFORMANCES

MERMAID THEATRE. 01-236 5568. CC 741 9999. Group Sales 930 6123. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Sat. & Thurs. 3.0. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO ALAN HOWARD GEMMA JONES JENNY AGUTTER BREAKING THE SILENCE By Stephen Poliakoff Dir. Ron Daniels "SPELLBINDING" S. Times R.S.C. also at the Barbican

NEW LONDON. Drury Lane WC2. 01-405 0072 or CC 01-404 4079. Evgs. 7.45. Mats Tue. & Sat. 3.0. THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER T. S. ELIOT INTERNATIONAL AWARD WINNING MUSICAL CATS Group Bookings 01-405 1567 or 01-930 6123. Apply daily to Box Office for returns. LATECOMERS NOT ADMITTED WHILE AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION. PLEASE BE PROMPT. Bar open 6.45 pm. Alternative CC Bkgs. 379 6131. Now booking from Sept. 2-Feb. 1, 1986. THE LONGER YOU WAIT THE LONGER YOU'LL WAIT.

FOR ART GALLERIES AND EXHIBITIONS SEE PERSONAL PAGE OPPOSITE

NATIONAL THEATRE, South Bank NATIONAL THEATRE COMPANY See SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON Excellent cheap seats day of perf. both theatres from 10 am. RESTAURANT (928 2033) CHEAP EASY CAR PARK.

OLD VIC. 928 7616. CC 261 1821. Eves. 7.30. Wed. Mats. 2.30. Sats. 4.0 & 7.45. DEBORAH KERR in THE CORN IS GREEN By Emlyn Williams Directed by Frith Banbury FROM JULY 2 THE BLOCKBUSTER MGM MUSICAL NOW ON STAGE!!! SEVEN BRIDES FOR SEVEN BROTHERS NOW BOOKING!!! NO TICKET AGENTS! SO SIMPLE, SO EASY TO BOOK. Ring 01-261 1821 AND CHARGE IT TO YOUR CREDIT CARD.

OLIVIER. 928 2252. CC 928 5933. S. (National Theatre's open stage) Today 2.0 (low price mat.) & 7.15, then June 3 to 5 THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR by Gogol, version by Adrian Mitchell. Tomor. 7.15, Sat. 2.00 (low price mat.) & 7.15, then June 6 to 11 CORIOLANUS.

OPEN AIR REGENTS PARK. S 486 2431 CC 379 6433. Credit Card Hotline 486 1933. Michael Denison John Moffatt Alyson Spiro Ruth Madoc TWELFTH NIGHT Previews Friday 7.45, Saturday 2.30 & 7.45. 1st night June 3.

PALACE THEATRE 437 6834 CC 437 8327/379 6433. Grp. Sales 930 6123. Evgs. 7.45. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30. Pre-theatre buffet from 6.45. "THE MUSICAL THAT MAKES YOU FALL IN LOVE WITH SHOW BUSINESS." Mail on S. RODGERS & HART'S ON YOUR TOES "An explosion of pure joy." Gdn. "Deliriously funny." Tms. "RUN TO SEE THIS SHOW," Daily Mail.

PALACE THEATRE BAR. Cambridge Circus, 437 6834. LUNCHTIME FOOD, MUSIC, WINE & ART ENTERTAINMENT DAILY at 1 Adm free, fully licensed 11-3 Pub Prices

PHOENIX THEATRE. 240 9661. cc 836 2294. Group Sales 930 6123 STRIPPERS A New Comedy by PETER TERSON Evgs. Mon-Sat., 7.45. Mats. Thurs., 3.0, Sat., 4.30.

PICCADILLY. 240 7990 CC 379 6565. CC 741 9999. Group Sales 930 6123/836 3962/434 3692. Tickets available from all branches of Keith Prowse. Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.45. Joe Brown Lynsey de Paul Jeremy Clyde Clodagh Rodgers Chad Stuart THE ACCLAIMED FUN MUSICAL PUMP BOYS & DINETTES "OUTSTANDING" Obs. "Non-stop action. It's just one back of a lot of fun." D. Mirror From June 11 at Albery Theatre 01-836 3878. Now Booking!

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. CC 379 6565. CC 741 9999. Grp Sales 930 6123/836 3962. Tickets available from all branches of Keith Prowse. From July 11: MUTINY! Starring DAVID ESSEX and FRANK FINLAY The major new British Musical NOW BOOKING

PRINCE OF WALES 01-930 8681/2 CC HOTLINE 01-930 0844/5/6. Group Sales 01-930 6123. K. Prowse 01-741 9999. Red. price prevs from June 13 (ex. June 15 & 17). Opens Wed., June 19. Bkg through Jan. 86. THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S AWARD WINNING MUSICAL GUYS AND DOLLS starring LULU, NORMAN ROSSINGTON, CLARKE PETERS, BETSY BRANTLEY, DAVID HEALY.

PRINCE EDWARD. Tel. 01-437 6877 S. Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber's EVITA THE GIANT OF MUSICALS Directed by Hal Prince. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 3.0. CC Hotline 439 8499. 379 6433. 741 9999. Group Sales 930 6123.

QUEENS THEATRE. 734 1166. 734 1167. 734 0261. 734 0120. 439 3849. 439 4031. Grp. Sls. 930 6123. CHARLTON HESTON and BEN CROSS in HERMAN WOUK'S THE CAINE MUTINY COURT-MARTIAL "Charlton Heston . . . a towering central performance of immense heroic stature." D. Exp. "Powerfully entertaining and thought provoking." S. Mir. Evgs. Mon.-Fri. 7.30. Sat. 8.15. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0.

RAYMOND SHOWBAR AT LA VIE EN ROSE cc Gt Windmill Street W1. 437 6312/8380. Paul Raymond presents A Sensational New Concept in Erotic Entertainment RAZZLE DAZZLE BURLESQUE SHOW A Full Frontal Erotic Exposure Takes to unprecedented limits what is sexually permissible on the London stage. Two shows nightly 8 pm and 11 pm. Open from 7.30 pm. Licensed until 3 am.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR. CC 734 1593. Mon.-Sat., 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. Now! More new acts, more new thrills, more new sensations. The world's centre of erotic entertainment. 28th Great Year.

RIVERSIDE. Hammersmith. 748 3354. Opens Tonight at 7.0. Sub. Eves Tues.-Sun. 7.30. Extra Sun. Matinee 2.0. ALAN BATES, FRANCES DE LA TOUR & MICHAEL BYRNE in DANCE OF DEATH.

ROYAL COURT. S CC 730 1745. THE OVERGROWN PATH By Robert Holman. Dir. Les Waters. Prevs. from Eves 8.00.

ROYAL COURT UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. SUSAN'S BREASTS by Jonathan Gems. Eves 7.30 pm.

SADLERS WELLS. 278 8916. June 11-July 6. Booking Now. Voted Best Play West End and Broadway. CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD "Memorable and magic." D. Mail.

SADLER'S WELLS. 278 8916 (& Keith Prowse). TONIGHT 'TIL JUNE 1. 7.30. Sat Mat. 2.30 SONGBOOK the HIT MUSICAL BOOK NOW!!!

ST MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Special CC No. 01-379 6433. Evgs. 8.0. Tues. 2.45. Sats 5.0 & 8.0. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 33rd Year Sorry, no reduced prices from any source, but seats bookable from £3.50

STRAND. W.C.2. 01-836 2660/4143/5190. Evenings 8.0. Mats. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. "RICHARD BRIERS MANAGES TO BREAK US APART WITH LAUGHTER" Daily Mail DIANE FLETCHER POLLY HEMINGWAY in WHY ME? The new comedy by Stanley Price With LIZ SMITH Directed by Robert Chetwyn. "AN IMPORTANT EVENT IN BRITISH THEATRE. A NEW GENRE . . . IT HAS ITS OWN KIND OF BELLY LAUGH" S. Tms.

SHAFTESBURY. 379 5399. CC 741 9999. Grp. Sales 930 6123. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Wed. Mat. 3.0. THEATRE OF COMEDY COMPANY Aston Rodgers Michael Williams Moray Watson Wanda Ventham and Kathy Staff TWO INTO ONE Written & Directed by Ray Cooney "HILARIOUS PRODUCTION." F.T. "Comic acting at its finest." S. Tel. OVER 300 PERFORMANCES

SAVOY. Box Office 01-836 8888. CC 01-379 6219; 836 0479. Evgs. 7.45. Matinees Wednesday 3.0. Saturday 5.0 & 8.30. 4TH YEAR OF THE AWARD-WINNING COMEDY HIT MICHAEL MEDWIN JOSEPHINE TEWSON HUGH PADDICK ROLAND CURRAM DILYS WATLING PHILIP BIRD NOISES OFF "MICHAEL FRAYN'S COMEDY IS THE FUNNIEST PLAY I HAVE EVER SEEN IN THE WEST END." Tms. Directed by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE.

TRICYCLE THEATRE. 328 8626. Eves 8. Til June 8. LONELY COWBOY. "Very funny." Std. "Possible Caribbean O'Casey." Times. "Rich, rum comedy." C. Limits. "Sharp, funny." T. Out. This Wk.: Half Term Shows for children (Morning & Afternoon). DRAGON! Check Box Office for details.

VAUDEVILLE 01-836 9987/836 5645. Evenings 7.45. Matinees Wednesday 2.30. Sats 5.0 & 8.30 WINNER OF ALL 3 MAJOR AWARDS BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR Standard Drama Award Laurence Olivier Award Plays/Players London Critics Award POLLY ADAMS CLIVE FRANCIS IAN WATERS GLYN GRAIN MICHAEL FRAYN'S NEW PLAY BENEFACTORS Dir by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE

VICTORIA PALACE. 01-834 1317 Evgs 7.30 Mats Wed & Sat 2.45. MICHAEL CRAWFORD IN BARNUM SEASON EXTENDED. NOW BOOKING TO NOV. 9. HOTLINE FOR CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS RING 01-828 4735. BOX OFFICE OPEN MON.-SAT. 9 am-9 pm & ON SUNDAYS FOR TEL CC BOOKINGS ONLY 11 am-7 pm.

WESTMINSTER TH. 01-834 0283/4. CC 834 0048. Eves. 7.45, Wed. & Sat. Mats. 2.30. IAN CULLEN as Paul of Tarsus in MAN OF TWO WORLDS a play about St. Paul "A RICH CHARACTER PRESENTED THROUGH CONFLICT. COMEDY & CONTEMPLATION." Catholic Herald. EXTENDED BY POPULAR DEMAND UNTIL JUNE 29

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. CC 379 6565. 379 6433. 741 9999. Grp. 930 6123. 836 3962. Evgs. 8.0. Wed. Mat. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 and 8.15. "A VERY SUNNY SHOW." Obs. SUE TOWNSEND'S THE SECRET DIARY OF ADRIAN MOLE AGED 13¾ Music and Lyrics by KEN HOWARD & ALAN BLAIKLEY "LIVELY SPARKISH HUMOUR." Gdn. "ACUTE AND FUNNY." Std.

YOUNG VIC. 928 6363. Evgs. 7.30. Wed. & Fri. Mats. 2.0. Shakespeare's MEASURE FOR MEASURE. Lucid . . . robust . . . intelligent." S. Times. "Superb drama." Gdn.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO 928 6363 Till June 8. Paul Alexander in GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST JOHN

CINEMAS

London

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Losey's *film of Mozart's* DON GIOVANNI (PG), at 1.15 (not Sun.), 4.20, 7.35.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. OLD ENOUGH (PG) progs at 2.20 (not Sun.), 4.20, 6.25, 8.35.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. THE TIMES OF HARVEY MILK (15). Progs. 5.0, 6.50, 8.40.

BARBICAN CINEMA. 01-628 8795. Student reducts. for all perfs. Miranda Richardson and Rupert Everett in DANCE WITH A STRANGER (15). 6.15, 8.15. Tickets bookable.

CAMDEN PLAZA. 485 2443 (opp tube, Camden Town). Andrzej Wajda's A LOVE IN GERMANY (15). Starring Hanna Schygulla. "Wajda in top form." Films and Filming. Film at 1.55, 4.10, 6.25, 8.45.

CHELSEA CINEMA. 351 3742. Kings Road, SW3 (Nearest Tube Sloane Sq.). Andrzej Wajda's A LOVE IN GERMANY (15). Starring Hanna Schygulla. "Wajda in top form." Films and Filming. Film at 1.55, 4.10, 6.25, 8.45. Advance booking last Perf. only.

CIC CINEMAS. PROGRAMME INQUIRIES 200 0200. Perfs. marked * are bookable at the box office open daily 11 am to 7 pm (Sun. 1 pm to 7 pm). Tickets from £2.50 at all performances. Telephone Booking Service available for Last Evening Performance only on 01-437 1234. Empire 2 and all Plazas are No Smoking Theatres.

EMPIRE 1. Leicester Square. FALLING IN LOVE (PG). Sep. progs. Daily 1.15, 3.45, 6.15, 8.45*.

EMPIRE 2. Leicester Square. BEVERLY HILLS COP (15). In Dolby stereo. Sep. progs daily. 2.0, 4.15.

PLAZA 1. Piccadilly Circus. WITNESS (15). In Dolby stereo. Sep. progs daily. 12 noon, 2.15, 4.45, 7.15*, 9.45*. Extra Late Show at 11.15 pm Thursday, May 30.

PLAZA 2. 2010 (PG). In 70mm stereo. Sep. progs daily. 1.0 (not Sun.), 3.30, 6.0, 8.30*.

PLAZA 3. INTO THE NIGHT (15). Sep. progs daily. 1.15 (not Sun.), 3.30, 6.0, 8.30*.

PLAZA 4. INDIANA JONES AND THE TEMPLE OF DOOM (15). In DOLBY STEREO. Sep. Progs. daily 1.0 (not Sun.), 3.30, 6.0, 8.30*.

CURZON MAYFAIR, Curzon St, W1. 01-499 3737. James Mason, Edward Fox in THE SHOOTING PARTY (15). "Superb" S. Exp. "A Brilliant Film" BBC. Film at 2.00 (not Sun), 4.10, 6.20, 8.40. Now in its fourth month.

CURZON WEST END, Shaftesbury Avenue. W1. 01-439 4805. Vanessa Redgrave "A superb performance." S. Tel. Judi Dench, Ian Holm in David Hare's WETHERBY (15). "A fascinating and provocative mystery." S. Exp. Film at 2.0, 4.10, 6.20, 8.40. Last Week. From Fri. Tom Bell, Miranda Richardson in THE INNOCENT (15).

GATE BLOOMSBURY 1 & 2. 837 8402/1177. Russell Sq. Tube. 1: THE Life of C. G. Jung. MATTER OF HEART (U). 3.00. 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.

ICA CINEMA, THE MALL, SW1. 930 3647. To Thurs. HECTOR OLIVERA'S political black comedy A FUNNY, DIRTY LITTLE WAR. Perfs. 5.0, 7.0, & 9.0. "Rarely have I seen the madness of civil war and ideological chaos so ruthlessly caught." Observer. ICA CINEMATHEQUE: FELLINI SEASON. 6.0 FELLINI SATYRICON (1969). 8.30 JULIET OF THE SPIRITS. All seats bookable.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE. 930 5252 (ENQ) / 839 1759 (24 hour Access / Visa bookings). STARMAN (PG) in 70mm. Sep. progs. 2.0, 5.30, 8.30. All seats bookable in advance.

LUMIERE CINEMA. 379 3014/836 0691. St Martins Lane. WC2. (Nearest Tube Leicester Sq.) Julia Migenes-Johnson & Placido Domingo in Rosi's film of Bizet's CARMEN (PG). Film at 1.25, 4.30, 7.45. Seats Bookable for 4.30 & 7.45 Perfs.

MINEMA 45 KNIGHTSBRIDGE. 235 4225. Exclusive presentation: Carlos Saura's CARMEN (15) daily, 3.0, 5.0, 7.0, 9.0. *Late* Fri. & Sat. 11.0. From Fri. THE BOSTONIANS (PG). Daily at 2.30, 4.45, 7.0, 9.15.

NATIONAL FILM THEATRE, 928 3232 (Credit cards 928 1711). NFT1: 2.0 THE HOME AND THE WORLD (BST) (India 1984) 140 mins. NFT1: 6.30 TEN DAYS' WONDER (France 1971) (English version). NFT2: 6.15 GUARDIAN LECTURE: DONALD SPOTO ON TENNESSEE WILLIAMS (Tickets £1.50, standby £1.30) NFT2: 8.30 THIS PROPERTY IS CONDEMNED (USA 1966).

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738). THE CHAIN (PG). Sep. progs 2.0, 5.15, 8.15. All seats bookable in advance. Access and Visa telephone bookings welcome.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). Info. 930 4250/4259. Richard Gere in Francis Coppola's THE COTTON CLUB (15). Sep. progs. Doors open 1.0, 4.15, 7.45. Advance booking for 4.15, 7.45 Progs. Access and Visa phone bookings welcome. Credit Hot Line 839 1929 24 hour service. £2 seats Monday all Perfs.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011). GHOSTBUSTERS (PG). Cont. progs. 2.0, 4.10, 6.20, 8.30. Reduced prices for under 16's, OAP's, Student card holders, UB40 holders.

PHOENIX (East Finchley). 883 2233. A PRIVATE CONVERSATION (PG) at 4.30 (not Sun.), 6.25, 8.30. Ends June 6.

SCREEN AT THE ELECTRIC. 229 3694. COMMITTED, Frances Farmer's Story 3.30, 6.30, 9.10. ILLUSIONS (ends Thur) 2.55, 5.55, 8.15. From Fri. COMMITTED & Frances Farmer's film COME AND GET IT.

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN. 226 3520. HURRY MUST END THURS. ROBERT DE NIRO, MERYL STREEP in FALLING IN LOVE (PG). 2.15, 4.25, 7.00, 9.00. From Fri. HARRISON FORD in WITNESS (15).

SCREEN ON BAKER STREET. 935 2772. 1 RUPERT EVERETT & MIRANDA RICHARDSON in DANCE WITH A STRANGER (15). 2.30, 4.35, 7.00, 9.00. 2 JONATHAN PRYCE & ROBERT DE NIRO in Terry Gilliam's BRAZIL (15). 2.35, 5.15, 8.15. Lic Bar. Tickets Bookable.

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. FRANCIS FORD COPPOLA presents THE GREY FOX (PG). 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Children all day £2.

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COLISEUM. S. 836 3161. CC 240 5258. ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Ton't., Sat., Wed 7.00 THE MIDSUMMER MARRIAGE. Fri., Tue. 7.00 AIDA. Also Booking: Madam Butterfly, Akhnaten. CC Ticketmaster 01-379 6212.

SADLER'S WELLS. 278 8916. One Week Only: June 3-8 LONDON CONTEMPORARY DANCE THEATRE 278 0855 for Theatre bus & future prog. Grp. Sales 930 6123.

CONCERTS

BARBICAN HALL, Barbican Centre, EC2. 01-638 8891/628 8795. No perf. ton't. Tomor 7.45 London Chamber Orchestra. Erich Gruenberg violin/director Felix Schmidt cello.

THEATRES

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BOLTON OCTAGON (20661). LADY CHATTERLEY'S LOVER. Eves 7.30. All seats £2

LIVERPOOL EVERYMAN. 051-709 4776. May 10-June 8 BOUNCERS, by John Godber Tues.-Sat 8 pm.

NOTTINGHAM PLAYHOUSE. Box Office (0602) 419419 May 29 to June 22. World Premiere of ME MAN SEZ by Barry Heath Our special production for the Nottingham Festival. "A family at war in Nottinghamshire." June 26 to July 20 KES by Barry Hines

ROYAL EXCHANGE THEATRE, Manchester. Today & tomorrow at 8 pm. ADAM ANT, SYLVIA SYMS & JAMES MAXWELL in ENTERTAINING MR SLOANE "Joe Orton's black comedy is so funny." Guardian. Until June 29 Tkts from £2. Box Office: 833 9833.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 295623 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in AS YOU LIKE IT Tonight, Tomor. 7.30. Sat 1.30. " . . . A magical production . . ." S Tel. THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR Today 1.30 Sat . Mon.. 7.30. " . . . A great night out" Times. For special meal/theatre deals and hotel stopover Tel. 0789 67262.

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

IAN McMECHAN. Love and best wishes for your future to a splendid Son on your 18th birthday. — Mum and Dad.

DEATHS

PHILLIPS (PHYLLIS SARAH) (nee BRYDON)

On May 26, 1985, peacefully at Gwynedd Hospital, Bangor, and of Islwyn, Fairbourne, Merioneth, and formerly of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire. Funeral service at Brooklands Cemetery Chapel, Sale, Cheshire, on Friday, May 31, at 1 30 pm. No flowers by request, but donations may be sent to Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Inquiries to H. O. Davies Limited. Telephone Bangor 362650/362218.

BENENNA (LUCY CLARA). — Aged 89, co-founder of Mothers for Peace, supporter of CND. Died on Sunday, May 26, 1985, at Ifield Park Home for the Elderly, Rusper Road, Crawley RH11 0JE.

BROOKS. — On May 25, 1985, in Guys Hospital, AUDREY BROOKS, of Adanwen, Oakley Road, Bromley, much-loved Wife of Leslie and Mother of Jan. and Sue. Gathering of family and friends at Beckenham Crematorium on Friday, May 31, at 11.30 am. Flowers to Chappells. 231 High Street, Bromley.

LUNDY (FRANCIS JOSEPH). — On May 24, 1985, after a long illness, dear Husband of Kathleen, devoted Father of Jacinta, late Headmaster of St. Andrews Comprehensive School, Lower Broughton, Salford. R.I.P. Funeral and interment at St Mary's, Brewood, Stafford, today, May 30, at 3.30 pm.

MASON (WALTER WRIGHT). — On May 27, 1985, much-loved Husband of Isabel. Father of Timothy, Jane, Peter and Elizabeth. Brother of Phillips, Esther and Nora, Grandfather of five, teacher of many. Funeral service at Newbald Church, on Thursday, May 30, at 1.30 pm followed by cremation.

MAXTED (EDITH). — On May 28, 1985, peacefully, in hospital, and of Hazel Grove, formerly of Seymour Grove, Old Trafford, aged 69 years, the dearly loved Wife of John Mansfield Maxted, beloved Mother of John, Linda and Alan, loving Mother-in-law of Alan, Sheila and Sandra, devoted Nana of Amanda, Jacqueline, Vicky, Alex, Josephine, Justine, Andrew and Rachael, dear Sister of Hannah and Jack; former Mayoress of the Borough of Stretford, former Chairman of the Stretford Women's Trust Fund for Cancer Research, and an executive member of the R.N.L.I. Service and committal at Altrincham Crematorium on Friday, May 31, at 10 30 am. Inquiries and flowers to R. Pepperdine & Sons Ltd., Alexandra House, 5 Manchester Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester 21. Tel 061-881 3563.

NETTLESHIP. — On May 24, 1985, in hospital, and of Shaftesbury Avenue, Leeds 8, the Rev JOHN S. NETTLESHIP, dear Husband of Ruby and Father of Nigel, Sandra and Paul and their families. Funeral service will be held at St. Andrew's United Reformed Church today, Thursday, May 30, at 1 o'clock, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only; if desired, donations in lieu of flowers may be sent to Leeds Centre for the Deaf, Centenary House, North Street, Leeds 2.

PRITTIE (TERENCE CORNELIUS FARMER). — On May 28, 1985, peacefully, in hospital, the Hon. Terence Cornelius Farmer beloved Husband of Laura and Father of Oliver and Hugo. No letters or flowers but donations, if so desired, to The Riflemen's Aid Society, Peninsula Barracks, Winchester. Memorial Service to be announced later.

SCHWARZ (GEORGE JOSEPH). — On May 24, 1985, of Bramhall, dearly-loved Husband of Jean, and Father of Susan, beloved Son of Alex and Edith Schwarz. Service takes place today, Thursday, May 30, at Manchester Crematorium at 12 noon. Family flowers only please. If desired donations to the Coronary Care Unit, Stepping Hill Hospital. Donations and inquiries to Ben Lloyd, Funeral Directors Ltd, 51 Station Road, Cheadle Hulme. Tel 061-485 5135 / 0625 872717.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

A SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING for the life of SIR MICHAEL REDGRAVE

will be held at The Actors' Church, St. Paul's, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, WC2 on Thursday, July 18, 1985, at 12 noon. Limited reserved seating will be available. Please address requests to: Martin Tickner, 110 Mountjoy House, Barbican, London EC2Y 8BP and enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

LEGAL TRUSTEES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act, 1925, that any person having a claim against or an interest in the estate of any of the deceased persons whose names, addresses and descriptions are set out below, is hereby required to send particulars in writing of his claim or interest to the person or the persons mentioned in relation to the deceased person concerned before the date specified; after which date the estate of the deceased will be distributed by the personal representatives among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

RENSHAW, MARGARET 23 Burnett Gardens, Ordsall Estate, Salford, Spinster, died 9th January 1985. Particulars to Kirk, Jackson & Co., 159 Monton Road, Monton, Eccles, Manchester, M30 9PP before 2nd August 1985.

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LOCAL ENTERPRISE WEEK MAY 15-24

SEE SMALL BUSINESS GUARDIAN ON MAY 31

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BRITISH THEATRE ASSOCIATION, residential summer schools, Cheltenham/Torquay. 01-387 2666.

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ART GALLERIES & EXHIBITIONS

BARBICAN ART GALLERY, Level 8, Barbican Centre, EC2. 01-638 4141. American Images: Photography 1945-80. From Today to June 30. Tues.-Sat. 10-6.45, Sun. & Bank Hols 12-5.45. Closed Mondays, except Bank Hols. Admission: £1.50; concessionaries 75p. Reduced rates for pre-booked parties. Related films, lectures and gallery talks; phone for details.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank SW1. FRANCIS BACON. Until Aug. 18, Adm £2. MERLYN EVANS: political paintings. Until June 2. RICHARD DEACON: sculpture. Until June 16, Adm free. Wkdays 10 to 5.50, Suns 2 to 5.50. Recorded info 01-821 7128.

WHITFORD & HUGHES, 6 Duke St., St James's, SW1. Tel. 01-930 9332. Annual Exhibition "MOMENTS ET FOLIES DE LA FEMME FATALE" May 2-June 7, Mon.-Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-1 pm. Fully illustrated colour catalogue £7.50 pp.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gardens, W1. HIDDEN PEOPLES OF THE AMAZON — Life in the Tropical Rainforest. Mon.-Sat. 10-5, Sun. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BRITISH LIBRARY, Great Russell Street, WC1, SIGNS OF THE TIMES: The 200th anniversary of the newspaper. Wkdys 10-5, Suns 2.30-6. Adm. free.

ROYAL ACADEMY, PICCADILLY. 01-734 9052. EDWARD LEAR. Open Daily. 10-6 inc. Sun. Adm. £2, £1.40 until 1.45 pm on Sun. & conc. rate.

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Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of scrap buses.

Forms of Tender to be requested before Friday, June 14, 1985 are available from:

The Supplies Manager, MPTE, Edge Lane Works, Edge Lane, Liverpool L7 8LL

Telephone 051-228 2212 ext 12

Returnable 10 am Friday, June 21, 1985

MERSEYSIDE PASSENGER TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE

Tenders are invited for repairs to garage slated roofs at the Executive's Seaview Road Depot, Wallasey. Forms of Tender to be requested before Wednesday, June 12, 1985, are available from:

The Supplies Manager, MPTE, Edge Lane Works, Edge Lane, Liverpool L7 8LL Telephone: 051-228 2212 ext 12

Returnable 10 am. Friday, June 21, 1985.

LEGAL NOTICES

CLAYTECH PRODUCTS LIMITED

Caledonian Mills, Caledonian Road, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent

The Companies Act, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the companies Act, 1948, that a meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held in the Board Room of the Offices of Harry L. Price & Co. on the third floor of 51 Mosley Street, Manchester 2, on Tuesday the 11th day of June 1985 at 11 30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 23rd day of May 1985

Z. Shaikh, Director

FLANGETREND LIMITED

52 Great Underbank, Stockport, Cheshire

The Companies Act, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of Harry L. Price & Co. 51 Mosley Street, Manchester 2, on Friday the 7th day of June, 1985, at 12 noon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 21st day of May 1985

Director P Gervin.

HEATLEY PRECISION ENGINEERING (1981) LIMITED

Unit 2, Oldgate, St Michael's Industrial Estate, Widnes.

The Companies Act, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of Harry L. Price & Co. 51 Mosley Street, Manchester 2, on Thursday, the 13th day of June, 1985, at 12 noon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said act.

Dated this 23rd day of May, 1985.

G. B. Scaise, Director

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The Companies Act, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held in the Board Room of the Offices of Harry L. Price & Co. on the 3rd floor of 51 Mosley Street, Manchester 2, on Thursday the 6th day of June, 1985, at 11 30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1985.

J. CLARKE-IRONS, Director

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

Manchester City Council

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Tenders are invited from distributors and/or coachbuilders for the supply of two motor coaches for the conveyance of handicapped persons.

Tender forms, further details and conditions of tender, may be obtained from the Director of Social Services. (Supplies Section), P.O. Box 536, Town Hall Extension, Manchester. M60 2AF.

Tenders to be returned by 10 am on Friday, June 14, 1985.

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CONTRACT 85/86

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Tenders should be endorsed 'Contract 85/6' and addressed to the Secretary, The Maritime Services Board of N.S.W., Tender Box, First Floor, Head Office, Circular Quay West, Sydney 2000, New South Wales, Australia.

Tenders close at 2.00 p.m. on Monday, 17th June 1985. General enquiries may be directed to the Board's Designing Engineer, Mr. P. Maunder on telephone (0061) (02) 2402858, between the hours of 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Monday to Friday Australian Eastern Standard Time, or by Telex, Telex Number MSBSY AA24944.

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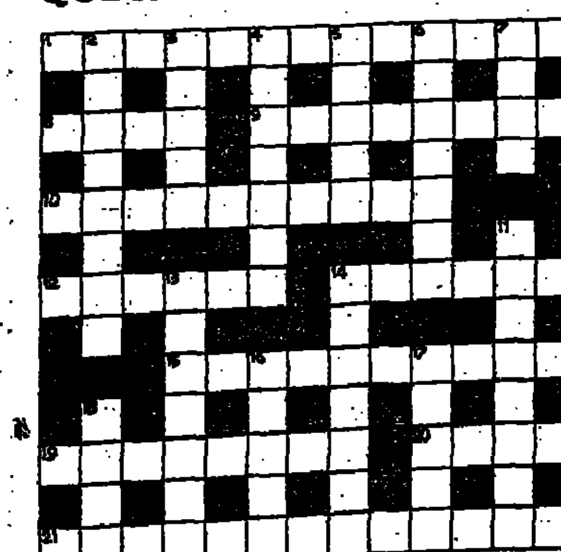
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THE GUARDIAN

QUICK CROSSWORD 4,723



ACROSS

1 Razor, brush, etc. (7, 6).
8 Painting, music, etc. (4).
9 Mass multiplied by velocity (8).
10 Self-denial (maybe total) (10).
12 Package (6).
14 Civil (6).
15 Fomentation — eement in it (anag.) (10).
19 Latin words of warning (4, 4).
20 Radiance (4).
21 In solitary confinement (13).

DOWN

2 Tree (8).
3 Call (on) (5).
4 Titular (7).
5 Athenian misanthrope (5).
6 Solidify, as by freezing (7).
7 Uncouth layabout (4).
11 Church musician or American university (8).
13 The windy city (7).
14 Model (7).
16 Elite (5).
17 Sort of carpet, circle, or roundabout (5).
18 Irish county — this way! (4).

Solution No. 4,722

Across: 1 Cut and dried; 9 Honeycomb; 10 Ghi; 11 Paris; 13 Sustain; 14 Encamp; 15 Shaken; 18 Delight; 20 Get-up; 21 Lie; 22 Overheads; 24 Stipulation.
Down: 2 Urn; 3 Alyssum; 4 Drowsy; 5 Rebus; 6 Egg basket; 7 Chippendale; 8 Winning post; 12 Recollect; 16 High-hat; 17 Atwell; 19 Group; 23 Ado.

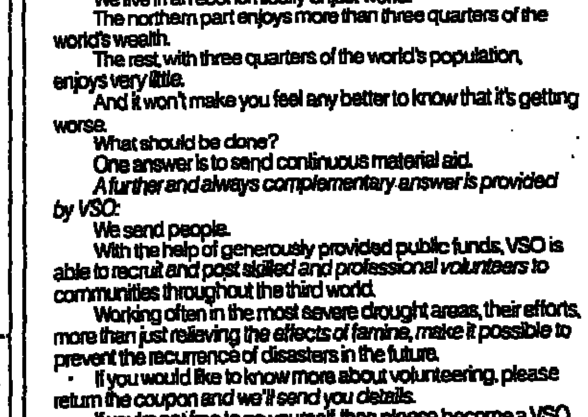
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BY GARRY TRUDEAU



Steve Bell





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Opposition attack demand as slur on Commonwealth

Britain demands entry visas from Tamils

By Paul Keel

The Government yesterday hardened its response towards Tamils seeking asylum by demanding that they obtain entry visas before travelling to Britain from Sri Lanka.

The requirement, which was announced by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, was denounced by opposition MPs and immigrant welfare organisations as a shameful break with British traditions of compassion, and an insult to the Commonwealth, of which Sri Lanka is a member.

The Home Office said yesterday that the visa requirement had been imposed reluctantly as the only means available to prevent the arrival of further large numbers of Tamils who did not qualify for admission.

Since Mr Brittan's statement last week that each Tamil application for entry would be assessed on its merits, the Home Office said that over 600 had arrived seeking asylum.

Ghandi ready for talks, page 7

"This has placed an enormous strain on the immigration control and on the immigration service and all involved in arranging for the welfare and accommodation of those arriving," yesterday's announcement said.

The Home Office said the visa requirement would not prevent the entry of Sri Lankan citizens qualifying for admission as visitors or students. For those who did not qualify under the immigration rules, the new measure would "save the cost and disappointment of wasted journey..."

The Home Office said that the visa requirement would be kept under review "in the hope that it can be lifted when the circumstances that have led to its imposition have changed."

Despite that offer, and the reminder from the Home Office that MPs could still make representations on behalf of Tamils who are already in Britain, the visa requirement was bitterly criticised yesterday.

In a joint statement from the United Kingdom Immigrants' Advisory Service and the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, the move was described as deeply regrettable. "This visa requirement will effectively shut the door on those Tamils who genuinely fear for their lives and are seeking to exercise the right to seek asylum in the United Kingdom.

"What makes it particularly regretful is that it is the first time Britain has imposed a visa requirement on citizens of a Commonwealth country," the statement said.

Two Labour MPs who have intervened on behalf of scores of Tamils who say they have fled here to escape the intercommunal violence in Sri Lanka, yesterday launched angry attacks on the Government.

Mr Jeremy Corbyn, the MP for Islington North, accused the Government of "a headlong flight into panic" over the arrival of a far from huge number of Tamils. He said the visas requirement would create "a queue of terror in Sri Lanka."

Mr Dave Nellist, the MP for Coventry South-east, said that the Home Secretary was disregarding basic human rights "in the face of all the evidence of atrocities in Sri Lanka." Both MPs accused Mr Brittan of subterfuge and an arbitrary use of power.

"He has made this change during a parliamentary recess so that it cannot be questioned by the Opposition — just as he reduced to 24 hours the time an MP has to exercise his right of appeal on behalf of immigrants refused admission here," said Mr Nellist last night.

Mr Robert Maclennan, the MP for Caithness and Sutherland and the SDP's spokesman on home affairs, said it was "un-British" to seek to ban the entry of genuine refugees from this country.

"The Home Secretary's flustered response to the Tamil exodus will not do. The Tamils must be allowed to enter and remain in the United Kingdom long enough for the legitimacy of their claim to be at risk to be investigated," he said.

Euro-court opens way for rights reform

By Malcom Dean

THE GOVERNMENT was steeling itself yesterday for a constitutional reform which would radically extend the right of individuals to challenge government departments.

Tucked away in the European Court on Human Rights' judgment on the rights of foreign husbands on Tuesday, was a ruling which cut across all government departments. It would allow individuals to challenge administrative rules, even when backed by legislation.

Lawyers in Strasbourg and Whitehall who have looked at the judgment agree that the ruling means individuals in the United Kingdom must be provided with some form of domestic remedy when faced with an administrative rule which the individual believes breaches the European Convention on Human Rights.

The court found the British Government in breach of the convention because the three women who wanted to bring in their foreign husbands had no way of remedying the disrimination which they suffered.

It also made it clear that it would like the UK to incorporate the European convention into British law. This would allow citizens to appeal to British courts when they believed the rule breached the convention, making the European court the last port of call rather than the first.

Other options open to the Government may be even more unpalatable to the Prime Minister than the European court's proposal.

They include beefing up the powers of the Equal Opportunity Commission for Racial Equality, the existing local and parliamentary ombudsmen, plus introducing new ombudsmen to deal with prisons and immigration.

The ombudsmen would need to be independent, neutral and have the power to say the Government is wrong, rather than merely to make recommendations as they do at present.

Lord Scarman, the second most senior judge in the country, is due to introduce a bill into Parliament in the autumn which would incorporate the covention into law.

Tamil mother flees wedge of terror, page 2

The three most senior legal ministers in the Cabinet — the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, and the Attorney-General — have supported this idea in the past but the Prime Minister is opposed to the proposal.

The Government will not want to make any change, but it was acknowledged in Whitehall yesterday that something will have to be done.

The court ruled that the three women, who were unable to be united with their husbands, were victims of what it called "norms incompatible with the convention."

It went on: "In this regard, since the United Kingdom has not incorporated the convention into domestic law, there could be no 'effective remedy' as required by article 13."

The court noted that the three women could not use the present complaints procedures — the immigration appeals system, representation to the Home Secretary, or an application to the courts for judicial review — because their complaint did not concern a misapplication of the 1980 rules, but the rules themselves.

There was no suggestion that the "discrimination in any way contravened domestic law." What was needed was a complaints procedure which could deal with a complaint about the rules, rather than their misapplication.

Having concluded there was no such procedure, the court found Britain in breach of article 13, which requires every individual whose rights are violated to have "an effective remedy before a national authority."

The judgment represents an important development in Strasbourg case law. Until now, governments have been granted immunity from article 13 if the case involved a challenge of law. This was spelled out by the commission in the closed shop case. The commission ruled that parliamentary scrutiny of the law was sufficient.

This ruling covered legislation which is delegated to authorities, like the prison service, which could only be rejected but not amended, but did not cover administrative rules.

There was a battle between the commission and the Government in the immigration case, with Britain arguing that there could not be a breach of article 13, because the rules were delegated legislation and the commission ruling that it was a breach because the rules were administrative.

The court has ignored this argument altogether. Its use of "norms" implied there was no difference between delegated legislation and administrative rules. It made it clear that article 13 applied whether the rules were administrative or delegated.

Mr Anthony Lester, QC, who in a brief to the home affairs select committee in 1980 forecast that the 1980 immigration rules would be declared unlawful, said last night that the court ruling was clear.

"Our judges were powerless to remedy the resulting hardship and injustice. The European court rightly considers that it should be the court of last resort, rather than the court of first resort, for cases coming from the UK, he said.



Death struggle: Spectators fight to free themselves after a wall collapses at the Liverpool-Juventus European Cup final

Desert Island Discs left adrift after the death of Roy Plomley

By Dennis Barker

Roy Plomley, the quietly self-effacing broadcaster, has died aged 71. His simple idea of asking famous people which gramophone records they would want with them on a desert island became the BBC's longest-running entertainment programme, Desert Island Discs.

His ambition was to complete 50 years of the programme, which he though of while sitting in his wartime digs in Hertfordshire and which started in January, 1942. It has attracted most well known personalities, from Yehudi Menuhin to Princess Margaret, with only Muhammad Ali unable to give a coherent set of eight records.

A suspected heart attack at his home in Putney, south-west London on Tuesday cut short the programme at number 1,791. His Chinese wife, Diana, to whom he had been married for more than 30 years, asked the BBC not to announce his death for 24 hours.

Mr Plomley had recently been ill and the show was off the air for its summer break. the programme was due back on Radio Four on June 29, with the author, Lawrence Durrell, as guest. A tribute may be broadcast instead. BBC executives were yesterday uncertain about the future of the programme.

With singular astuteness, the small, bald, and invariably inoffensive former actor and part-time playwright had retained the copyright of the programme. This helped him to survive almost two generations of new broom BBC executives who might have wished to push their own proteges into Mr Plomley's chair.

The rights to the programme become part of Mr Plomley's estate, and will presumably pass to his wife or their daughter, Almond.

"We don't know where that leaves us," said one BBC man yesterday. "We don't know whether we shall be able to go on with the programme. His wife may say it should die with him, but that would be a pity. it is such a good idea."

The first guest to take advantage of the idea was the comedian, Vic Oliver, the last another comic, Sheila Steafel.

Sometimes egos were rampant. Mr Plomley pronounced a great movie queen to be "an absolute cow." Moura Lympany, the pianist, asked for eight of her own records; the opera singer, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, seven. One pop artist demanded eight records from his own business manager's stable of performers.

But usually all Mr Plomley had to contend with was self-revelation or colourful eccentricity. Two pianists, Rubinstein and Curzon, wanted the means to kill themselves as the one luxury they were allowed to take to the island. Hermoine Gingold contented herself with the Albert Memorial.

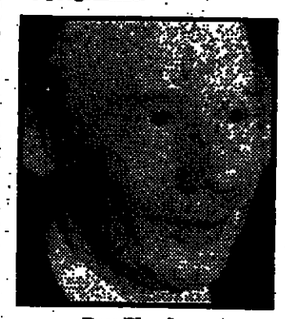
Mr Plomley had a rattle richer cultural life that the more recent school of presenters, with a great passion for French opera and films, and for collecting any 19th century objects, especially the letters of well-known actors or actresses.

He would have regarded artificial horsebrasses or their muscial equivalent with horror, but never let his own taste offend his Desert Island Discs guests. He was also the author of 16 professionally-staged plays.

Mr David Hatch, the controller of BBC Radio Four, yesterday called him one of BBC radio's legendary figures and a most charming man who had never allowed his contacts with the famous to change him.

Mr Derek Drescher, his producer for the last nine years, said: "He was not particularly out-going. That is probably the secret of his success.

"He was a good listener, and could prod people into talking. He could usually bring out the best in people and—to the end—very well-known names were letting it be known that they would like to be on the programme."



Roy Plomley: astute and unassuming

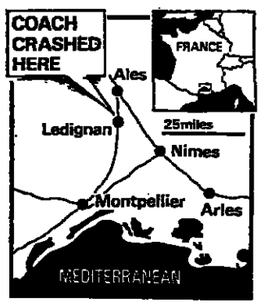
Crash driver 'ill'

Continued from page one

windsurfing and sea sports centre on the Provencal coast. They were due back in St Alban's on Monday.

The mayor of the town, the Reverend Robert Donald, was last night trying to charter a plane to take relatives to France. The holiday's organisers, PGL of Ross-on-Wye, have asked for a full investigation into why the coach crashed, and have offered any support and help required by parents wanting to go to the area.

Picture, page 2.



'Brutalising' legacy from strike policing feared

By David Rose

The experience of the miners' strike may have had a "brutalising" effect on the policing of public disorder, says a study published today. It may lead the police to use undue force, where less coercive methods would be equally effective, the study claims.

Protest, Policing and the Law, by Dr P. A. J. Waddington, a sociologist at Reading University, and Ms Patricia Leopold, a Reading lawyer, is published by the Institute for the Study of Conflict, an organisation which tends to take a pro-establishment line.

The authors recommend a public inquiry into the policing of the miners' strike, along the lines of Lord Scarman's inquiry into the riots of 1981 which had a beneficial effect both on policing and the community.

The study says: "It is important that the police use their legal and tactical capacity in direct proportion to the scale of the problem they face. This will be a major task facing police management in the future."

The Study follows allegations that the police have reacted with too much force at civil demonstrations since the end of the miners' strike. In February, in the most controversial incident, students at Manchester University were allegedly hurled aside down steps when picketing their union building against a visit by the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan.

The authors reject the suggestion that the strike may have brutalised individual officers. It says the dominant experience of the strike for police was boredom.

"Much more worrying is the potentially brutalising influence on police policy . . . the danger of the increased ability to deal with potentially violent situations is that it promotes a 'can do' mentality within the police. Incidents which may previously have been dealt with without recourse to force may now be solved coercively."

Jumbo flight

Jumbo jets will be used for the first time on the London-Belfast shuttle route next month to cope with demand for seats from fans travelling to see Barry McGuigan's world title fight against Eusebio Pedroza at Queen's Park Rangers football ground.

Nacods and NCB meet over pit closures

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

Informal talks were taking place last night between the National Coal Board and the executive of the pit deputies' union Nacods in an attempt to resolve the escalating dispute over the board's attitude to pit closures.

The talks, which were expected to last late into the night, involved the 10-strong Nacods executive and a full team of NCB national and area directors and industrial relations staff, led by the chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor.

Miners sent home because of the deputies overtime ban and sporadic strike action are not being paid for missed shifts, the Midlands area board confirmed yesterday. The overtime ban and work to rule was causing problems in several parts of the area which covers Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Warwickshire.

More than 650 miners at Warsop in North Nottinghamshire were sent home yesterday because of a lightning strike by 130 deputies. About 600 who returned to work at High Moor, North Derbyshire, yesterday morning after a 24-hour stoppage by deputies were sent home again in the afternoon when Nacods staged a second strike in a dispute over how many men were needed to supervise jobs.

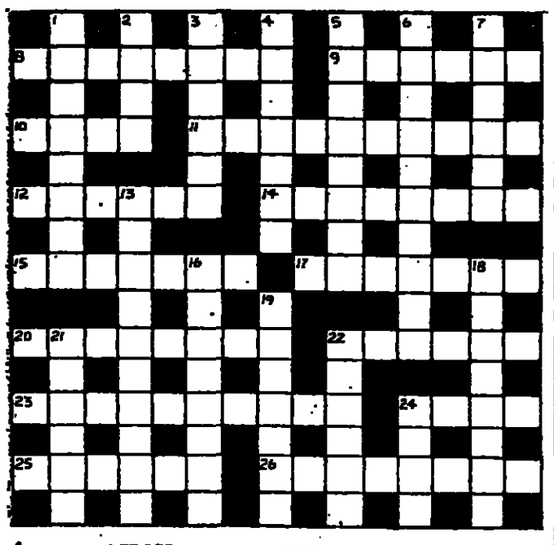
The original stoppage at High Moor was — protest at two members working during the weekend in contravention of the overtime ban. Nacods members at Maltby in south Yorkshire are on strike all week in a dispute over holidays.

Nacods is asking the board to withdraw a document about the rundown or closure of pits damaged during the miners' strike and to honour its undertaking that all closure proposals will be dealt with through the colliery review procedure. A revised review procedure involving third party intervention is being set up on the basis of an agreement between Nacods and the board last October which averted a strike by the deputies.

Last night's talks follow reports of a split within the NCB over the handling of the dispute and a meeting between Nacods and the Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, last Thursday. The board's insistence last night that the talks were informal springs from its earlier refusal to negotiate unless Nacods lifted the overtime ban.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,249

RUFUS



ACROSS

8 Understood vessel could be reserved (8).
9 Book a flight (6).
10 Beaten hollow (4).
11 Unhealthy antagonism? (3-7).
12 The opposite of bustles — yet still worn (6).
14 Political favours? (8).
15 Anything but widespread agreement (7).
17 Revised list for a retailer in a growing trade (7).
20 Husband in sordid gaol (8).
22 One way of underlining a decision (6).
23 Sly-looking chap (7, 3).
24 The way to travel to gain time (4).
25 Reasons for which people fight (6).
26 Pass an examination (8).

DOWN

1 Battle station (8).
2 Quixotic charge (4).
3 No score in even game (6).
4 Their bank accounts are often misleading (7).
5 A crossword addict should be used to such a set-back (8).
6 It may be clear to all in security (10).
7 Slight difference of opinion? (6).
13 She's not prepared to be dictated to (4, 6).
16 Settler in Panama? (8).
18 Soundest form of exports (5, 3).
19 Make converse? (7).
21 Northern regions about to hold sporting events (6).
22 Old port for a painter (6).
24 Classical maid who always had the last word (4).

Solution tomorrow

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 17,248

STEMMED OMNIBUS
T X U R Y O U D
JUVANTHETERRIBLE
C M L A R S B E
KRILL MARVELLED
E N A A E E
ROASTMEATBOARD
I E M E A N
CHILDUNDECIDED
A O J K S R
PUNCHMARS PIQUE
E H I T N E U S
CHANGEOFADDRESS
O L A R F A A E
DOLORESUNLIKED

THE WEATHER

Dry, warm, sunny

AN AREA of high pressure covers the British Isles.

London, Cent S, E, SW, NW, Cent N, NE England, Midlands, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Cent Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Dry, sunny periods. Wind variable, light. Max 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

SE England, E Anglia, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods. Wind NE, light or moderate. Max 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers. Wind S, moderate. Max 12 to 15C (54 to 59F).

Outlook: Dry with sunny periods but some showers in the SE later. Warm but cooler in the SE and on exposed coasts.

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

The figures give in order, time and visibility, when rising, maximum elevation and direction of setting. An asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

London

Astex: 23.22–23.29 NNE 30E SE*; (May 31) 1.02–1.09 N 50WNW SW*.

Cosmos 1854R: 23.20–23.26 NNW 25NNE E; (May 31) 1.00–1.04 NW 60W S*.

Cosmos 398: 22.12–22.20 SSW 25SSE ESE; (May 31) 0.52–0.58 WSW 70SE E.

Cosmos 1310: 23.53–23.57 N 15NNE ENE; (May 31) 1.28–1.33 NW 65W SE*.

Ops 2R: 22.54–22.59 SE* 40E NNE; (May 31) 0.28–0.33 WSW 20W NNW.

Manchester

Astex: 23.22–23.29 NNE 25E SE; (May 31) 1.01–1.09 N 60W SSW*.

Cosmos 1854R: 23.20–23.26 NNW 30NE E; (May 31) 0.59–1.04 NW 60SSW SSE*.

Cosmos 398: (May 31) 0.52–0.57 WSW 40SE ESE.

Cosmos 1310: 23.52–23.57 NNW 20NNE ENE; (May 31) 1.28–1.33 NW 70ESE SE*.

Ops 2R: 22.54–23.00 SE 35ENE NNE; (May 31) 0.28–0.34 SW 25WNW NNW.

AROUND THE WORLD

Lunch-time reports

	C	F		C	F
Ajaccio	S	22	72	London	S	18	64
Algiers	S	22	72	LA	S	18	64
Amsterdam	S	18	59	Luxembourg	F	15	59
Athens	S	26	79	Madrid	F	23	73
*Barbados	F	30	86	Majorca	S	24	75
Barcelona	S	23	73	Malaga	S	27	72
Bahrain	S	34	93	Malta	S	28	82
Belgrade	S	27	81	Manchester	S	17	63
*Bermuda	S	25	77	*Mexico C	S	23	73
Berlin	S	17	63	*Miami	S	29	84
Biarritz	S	21	70	*Montreal	S	11	52
Birmingham	S	16	61	Moscow	S	25	77
Bordeaux	S	23	73	Munich	S	18	64
*Boston	S	13	55	Nairobi	F	27	70
Bucharest	S	14	57	Naples	S	26	79
Bristol	S	17	63	Newcastle	S	15	59
Brussels	S	16	61	New Delhi	S	40	104
Budapest	S	25	77	*New York	S	21	70
*B Aires	S	23	73	Nice	S	21	70
Cairo	S	29	84	Oporto	S	18	61
Cape Town	S	19	66	Oslo	S	15	59
Cardiff	S	15	59	Paris	S	19	66
*Chicago	S	15	59	Peking	S	27	72
Colombo	S	31	88	Perth	S	17	63
Copenhagen	S	17	63	Prague	S	20	68
Corfu	S	25	79	Reykjavik	S	5	41
Dublin	S	14	57	Rhodes	S	26	77
Dubrovnik	S	23	73	Rio de Jan	S	25	77
Edinburgh	S	15	59	Riyadh	S	41	106
Faro	S	21	70	Rome	S	23	73
Florence	S	23	73	Salzburg	S	15	59
Frankfurt	S	18	64	Seoul	S	22	72
Funchal	S	20	68	Stockholm	S	17	63
Geneva	S	16	61	Strasbourg	S	15	59
Gibraltar	S	21	70	Sydney	S	20	68
Glasgow	S	14	57	Tangier	S	25	77
Helsinki	S	20	68	Tel Aviv	S	25	77
Hong Kong	S	27	81	Tokyo	S	16	61
Innsbruck	S	21	70	Tenerife	S	24	75
Inverness	S	14	57	Tunis	S	29	84
Istanbul	S	27	81	Valencia	S	24	75
Jersey	S	17	63	*Vancouver	S	15	59
Jo'burg	S	16	61	Venice	S	25	77
Las Palmas	S	23	73	Vienna	S	24	75
Lisbon	S	24	75	Warsaw	S	12	54
Locarno	S	14	57	Zurich	S	14	57
Lucerne	S	28	73				

C, cloudy; F, fair; Fg, fog; R, rain; S, sunny; Sn, snow.
* Previous day's readings.

SEA PASSAGES

Southern North Sea, Strait of Dover: Moderate. English Channel (E): Slight or moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Smooth.

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 pm yesterday:

	Sunshine hrs.	Rain in.	Max. temp. C	F	Weather (day)
ENGLAND					
London	13.8	—	19	66	Sunny
Birmingham	12.0	—	19	66	Cloudy pm
Bristol	14.7	—	19	66	Sunny
Penzance	12.2	—	17	63	Sunny
Blackpool	15.4	—	15	59	Sunny
Manchester	14.6	—	20	68	Sunny
Nottingham	12.8	—	19	66	Sunny
Newcastle	10.4	—	16	61	Showers pm
Carlisle	13.5	—	16	61	Sunny
EAST COAST					
Tynemouth	12.1	—	—	—	Bright
Scarborough	14.8	—	14	57	Sunny
Bridlington	14.4	—	14	57	Sunny
Skegness	13.3	—	15	59	Sunny
Lowestoft	13.0	—	14	57	Sunny
Clacton	14.4	—	14	57	Sunny
Margate	—	—	13	55	Sunny
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	13.9	—	15	59	Sunny
Hastings	13.0	—	18	64	Sunny
Eastbourne	12.9	—	16	61	Sunny
Brighton	14.8	—	17	63	Sunny
Worthing	14.4	—	18	64	Sunny
Littlehampton	14.0	—	18	64	Sunny
Bognor Regis	15.5	—	19	66	Sunny
Hayling I	14.7	—	18	64	Sunny
Southsea	14.0	—	17	63	Sunny
Ryde	14.5	—	17	63	Sunny
Shanklin	14.7	—	16	61	Sunny
Ventnor	14.5	—	17	63	Sunny
Bournemouth	14.1	—	17	63	Sunny
Poole	13.9	—	18	64	Sunny
Swanage	13.8	—	15	59	Sunny
Weymouth	14.5	—	17	63	Sunny
Exmouth	14.3	—	16	61	Sunny
Teignmouth	14.1	—	16	61	Sunny
Torquay	14.2	—	17	63	Sunny
Falmouth	13.5	—	17	63	Sunny
Perranporth	14.4	—	17	63	Sunny
Isle of Scilly	14.3	—	15	59	Sunny
Jersey	11.5	—	18	64	Sunny
Guernsey	14.9	—	17	63	Sunny
WEST COAST					
Newquay	14.6	—	17	63	Sunny
Ilfracombe	—	—	14	57	Sunny
Porthport	15.3	—	16	61	Sunny
Morecambe	15.3	—	17	63	Sunny
Douglas	13.2	—	15	59	Sunny
WALES					
Prestatyn	14.2	—	14	57	Sunny pm
Colwyn Bay	12.9	—	17	63	Sunny
Tenby	13.7	—	17	63	Sunny
Cardiff	14.5	—	18	64	Sunny
Anglesey	14.9	—	16	61	Sunny
SCOTLAND					
Eskdalemuir	10.9	—	15	59	Sunny
Prestwick	14.0	—	17	63	Sunny
Glasgow	10.9	—	16	61	Sunny
Tiree	14.7	—	14	57	Sunny
Stornoway	11.4	.09	14	57	Showers am
Lerwick	16.1	—	14	57	Sunny
Wick	10.8	.08	13	55	Showers
Kinloss	12.1	—	16	61	Showers
Aberdeen	11.8	—	17	63	Sunny
St Andrews	14.8	—	17	63	Sunny
Edinburgh	11.9	—	17	63	Sunny
N IRELAND					
Belfast	13.9	.15	16	61	Sunny

LONDON READINGS

From 6 pm Tuesday to 6 am yesterday: Min temp 9c (48F). From 6 am to 6 pm yesterday: Max temp 19c (66F). Total period: Sunshine 13.8 hrs, rain nil.

LIGHTING-UP TIMES

Belfast	10.16 pm	to	4.26 am
Birmingham	9.47 pm	to	4.21 am
Bristol	9.44 pm	to	4.20 am
Glasgow	10.17 pm	to	4.12 am
London	9.52 pm	to	4.20 am
Manchester	9.52 pm	to	4.18 am
Newcastle	10.00 pm	to	4.06 am
Nottingham	9.47 pm	to	4.17 am

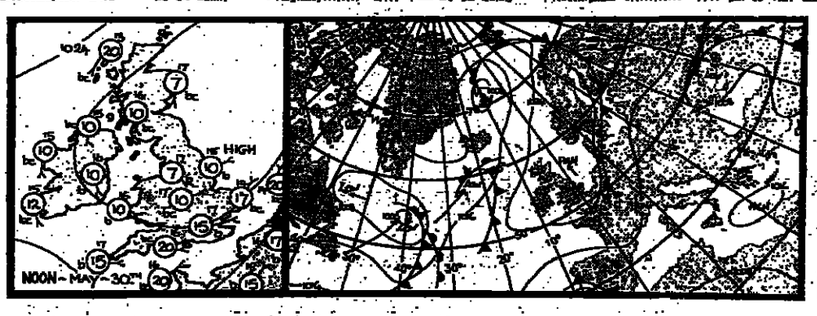
HIGH-TIDE TABLE

London Bridge	11.12 am	11.33 pm
Dover	8.24 am	8.48 pm
Liverpool	8.27 am	9.06 pm

SUN RISES 4.51 am
SUN SETS 9.05 pm
MOON SETS 3.09 am
MOON RISES 4.17 pm
MOON: Full June 3

MANCHESTER READINGS

From 6 pm Tuesday to 6 am yesterday: Min temp 7C (43F). From 6 am to 6 pm yesterday: Max temp 20C (68F). Total period: sunshine 14.8hr; rain nil.



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